

WELCOME FRESHMEN

(AND TRANSFERS AND EXCHANGERS AND THE REST OF YOU POOR, FORGOTTEN PEONS)



THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States

VOLUME CI

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, SEPT. 10, 1971

NUMBER 1

Room Shuffling Reduces Triples

by JOHN MEDEIROS

After all the furor last spring over forced tripling in College dormitories, new developments have permitted all upper classmen who so desired to move out of triples.

In the meantime, however, the shifting around has wreaked havoc with room assignments in the Senior Center.

The de-tripling of upperclassmen was made possible by the College takeover of the former Sigma Nu House, and by the conversion to student housing of several College buildings formerly inhabited by faculty members.

The agreement by which the Sigma Nu chapter house was

transferred to the College was approved by the members of the Sigma Nu alumni corporation at their annual meeting at Commencement last June.

It carries several stipulations: A trust fund was set up by the College with principal equal to the fair market value of the chapter house.

Scholarships equal to the income from that trust are to be awarded annually to a student or students chosen by the College on the recommendation of a board of Sigma Nu alumni.

Preference in awarding that scholarship is to be accorded descendants of Bowdoin Sigma Nu alumni.

The house was renamed the

Baxter House, after the family which donated it to Sigma Nu.

In addition, a \$3,000 Sigma Nu book fund was set up in the College library.

Finally, if during the next ten years a group of students shows a bona fide interest in reestablishing Sigma Nu at Bowdoin, the College shall transfer to them an amount set by the Sigma Nu trustees, but not to exceed the principal of the scholarship fund.

The College is not bound to return the house in that eventuality, nor is there any stipulation that the house must be used for undergraduate housing. (Use as administrative offices is one alternative.)

(Please Turn to Page 2)

Exceeds Previous First-Year Gifts By \$26,000

Class Of 1970 Breaks Alumni Fund Records

Bowdoin's Class of 1970 shattered all Alumni contribution records for a first-year class in the 1970-71 Alumni Fund. What's more, figures from other schools reveal that Bowdoin's one-year class far outstripped those of some comparable institutions — both in terms of dollars and participation.

Bowdoin's Class of 1970 raised \$30,341.33 to a fund which raised a total of \$469,341.57. (see box

below). In all, 116, or 46.8 per cent, of the 248 class members contributed.

The contribution was more than \$26,000 higher than the largest donation ever previously made to Bowdoin by a one-year class. It was the largest class donation to the Alumni Fund last year, with the Class of 1936 coming in second with a total of \$26,080.84.

(Class reunion gifts built up

over several years are not counted in Alumni Fund totals.)

At Amherst, meanwhile, 121 members — or 37.6 per cent — of a class of 322 gave only \$4,169.61. Williams' Class of 1970 gave \$1,714.00 with 32.8 per cent of a 338-member class participating. Wesleyan was far in the rear with \$763 donated by 82 members of a 427-man class — 19 per cent.

Robert M. Cross, the secretary

of the Bowdoin Alumni Fund, said although there were several large gifts included in the Class of 1970's total ("more than three but less than ten"), he didn't believe they were primarily responsible for the class's success.

"It's inevitably true, with any fund of this sort," that there are a few large contributions, Cross said. "Usually, 70 to 80 per cent of any fund is given by less than 10 per cent of the donors."

"The Class of 1970's contribution was a class effort," he said. "By class effort I mean more than just giving money ... It wasn't just John Cole sending letters to 248 people ... It was members of the class helping him, calling up classmates who had not given, going to see people ..."

The result, he said, was a contribution which outstripped that of any other Bowdoin class last year, and — perhaps less important financially but vital to the image of "confidence" Class Agent John Cole said the gift represented — a percentage rate higher than any first-year class except the Class of 1960.

From 1962 to 1970, Cross said, first-year class participation ranged from 23.8 to 38.2 per cent. In fact, the Class of '60's participation was 46.9 per cent, and if 1970 had had one more contributor, they would have broken that record, as well.

sooner or later anyway.

While those books are out, however, no other member of the College community can use them, or even locate them. For all intents and purposes, the library might as well not even own the book.

What's more, taking books out of the library without signing for them is an infraction of the Bowdoin Honor Code, and Kimball says it is this aspect which worries him most.

"I don't want to lose the Honor System," he says, and notes that some members of the Faculty are "up in arms" over the disappearance of books.

"What we want to do is get the students to cooperate. That's a big part." He notes that the Student Union Committee last year had problems at several of its concerts with littering of the gym, but after an intensive campaign to make students aware of the problem, there was little difficulty at the Ivies concert.

As part of its campaign, the Judiciary Board plans to issue flyers to all upperclassmen, and to inform freshmen of the Honor System and its ramifications in a special meeting Sunday night. Signs will also be posted on bulletin boards and near the entrance of the library reminding forgetful students to check out all books.

The aim of the program, Kimball says, is to "stay away from having checkers" at the library doors. "As soon as you have checkers," he says, "it means the Honor System doesn't apply any more."

Dean of Students Paul L. Nyhus stresses that the problem is not one of "evil-minded students stealing books intentionally," but one of average students too lazy or forgetful to follow the established procedures.

"The great majority of the books that disappear do return sooner or later," Nyhus said. But he emphasized that they were unavailable to the entire College while they are out.

Kimball says he thinks the Judiciary Board's program of education can be successful — if students are willing to cooperate.

"We just want people to use the library and its facilities in the proper way," he says. "The way they are meant to be used."

The Class of 1970's large gift to the Alumni Fund was a surprise to most of the college community.

The first public inkling of the class's feat came on Commencement Day last June. At that time, Class Agent John B. Cole arose at the annual Commencement Dinner and announced that 102 members of his class had — to that date — contributed \$30,265 to the Alumni Fund as "a strong, visible demonstration of our own faith" in Bowdoin.

Cole didn't have to remind his listeners that the Class of 1970 had graduated less than a year earlier in the midst of nationwide protests against the shooting deaths of four Kent State University students and the U.S. invasion of Cambodia.

But he did recall the fears of some alumni that the activities of some of his classmates "had brought and would continue to bring shame to the name of Bowdoin College."

"We further heard," Cole said, "that so many alumni were so repulsed and so disgusted by the actions of students and others at the College that they would withdraw their financial support. The immediate result, we were told, would be disastrous, a drop and a loss in the Alumni Fund and the beginning of a long-standing refusal to

support Bowdoin at a time when increased financial obligations would cause, and in fact were causing, larger, growing deficits.

"In sum, the message to the Class of 1970 was: all of this is your fault."

"Our total class gift will hopefully replace some of the lost support resultant to last May," Cole said. "But I assure you that it is not intended as an apology for what transpired in May. Nor is it ... designed to prove that what happened in May, politically or otherwise, was right or wrong."

"Rather, we hope that our class gift speaks loud and clear to our faith in Bowdoin College, our confidence in its educational offering, and our belief that it is a place well worthy of our support and the support of others."

When Cole disclosed the dollar total which his class had raised, murmurs of disbelief swept through the 1,000 persons seated in the Hyde Athletic Building. Then they rose to a man and gave him a standing ovation that interrupted his address for more than a minute.

Final figures for the fund increased the amount Cole had announced at the dinner to \$30,341.33, over 3111 per cent of the class's goal.

BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume CI

Friday, September 10, 1971

Number 1

Greetings!

At this time of year, we suppose it is traditional for us to issue a word of welcome to the Class of 1975.

If the Admissions Office propaganda is to be believed, this class is one of the most talented, intelligent and enthusiastic ever to pass through Bowdoin. It's enough to give one a sense of awe.

Supermen and Amazons notwithstanding, greetings to the freshmen, and the freshwomen, and all the transfer students who grace our campus.

By the way, the Orient is in constant need of writers, artists, photographers, poets, reviewers of drama, records, or books, and general helpers-out.

Our editorial meetings are held weekly, Sunday evenings at 10 p.m. in our palatial office suite high atop the luxurious Moulton Union.

Whether you know anything about newspaper work or not, all are welcome to lend a hand.

So don't say we never asked you!

The Spirit Of '70

It is perhaps anticlimactic for us to comment now on events of last June's Commencement, but we feel the efforts of the Class of 1970 on behalf of the Alumni Fund deserve some mention.

Their contribution of \$30,341.33 is laudable in itself. Such a sum is an unusually large one for any class, much less a one-year group, and the College can certainly put the money to good use.

But our concern is with the motive of the gift — the stated desire of class members to show confidence in Bowdoin, and in her educational offering. They wished to demonstrate, said Class Agent John Cole, "our belief that (Bowdoin) is a place well worthy of our support and the support of others."

And the Class of 1970 backed up their demonstration, not only with cash, but with participation by 46.8 percent of the class — an unusually high rate for Bowdoin as well as the rest of the Pentagonal schools.

The events of Spring 1970 were harrowing ones, for students and staff members alike, and for those who believed in what was done as well as those who did not. It is perhaps indicative that those who were closest to the heart of the matter — the Seniors who did not don their caps and gowns, those who will never know a "traditional" Bowdoin Commencement — that they were the ones to give this convincing demonstration of support.

We salute the Class of 1970, and we urge them not to let their high purpose wither with the passage of time.

We also commend them as an example to the alumni of every institution of learning. Perhaps alumni support can become, for higher education, the lighthouse in a sea of fiscal problems.

Have We Forgotten?

There is a tendency as time passes to forget pangs which once tormented us, but now are gone. Every now and then, though, we get a little thing to remind us.

The report of Peter Davies of the Board of Christian Social Concerns of the United Methodist Church (portions are reprinted at right) brings back unpleasant memories of death at Kent State — but perhaps it is well.

On August 13, Attorney General John N. Mitchell issued a statement saying that "further action by the Department of Justice would not be warranted."

We find the comments of the Board of Christian Social Concerns appropos:

"Investigative reports . . . have clearly shown that no student committed any crime on that day which warranted the shooting of rifles.

"Either there has been gross legal laxity or there is a great deficiency in the law itself. In this democracy there can be no justification for the killing and maiming of unarmed dissenters by representatives of the government, be it state or federal. At Kent State University on May 4, 1970, both unarmed dissenters and innocent bystanders were shot and killed by the Ohio National Guard."

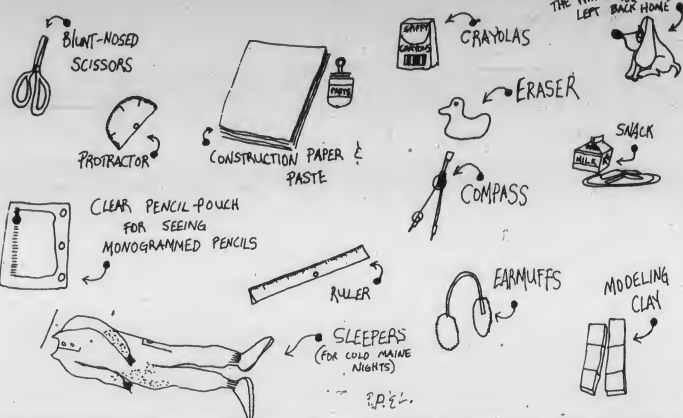
"Political expediencies and official necessities cannot exempt in any way, the government from pursuing justice either in the form of a federal grand jury investigation, which now will not take place, or in the seeking of new legislation in the United States Congress, which certainly must now begin . . .

"Otherwise, it surely will be impossible for the younger part of our population to understand the reasons behind the decision that has now been made, not to convene a Federal Grand Jury, and the year of procrastination that has followed the government's own investigation. It will be impossible for the younger generation to understand this; it ought to be impossible for any generation of Americans to accept it."

And so, while a smiling Nixon jets off to China in hopes of winning more votes in 1972, remember what you felt on that day in May.

And feel a pang.

FRESHMEN CHECK-LIST :



Kent State Compared To My Lai

(These are excerpts from the conclusion of a report of Peter Davies and the Board of Christian Social Concerns of the United Methodist Church based on a new study of the killing and injuring of students at Kent State University on May 4, 1970.)

The killing of four students at Kent State now stands as a classic example of justice delayed, circumvented and mocked. Very few tragedies like this are so extensively photographed, and very few occur in conditions where so many witnesses are able to provide investigators with so much invaluable information.

Unlike the inexcusable shootings at South Carolina State in 1968 and Jackson State in 1970, the killing at Kent State took place in broad daylight beneath a brilliant sun. Consequently, we have an almost step-by-step record of what happened on May 4, 1970, and this record suggests that the shooting began as the result of a planned and prearranged act involving a certain number of guardsmen.

Nothing occurred at Kent State to compare with the assault upon these same units by strikers in Cleveland. At the time of the shooting no student was closer than 60 feet in the area into which the firing would be directed. At the moment of the supposed "grave threat" to the lives of the guardsmen they had their backs to this "threat" and, therefore, were incapable of evaluating its gravity.

The sudden turn upon the sound of a shot, the incredible precision of that turn, the number of guardsmen involved in that sudden turn, the advance back toward the parking lot "led by a man with a .45," the deliberate aiming into the parking lot where certain students had harassed them five to ten minutes earlier, the pointed disinterest in so many students close by them along the terrace of Taylor Hall who could be considered a "threat" — all of these facts strangely indicate the execution of a conspiracy.

Section 241 of the United States Code, Title 18, provides the Department of Justice the statute necessary to convene a Federal grand jury for the purpose of investigating every aspect of the points raised in this appeal; an investigation the Ohio National Guard has so desperately sought to prevent

by whatever means necessary. One judicial decision on Section 241 bears inclusion here:

"It is not necessary to find the conspiracy charged was formed against a particular individual, but it is sufficient if it appear that he was included in a class actually conspired against."

I submit the conduct of a number of Ohio National Guardsmen from the time they were on the practice field to the time they ceased shooting was such it "appears" that Allison Krause, Jeffrey Miller, Alan Canfora and several other Kent State students were "included" in the "class" conspired against, i.e., college dissenters, longhairs, college girls using obacutenies, campus hippies and antiwar demonstrators.

Is it possible that this Administration does not want to expose itself to the public reaction which was unleashed by the conviction of Lt. Calley? Why else is the Department of Justice so reluctant to expose the Ohio National Guard to the scrutiny of a Federal grand jury?

Why else did the State of Ohio convene a grand jury for the sole purpose of exonerating the National Guard of any responsibility for the four deaths and nine injuries?

Why else does the Attorney General of the United States suggest that the "intervening action" of the Ohio grand jury "affect" his Department's deliberations without mentioning that their exoneration of the Guard has been declared unconstitutional by a Federal Court?

Why else are the parents of the dead being denied the public judicial forum of a courtroom to compel Generals Del Corso and Canterbury to prove that the killing of their children was justified?

The tragic deaths at Kent State provide us with the unhappy, but unique, opportunity to demonstrate to our children that the hypocrisy, the lies, the self-preservation at any price, the contemptible facade is not more important than human life when those lives might have been taken deliberately with malice of forethought, as were the lives of those old men, mothers, young women and children at My Lai, Kent State, whether we like it or not, is America's My Lai in Ohio.

(Davies' entire report was reprinted in the Congressional Record of July 22. A copy can also be seen in the Orient office.)

20 Freshman Triples Still Left

(Continued From Page 1)

The transfer, together with the conversion of the former faculty housing — including houses at 254 Maine St., on Longfellow Avenue and on Cleveland Street — made it possible for the College to offer all upperclassmen who had been tripled the chance to move out into double rooms elsewhere.

All but four or five sets of upperclassmen accepted the offer. Assistant Dean of Students Ashley Streetman says most of those had already chosen their roommates, and didn't want to rearrange themselves into a new social environment.

In the Senior Center, meanwhile, it was decided to convert one more floor for women, the 6th, in addition to the 7th and 11th, which had already been set aside.

Richard S. Pulsifer, assistant director of the Center, said the sixth floor was chosen because it had only 12 men scheduled to live there, and would mean the least

dislocation.

Quite a bit of shuffling had to be done in order to depopulate that floor, but Pulsifer believes it was done "painlessly." He credits senior Blair Fensterstock, "who knew which groups wanted to live with whom," with being instrumental in the realignment of rooms.

One effect of the movements, Pulsifer said, was that almost all empty spaces in the Center were filled, although he said no one was thrown out in the process.

Streetman also noted that there were to be a minimal number of spaces left in the Center, saying "there was no way we were going to have triples in the dorms and empty beds in the Center."

But the root of the decision to add another floor of women to the Center, Pulsifer said, was the desire of the present senior class "to embark on coeducational living as soon as possible . . . in their senior year."

In fact, he said, the shift of rooms was as unexpected by the staff of the Center as by the students. "The ink was hardly dry on the rooming list before it was changed," he said.

But with all this commotion, there are still about 20 freshman triples, including those in Hyde Hall. Streetman says the College would like to triple all of them in the course of the year.

"We'll be able to triple a good number of them," he said, "but I don't know whether we'll be able to do it for all of them."

Perhaps the most ironic development is that any upperclassman who wants to is now free to move off campus. (The Administration's refusal, for financial reasons, to allow upperclassmen to move out of college dormitories was a sore point with many last spring.

"As long as we have crowded conditions," Streetman said, the upperclassmen are free to move.

Administration Asks OEP Rulings

College Bills May Be Frozen

by MIKE MORGAN

As it stands now, the national wage-price freeze will prevent Bowdoin from raising room and board rates and faculty salaries. According to Vice President for Administration and Finance Wolcott A. Hokanson, policy guidelines released by the Cost of Living Council appear to rule out any increase in room rent, board, faculty salaries, or any other price or wage increase which the College planned, except tuition.

The tuition increase will, apparently, be allowed, but there have been some contradictory pronouncements about tuition increases from the Council. Hokanson said that the College has written to the regional office of the Office of Emergency Preparedness for clarification.

In the meantime, the College will hold onto all the money it received September 1st until the OEP has advised them what to do with it.

Hokanson explained the various ways in which the freeze would affect the College community. The biggest group affected by the freeze will be the students. If the freeze is extended to tuition for the full school year they may save — as a group — up to \$150,000. If, as is more likely, wage and price controls are substituted for the wage-price freeze, the college would still probably not be able to collect any of the room and board rate increase for the 90 days of the freeze. In that case, students would save about \$50,000.

If the tuition increase is disallowed also, students would save a similar amount. It should be pointed out though, that the price for this "saving" will be poorer food in the various eating places, and, especially if the tuition increase is disallowed, drastic budget cuts in many academic areas. Financial aid will be cut proportionately if room, board or tuition rates are cut.

On the other hand, approximately half of the Faculty will not receive salary increases which were to commence September 1st. Salary increases are an example of how a program such as the freeze can produce serious inequities. Because half of the faculty have appointments beginning July 1st, they will receive their raises, while the other half — whose appointments begin September 1st — will not.

Another example is the prices of books in the Moulton Union

Bookstore. Since the books were bought before the freeze, but after last summer's wholesale prices had been raised, the bookstore, which must sell at last year's prices, may be forced to sell some books below their price.

Hokanson said the planned salary increases for non-Faculty staff and the rent increase for faculty housing would also be disallowed. He saw no benefits accruing to the College because of reduced costs. In fact, he said, fuel oil costs, a major College expense, were declining before the freeze was imposed, and will probably stop declining because of the freeze.

The College's ten fraternities could be hurt seriously by the freeze. They need the room rent increase to pay the increasing costs of running their houses and to pay increasing taxes, which aren't covered by the freeze. They desperately need the board rate increase just to keep themselves from going further into debt with the College.

According to Ron Crowe, director of the Central Dining Service, fraternity kitchens lost approximately \$8900 last year, which had to be taken from their reserve funds. Because of increased food prices they will lose much more this year without the board rate increase.

Crowe also said price increases in the Moulton Dining Room would be allowed under the freeze, since they went into effect at Commencement last June. Most prices (hot dogs, hamburgers, etc.) went up a nickel at that time. Steak sandwiches, however, rose to an astronomical 70 cents.

It should be noted that before anyone spends the room and board rate increase he was going to pay, shoots himself over the loss of his salary increase, or begins a farm for organic food in the backyard of his fraternity house, he should await word from the OEP, which will tell us what Mr. Connally has told them about the ways in which we will be allowed to dispose of our income.

Gunman Steals \$803 From College Office

by ERIC WEIS

An unidentified gunman robbed Bowdoin's Business Office on Wednesday, August 25 at 12:15 p.m., fleeing from the basement of Hawthorne-Longfellow Hall with \$803 in hand. The gunman took the money from Mrs. Rolande Sawyer, the only cashier in the area at the time.

Immediately following the incident, the Brunswick police were contacted by others in the basement, and as the thief fled from the administration building, he was observed by several bystanders. In a statement given to the police, Mrs. Sawyer described the robber as "six feet tall at least, with dark black, very bushy curly long hair. He had a light complexion, and was wearing

a dark blue jacket, dark cotton pants, and surgical gloves," according to Mrs. Sawyer.

When the man first appeared at the desk, Mrs. Sawyer was busy typing. He took out a dollar bill and asked for change. As she opened the drawer, the gunman said "All of it", and, said Mrs. Sawyer, "I said 'No, you can't', and then he showed me his right hand holding a gun under his jacket."

Police authorities in Brunswick are investigating the case, and Detective Lt. Lawrence W. Joy stated, "We've gone down several avenues, but we haven't come up with anything yet. We've a couple more good leads to follow up, though". Joy indicated that he

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A limited number of copies of SCATE, the Student Course and Teacher Evaluation Handbook, are available for faculty and staff members at the Moulton Union Information Desk.

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FOOTBALL PROSPECTS — 1971

Bowdoin News Service

When you lose 21 lettermen — 16 of them starters on a team that racked up a splendid 6-1 record — you begin to wonder about prospects for your football team. Later, when you learn that you have lost the only two seniors in your offensive backfield, you really begin to worry. That's the uncomfortable position in which Coach Jim Lentz found himself as Bowdoin began its football practices for the 1971 gridiron season.

Missing from this fall's Polar Bear lineups will be eight 1970 offensive starters and an equal number of defensive starters. Lost through graduation was the record-breaking combination of quarterback John Benson, and split end Paul Wiley. Also commencement casualties were all but three players on last year's starting offensive unit and all but four returnees from the 1970 starting defensive group.

Shortly before the season began, prospects for the Polar Bear gridder suffered a sharp jolt with news that two veteran seniors will be missing from the offensive backfield. They are quarterback Bob Foley, whose left wrist was fractured in a motorcycle accident; and halfback Bill Loeffler, who will be studying in Washington during the first semester. As the Polar Bears' number two quarterback last fall, Foley completed 13 of 28 passes for 216 yards and one touchdown while averaging 3.5 yards per carry. Loeffler racked up a 4.8-yard rushing average last year with 159 yards gained in 33 attempts.

Lentz does have 13 returning lettermen, however, including

seven 1970 starters; and three other varsity players who lettered in 1969. His squad includes 14 seniors, 14 juniors and 20 sophomores.

The loss of Foley and Loeffler "has created some real problems for us," said Lentz. "We will probably have to go with a sophomore quarterback who has never had any varsity experience."

The starting Polar Bear quarterback could be either Ed Grady, starting signal-caller for last fall's Bowdoin freshman team, or Dave Workman, who also served as a freshman quarterback.

The rest of the Polar Bear backfield candidates includes junior halfback Joe Bonasera, a starting letterman who last year established a new Bowdoin single-season rushing record of 676 yards while averaging 4.7 yards during a record total of 145 carries; junior fullback Jeff Begin, another starting letterman who led last year's squad with a 5.3-yard rushing average on 406 yards in 77 tries; and fullback Al Sessions, a junior who earned varsity numerals but was unable to play much of last season because of injuries.

The early Bowdoin backfield roster also includes halfback Dick Bates, a junior letterman who gained 47 yards in 11 rushes for a 4.3-yard average last fall; sophomore Paco Ricks, who piled up lots of yardage as a running back for last fall's freshman team; fullback Lou Tripaldi, a junior who carried the ball six times and averaged 5.5 yards while earning varsity numerals last season; and sophomore halfback Joe Bird.

Lentz believes his biggest problem will be to come up with an effective offensive line. The



only returnee there will be tight end Cliff Webster, an outstanding blocker and receiver catcher who will serve as one of Bowdoin's 1971 tri-captains. Webster, a senior and returning starter, has caught 37 passes for 708 yards and seven touchdowns while winning two varsity letters.

Other possibilities at the end posts include senior Paul Thibault, who lettered in 1969, and sophomore John Connell.

Offensive tackle candidates include sophomores Mike Anderson, a co-captain of the 1970 freshman team, and Jed Lyons, junior Pete Hesley, who won freshman numerals in 1969 but didn't play last year; and sophomores Pete Kinkel and George Ainsworth.

Expected to be in contention for guard positions are junior letterman Doug Erlacher, who played end last fall and averaged 35.3 yards in 21 punts, senior Ted Raabe, who won his letter in 1969, junior Jim Baird, who won varsity numerals last fall, and sophomore Bob Ellis.

Center candidates include two sophomores — Kevin Delahanty and Noel Webb.

The only returning starter on the defensive front line is a two-time letterman Dick Hardej, a senior tackle. Other defensive tackle prospects include juniors Carson Meehan, who earned varsity numerals last year, and Dan Murphy and sophomore John Brennan.

The defensive end roster includes junior letterman Dave Tyrrell, junior Sam Broadbush,

who won varsity numerals in 1970; and sophomore Tom Darrin, who didn't play freshman football.

Two-time letterman Don Lowry, a senior, heads the middle guard list, which also includes senior Charlie Godfrey, who didn't play last year.

Linebackers include Tri-Capt. Arnie Tompkins, a senior who has won two varsity letters and will be trying to gain a starting berth for the third consecutive year; letterman Joe Tufts, a junior; and three sophomores — Bill Varley, a co-captain of last year's freshman squad; Lou Hight and Dave Jordan.

Returning starter Howie Martin, a junior letterman, tops the cornerback contingent. Other potential cornerbacks include seniors John Georgitis, who lettered in 1969 and earned varsity numerals in 1970, and Trippi Turner, who was awarded varsity numerals last fall. Sophomore Maurice Butler, and senior Dave Cameron.

Tri-Capt. Dana Verrill, a senior and two-time letterman who intercepted eight enemy passes last year, will be back to claim his starting post at safety. Other safeties on the early roster include Joe Costello, who earned varsity numerals last season; sophomores Steve Elias and Mike Jones; and senior Jim Washington.

The Polar Bear kicking specialist again will be senior letterman Jim Burnett, a soccer-style booter who last fall tied the Bowdoin record of seven for most field goals in a single season.

Edmund L. Coombs

Stuckey Leaves Coombs To Act As Sports Head

Bowdoin News Service

Daniel K. Stuckey, director of athletics at Bowdoin College since 1967, has left Bowdoin to become assistant principal for development and alumni affairs at Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N.H.

Stuckey, a native of Exeter, is a 1937 graduate of the Academy where his father was an instructor. He is president of Phillips Exeter's General Alumni Association and an ex-officio member of its trustees.

Appointed acting director of athletics at Bowdoin for this academic year was Edmund L. Coombs, a 1942 graduate of Bowdoin, and varsity baseball coach and sports schedule coordinator for the College. A member of the Bowdoin staff since 1947, Coombs has been assistant coach of football and baseball, and basketball and golf coach. He has been president of the New England Basketball Coaches Assn. and president of the New England Intercollegiate Golf Assn.

When Stuckey's resignation was announced, President Roger Howell Jr. said, "I am sorry that Dan Stuckey is leaving Bowdoin because he has done a splendid job during his four years as director of athletics here. He has won the respect of coaches, students, faculty and alumni, and his leadership in our athletic and physical education programs will be missed."

"I am pleased for him that he has been offered an attractive opportunity to serve his alma mater, Exeter," President Howell said, "and I am pleased for Bowdoin that in Ed Coombs we have an excellent man to serve as acting director of athletics for the coming year."

Robbery . . .

(Continued From Page 3)

thought the thief was not a college student, but that the possibility of college affiliation was not being ruled out.

A week later, a purse snatching took place upstairs in the Financial Aid office on the first floor. When asked whether the two incidents were connected, Lt. Joy was noncommittal. However, the purse-snatcher was apprehended two hours after the purse was taken, and Mrs. Sawyer said she was sure he wasn't the man who held up the business office.

To prevent this kind of thing in the future, Joy indicated that the College must tighten up on security. "I think this is important — you just can't classify colleges as easy marks," he said, mentioning airline hijacking as an example.

Thomas Libby, College bursar, said, "We knew we were vulnerable, but we only gave it casual thought from time to time." Meanwhile, the investigation continues, and police are hoping for the best. Joy indicated that he thought a solution was near, considering the remaining leads in the case.



FALL SCHEDULES

VARSITY FOOTBALL

Coach: James S. Lentz

Tri-Captains: Arnold R. Tompkins
Dana P. Verrill
Clifford S. Webster

Sept. 25	Worcester Tech	H 1:30
Oct. 2	*Wesleyan	H 1:30
9	Amherst	A 2:00
16	Williams	A 2:00
23	*Colby	H 1:30
30	Bates	H 1:30
Nov. 6	Tufts	A 1:30

FRESHMAN FOOTBALL

Coach: Mortimer F. LaPointe

Oct. 1	Worcester Acad.	H 2:00
9	Exeter Acad.	H 3:00
15	Brigdon Acad.	H 3:00
23	N. Yarmouth Acad.	H 10:30
29	Maine (Orono)	A 2:30
Nov. 5	Harvard	H 1:30

*Alumni Day
†Parents Weekend

VARSITY SOCCER

Coach: Charles Butt

Co-Captains: James L. Coffin
Philip G. Nadeau

Sept. 25	Springfield	A 11:00
29	New Hampshire	H 3:00
Oct. 2	*Wesleyan	H 10:30
9	Maine	H 2:30
16	Williams	A 10:30
19	Bates	A 2:30
23	*Colby	H 11:00
27	Maine	A 3:00
30	Bates	H 11:00
Nov. 3	Colby	A 1:30
6	Tufts	A 11:00

FRESHMAN SOCCER

Coach: Ray S. Bicknell

Sept. 29	N. Yarmouth Acad.	H 3:00
Oct. 5	Maine (Orono)	H 2:30
15	Hebron	A 3:00
20	Maine (Orono)	A 3:00
23	*Colby	H 11:00
27	Exeter	A 3:30



Daniel Cease, foreground, relaxes during a break from soccer practice. Both the football and soccer teams have been enjoying double sessions.



Howell Bids College: Re-examine Purpose

by PAUL GLASSMAN

(Editor's note: The full text of President Howell's Convocation Address begins on page 5).

In his Convocation Address at the First Parish Church on Tuesday, President Roger Howell, Jr. called for a reexamination of Bowdoin's goals, and warned that the "absence of defined goals" is often the cause of the failure of reform.

President Howell stated that one pressing challenge is the need for a "redirection of our energies to our central purpose," and stressed the importance for colleges to discontinue the pursuit of goals unrelated to the traditional responsibilities of an educational institution.

The President also emphasized the necessity of grasping the opportunity to rebuild, once old institutional structures have been torn down. As an example, he gave the abolition of distribution requirements, and called the changes "essentially negative ones." He continued, "We have reached a point at which the College felt confident in saying what a liberal education is not," and claimed that the College ought to define its conceptions of a "liberal education."

Mr. Howell listed five steps he considers necessary for the College to reexamine its purpose: 1) "A statement of our long-range goals," 2) Analysis of our present state," 3) "A projection of the College as it could look at a future date," 4) "A set of immediate objectives," 5) "A description of the precise mechanisms ... for implementing these immediate objectives." To initiate discussion of these matters, he urged joint meetings of the Committee on Curriculum and Educational Policy and the Budget Advisory Committee.

The President cited the causes of Bowdoin's financial problems: "the general economic condition of the country," the cut-back in federal funds; and "the inhibited exercise of private philanthropy," caused by tax reforms and campus disorders.

The projected deficit for 1971-72, he said, has been "reduced by half a million dollars," and he enumerated the assumptions made at last year's budgetary review: 1) The need for not only economizing, but also for seeking "new income," 2) The permanence of this fiscal difficulty; and 3) The importance of "maintaining the quality of its [Bowdoin's] educational offering."

The recommendations of the Academy for Educational Development, Inc., in New York, were mentioned. Mr. Howell remarked that "many of them require further and careful study." He also clearly stated his position that "reorganization to achieve greater efficiency cannot involve greater numbers of administrators."

Cautioning against a too hasty "retrenchment," Mr. Howell called on all segments of the College to accept "institutional belt-tightening."

The President welcomed Bowdoin's first coeducational class, and added that "problems which have been unanticipated may occur in the first years of coeducation." He also noted the restructuring of the Governing Boards with the addition of students as voting members of committees.

In an effort to seek renewal of the College's goals, Mr. Howell declared, a non-rational course of action would not help. He stated, "We need also to reaffirm the validity of the ideals which have historically motivated this college. Far too many people dismiss the ideals of the past as mere clichés ... totally unrelated to current problems. In doing so, they make a grave error. The fault has resided not in ideals, but in people ... in their acceptance of a mentally comfortable, but eventually destructive fatalism."

WGAN Television of Portland dispatched a camera crew to cover the Convocation ceremony for taped playback on a later news broadcast: the newsmen arrived at the Church at about 10:30 a.m., but were requested by Dean Greeson to inquire into college policy concerning telecasting of Convocation, before continuing to set up their equipment. WGAN newsmen Bill Johnson, heading the crew, recalled that Greeson was "polite and considerate," but that he found that a College regulation formulated after Convocation last year by the faculty prohibited television coverage of the ceremony on the grounds that the floodlights required by the cameras marred the formality of the event. It remains to be asked whether the aesthetic obtrusiveness of the camera equipment warrants sacrificing maximal publicity for the formal activities of high-ranking College officials.

Co-ed Reaction

'Men's College With Women'

by CAROLINE BOARDMAN
MIRANDA SPIVACK

"Bowdoin is still far from being a co-ed institution. It is a men's college with women."

So spoke a proctor in a Bowdoin women's dormitory. With only 134 women on campus, this appears to be a widely held view. A college with a 170-year single-sex past cannot be expected to move gracefully into the ranks of coeducational schools without some period of awkward transition.

The sixty-five freshmen women, now living in Appleton and 232 Maine, will have perhaps the most accurate views of Bowdoin as a co-ed college. Unlike exchange students and transfers, freshmen are adjusting to all facets of Bowdoin.

Rushing Plans Succeed

By DEBBIE SWISS

Probably the biggest surprise on campus was Zeta's fantastic rushing results, especially in comparison to last year's showing. To quote Rushing Chairman Ed Kazirian, "Zeta will live on!" There was 110% house effort resulting in the best showing Zeta's had in a long time. With all the anti-Zeta feeling built up over a past reputation, the unity of spirit among the brothers was reflected in the results of the rush. I'm really proud of the way the



Members of the Economics Department (l. to r.) Professors Hopkins, Freeman, and Shiptman, discuss the current wage and price freeze in Wentworth Hall.

Nixon's Economic Policy Probed

by MATT FORTADO

Professors Shiptman, Hopkins, and Freeman of the Bowdoin Department of Economics held a panel discussion on President Nixon's new economic policy Wednesday at 7:30 p.m. in Wentworth Hall. The program began with a brief introduction by Professor Freeman. This was followed by an analysis of the 90 day wage-price freeze by Professor Shiptman, who discussed both the advantages and disadvantages of such a freeze and expressed the opinion that perhaps the greatest area for concern is the type of policy Nixon will follow after the expiration of the wage-price

freeze in his attempts to control inflation. He speculated that a controlled wage-price program would probably be put into effect.

Professor Hopkins then discussed Nixon's tax and expenditure policies. In his opinion, Nixon will fail to reduce unemployment as rapidly as he expects. He felt that the policies would have a small stimulative effect on the economy but were not sufficient in view of the magnitude of the unemployment problem. He added that he found Nixon's priorities "debatable and not very wise."

Professor Freeman explained

the international aspects of the new economic policy, showing that exports should increase and imports decrease, thus stimulating the economy. He explained that unilateral devaluation of the dollar was impossible and showed how by refusing to exchange American dollars for gold Nixon had in effect succeeded in devaluing the dollar. Professor Freeman anticipated some improvement in the international monetary system as a result of coming negotiations.

The program was then opened to questions and comments from the audience, one of which led to a discussion to Professor Shiptman of the possible discriminatory effects of the wage-price freeze on the worker. Professor Vail maintained that Nixon's policies were highly damaging to the less well-developed nations of the world. The problems faced by state and local governments without federal funds were discussed and the point was made that Nixon's policies deal with superficial problems and not with the basic causes of inflation.

OEP Allows College Bills To Increase

by MIKE MORGAN

The Cost of Living Council has ruled that Bowdoin will be able to raise tuition, room, and board, as planned.

As reported in last week's Orient, there had been some confusion as to whether the proposed increase revenue would be disallowed by President Nixon's wage-price freeze. The matter was cleared up Tuesday when Vice-President for Administration and Finance Wolcott A. Hokanson received word from the Council that all planned tuition, room, and board increases would be allowed, with the stipulation that at least one student must have made a down payment on his college bill before August 15 (the day President Nixon declared the wage-price freeze), but after the proposed increase was announced.

Because twenty-four Bowdoin students made such payments,

these meetings, a panel of returning women students, aided by Mrs. Kay Sherman of the Philosophy Department, presented an informal program to discuss some of the issues relevant to women. Among topics discussed were the role of the infirmary in relation to Bowdoin's women, the necessity of campus security, and the general social environment of the campus. While some students present felt that some of the problems were overemphasized, others found the meeting both informative and necessary.

Last Friday, Bowdoin's women students met with notable women of the Brunswick community for dinner in the Senior Center. Dean Nyhus, one of the few men present, expressed the College's hope that Bowdoin women would benefit from knowing the women of the community.

Major complaints about Orientation week centered on the general lack of centralized information. The 44 women housed in the sixth, seventh, and eleventh floors of the Center lacked proctors as a source of information and were forced to rely on occasional notices and confirmed rumors for the first three or four days of Orientation.

As the most confusing period of transition draws nearer to an end, the full role of Bowdoin's women in the college will evolve more definitively and the impact of coeducation at Bowdoin can be more accurately assessed.

(Please Turn to Page Two)

Woman Joins Admissions Office

By JO DONDIS



Miss Ann Thompson, Bowdoin's first female admissions officer, gave her impressions of the college and her new job in an interview this week. Miss Thompson arrived at Bowdoin during the summer months. "My reactions were varied — a beautiful campus. I felt that the men were caught off guard and didn't know if they took me seriously." She sensed that Bowdoin College definitely found it interesting to have a female around.

Speaking of her new job, Miss Thompson insisted that "it was a good idea to have a female in the admissions office — very healthy." She pointed out that women view candidates differently than men. They may reach the same conclusion about a candidate, but for different reasons.

Miss Thompson said that the criteria for admission will be basically the same for men and women. She noted, however, that there are basic differences between men and women. She cited the most important qualification for admission as academics: "If they can't make it here academically, you can't bring them to Bowdoin despite their personality." The interview isn't the major criteria for admission," Miss Thompson continued, "if they don't make it in the interview, all is not lost." She reaffirmed Bowdoin's commitment to Maine but stressed the importance of a geographically diversified student body.

Miss Thompson will travel extensively throughout the country this year. She plans to visit such areas as Northern Maine, New Hampshire, the South and Midwest. Although Miss Thompson is not a Bowdoin graduate, she stated that she felt she could adequately represent the school and is "well versed in facts and general life of the college." Furthermore she pointed out that some things are constants at any college. And she said that

her experience as a student at a coeducational university of 9000 will be useful in her job of talking to prospective freshmen.

Miss Thompson called coeducation at Bowdoin "nothing but an improvement. It's so much more natural. You're not going to

live in a strictly male or female world." She added "everyone is going to have to make an effort to make it work. Men can look at the women as just females on campus or as fellow students and the women can accept this. Both have to be aware. I'm optimistic."

Bills Up, Salaries Frozen

(Cont. From Page One)

based on the new rates, the College will be able to collect all of its proposed increases in tuition, room, and board. Mr. Hokanson also stated that as far as he knows the College will not be able to raise faculty salaries, staff wages, rents on faculty housing, or prices in the Bookstore.

On account of this, the freeze will still create some problems. Half of the Faculty will get their raises because, up until six years ago, Faculty appointments began in June, i.e., before the freeze. Since then all appointments have begun September 1st. So the senior Faculty members will not get their raise while members with more seniority will.

While the problems mentioned above are serious, there is a good chance that they can be solved once the freeze is over. On the other hand, the knowledge that the College can count on the increases in tuition, room, and board that it desperately needs to remain financially secure is very good news.

While most students could use the \$300 per student increase, the College would have been forced,

according to Mr. Hokanson, into drastic budget reductions without it. As a final note, in last week's Orient article about the uncertainty surrounding the possibility that the tuition, room, and board increases would be disallowed, it was noted that no one need despair too much over the possibility of a disallowment because the Cost of Living Council had not had time to make definite decisions concerning all of its judgments. The same is true this week. The Council has reversed itself before and may do so again. However, as of now, the prospects are fairly good that Bowdoin will be able to raise tuition, room, and board, as planned.

Rushing Returns Examined

(Cont. From Page One)

The Deke house came through with a full house again this year. In addition, they will have 7 female dining members and 4 female social members. Chi Psi and Beta each did well with 27 and 23 pledges respectively. Chi Psi will also be graced with the presence of 9 women students. Psi U had a surprisingly poor showing of 3 new freshmen, but they will have 9 freshman girls joining them for meals.

A.D. had a poor rush and 1 freshman and four upperclassmen. Don Hoening, President of A.D., mentioned that anyone is welcome to dine at A.D. at any time with no obligation involved. When asked about this year's rush, Don commented: "I think this year's four-day rushing period was better than last year's and the previous year's. I think we got a poor rush because we're not going to give people snow jobs. We don't want to give people a lot of bull and we just aren't party people."

It looks as if the other fraternities on campus will stay alive. ARU had 16 pledges, Kappa Sig — 15, and Delta Sig — 14.

The general consensus seems to be that a four-day rotational

system, in comparison to last year's seven-day system, is less exhausting (and less expensive) for everyone. Bob Krachman, Student Council Rushing Chairman, was pleased with the rush results. "Most of the freshman had already decided by the first night and didn't need any more than four days." He went on to say that anyone with suggestions for next year's rush should be sure to contact him. For those who are interested in statistics: about 69% of this year's male freshmen joined fraternities with about 24% of all the women students as fraternities dining members.

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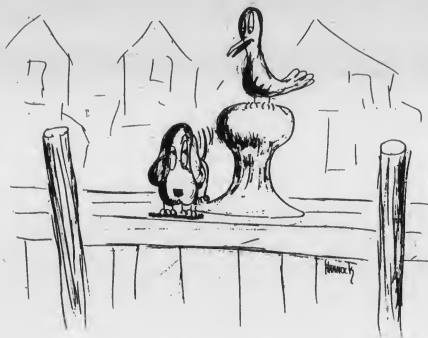
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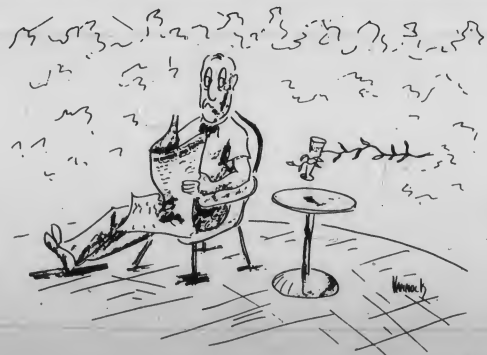
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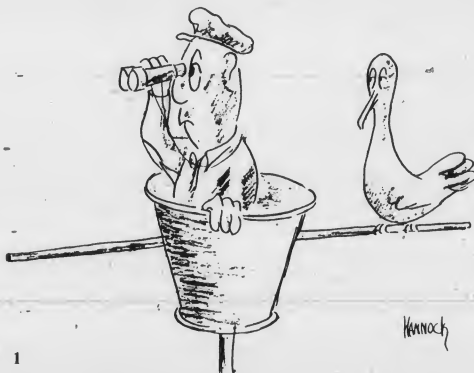


"Come on dammit - not here!"



Last Year Steve Hannock immortalised a series of Bowdoin personalities (Herbert Ross Brown, Roger Howell, Fritz Koellen, Dan Levine, the Mad Bruno) in his cartoons and caricatures. This year Steve's away at Smith, but he's granted us permission to reprint some of the cartoons that he drew this summer for the *Nantucket Inquirer* and *Mirror*.

These and other cartoons have been collected in a book by Hannock, *Once Upon An Island*. It will soon be on sale in the Moulton Union Bookstore.



BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume C1

Friday, September 17, 1971

Number 2

Convocation

President Howell's Convocation Address emphasized the need for Bowdoin to re-examine its goals and objectives. Although the President did not offer specific proposals for changes, his address did point in the right direction. And it also reminded us that the College must function as an interlocking member of a complex that includes students, faculty, and society at large.

What a college should offer, stated President Howell, ought to correspond to what is asked of it. "The student legitimately seeks from the college," he said, "among other things, social competence, occupational education, and personal intellectual development. Society seeks from its higher educational institutions the generation of new knowledge through research and the provision of various academically related services. Institutional goals must include the creation of academic and intellectual freedom, the capacity for experiment and innovation, and a structure which allows constant reappraisal of goals and objectives."

We feel that in addition to considering these points in the re-evaluation that President Howell called for, the college would do well not to overlook the lessons learned from the campus tumult of the past decade. We learned, for example, that undergraduate educational needs were often less important than military-oriented research ties to the government. Colleges learned that they could not ignore their faculty and students in the policy making process and in matters of fiscal allocations. We all learned that educational elitism alienated the college community from society at large and helped to produce a backlash of irrationality and anti-intellectualism. We learned, that "students increasingly disavow the legitimacy of personal and group conformity as a price for inclusion in social systems" and that students were rejecting the cult of the individual, educational, "rugged" or otherwise.

The President asked for a projection of goals and purposes as far into the future as 1985. It would, however, be more advisable to adopt a flexible short-range plan, using the President's outline as a guide. A fifteen year plan would be self-defeating, for if the past decade produced the vast changes and upheaval that it did, we should not expect any less of the future.

Autumn Wonder

All too often at this time of year Bowdoin students fail to pause and look around. Dashing helter-skelter about the campus, we are heedless of the matchless pastoral beauty which surrounds us at the onset of this, the most magnificent seasonal change of all - Autumn.

How many of us have turned our eyes from the swaying of Bowdoinettes and fixed our attention on the verdant beauty of the College's scientifically forested acreage, soon to be a riot of color as the leaves turn from summer greens to magenta, gold, and scarlet? How many of us have availed ourselves of the sensual pleasures which await young and old alike on a walk through the towering Bowdoin Pines? How many of us have noted with pleasure the slight nip in the air which annually signals the beginning of another series of athletic contests from which our boys will emerge victorious? How many? We venture to say, too few!

Soon college activities will occupy our waking hours. Students will return to their books and professors will put away their Bermuda shorts and knit shirts for another year, albeit unwillingly. Therefore, the *Orient* takes this opportunity to encourage its readers to take time out and discover Autumn.

THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

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Rushing 1971

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

ROTC

ROTC Alive?

You can rest assured that ROTC IS alive on the Bowdoin campus this year. We'll be offering a somewhat new outlook to our program. A series of guest lecturers will speak at Bowdoin and they will be under the sponsorship of the ROTC unit. Participants in this program will be distinguished lecturers from both the academic and military community and their subjects will be both topical and controversial. We'll also endeavor to have members of the Bowdoin faculty participating in various aspects of the program. Yes, it does sound a lot different than the usual concept of military training and it's intended to be. The average citizen serving in the military today is better educated than ever before. He is apt to challenge existing concepts with objective and rational questions. The Army needs liberally educated Bowdoin men who can accept the challenge of leadership.

Why me?

You've probably asked yourself just what does the program offer you. Well, during your time spent as a student and also while serving on active duty, you'll be gaining valuable experiences in human relations, management and responsibility. These experiences are a salable commodity on the civilian job market. Many companies find young men with the management potential they want among ROTC graduates who have served as Army officers. The ROTC program does not interfere with civilian career goals, it enhances them.

"Hair"

Many people have the impression that we in the ROTC have a hang-up about hair. Just for the record, we don't attempt to change a young man's style of life just because he chooses to enter our program. The length of a man's hair or the style of clothes he chooses to wear are really trivial matters compared to the development of a well-educated and well-informed individual.

"Draft"

Yes young man, you may enjoy the pleasures of a four year uninterrupted college education thanks to the draft deferment given to students enrolled in the ROTC program. The deferment is extended to freshmen and sophomores who are under no obligation when enrolled in the program.

The Concept

We in the Bowdoin ROTC program recognize that one of the main reasons for our existence is to perpetuate the tradition of the citizen soldier. It is through the benefit of a military experience, whether it be six months or six years, that one can, as a citizen, objectively view the workings of a civilian-military interrelationship. The opportunity to benefit from the military experience as an officer is yours through the Bowdoin ROTC program. Freshmen, it's still not too late. Sophomores, inquire about the two year program.

See us at Rhodes Hall or call extension 316 or 317 for more information. Remember, it is an opportunity to become better informed and further involved!

Bowdoin ROTC Dept.

Ms. Sherman: Dirty Rusher

To the Editor:

As a member of the Student Council rushing committee and the Beta Theta Pi fraternity, I feel it is my duty to bring to the attention of the student body a case of dirty rushing far more serious than what is normally encountered by the rushing committee. It is more serious because it deals with a faculty member who has taken it upon herself to be the judge and jury of fraternities at Bowdoin College.

At a special meeting in Wentworth Hall for Bowdoin women, Mrs. Sherman of the Philosophy Department warned the girls to be beware of the Beta Theta Pi and Kappa Sigma Fraternity houses. Apparently references were made to the girls from Westbrook College who attend parties given by our houses. I feel it is more than a mere coincidence that neither the Kappa Sigma or Beta houses presently have any Bowdoin women as dining and/or social members.

I would like to know how Mrs. Sherman can condemn these houses for inviting girls from Westbrook College to its parties. Can she really disapprove of us for having parties the last several years with girls or would she have had us patiently playing solitaire on Friday and Saturday nights awaiting 1971 and the arrival of the coeds. Now that the coeds are here, would she have us to be so rude as to suddenly stop inviting girls from Westbrook College to our parties? Honestly, even with the arrival of the coeds it would be difficult to have a good party with the present men to women ratio without inviting in girls from other schools. In defense of the girls from Westbrook, it is a two year school with a completely new student body every two years! I don't believe it is fair to condemn them without knowing them, which is obviously what Mrs. Sherman has attempted to do.

Next, I would like to know why Mrs. Sherman feels so compelled to be a big sister to the coeds and whether she really feels it is fair to fraternities that she is. She has made public her dislike of fraternities in general and the Beta and Kappa Sigma houses in particular for several years. I find it remarkable that Mrs. Sherman feels that she can stereotype these houses as being of a certain type and having a particular breed of people in its membership. To the best of my knowledge, Mrs. Sherman has not been in the Beta house in the last two years. To castigate certain fraternities on the basis of hearsay is not fair to either the coeds or the fraternities.

I would like to express here my admiration for the coeds who had the courage and independence to find out for themselves what the Beta house is really like. Their experiences in these houses may have reaffirmed what Mrs. Sherman said or it may have shown them that her views were prejudiced and narrow minded. However, I do feel that it is not Mrs. Sherman's duty or right to impart to the coeds her slanted views. They are a group of mature, intelligent women who are perfectly qualified to make their own evaluations of fraternities and people without Mrs. Sherman's assistance, no matter how well intended it may have been.

Respectfully,
Thomas E. Hoerner
Class of 1974

Free Angela!

To The Editor:

The Portland Committee to Free Angela Davis and all Political Prisoners will hold a demonstration on Sept. 27 at 4 p.m. in support of Angela Davis and all Political Prisoners. Sept. 27 is the opening day of Angela Davis' trial and of the trial of the Soledad Brothers.

The purpose of the demonstration is to mobilize for Angela Davis by showing that there are many people who support her and are willing to publicly demonstrate this belief. This demonstration is part of a national week of solidarity with all Political Prisoners, especially with Angela Davis.

According to committee spokesman "A major contributor to the national climate of fear which now exists, and on State and local level, allows labor leaders to be framed, unconstitutional loitering laws to be passed, and people to be indiscriminately harassed, is sister Angela's case. By using racism and anti-Communism, the government is trying to create a precedent in people's minds for the use of repressive measures. Because Angela Davis is so obviously innocent she has become a major issue of struggle to prevent this repression. If people are tired of harassment in the community, wage freezes, labor frame ups and other similar measures we urge them to join with us on the 27th."

The demonstration will start at 4 p.m. when participants will congregate at City Hall Plaza. They will then march to the Federal Building on Forest Avenue where a rally will be held.

Sponsors to date of the demonstration include The Portland NAACP, the Southern Maine Young Workers Liberation League, The Portland Committee to Free Angela Davis and all Political Prisoners and the Portland Women's Rights Union.

For the Angela Davis Committee,
Gerald Talbot
Joan Hanson
Larry Moskowitz

Orient Movie Review

The (Spanish) Fly Girls

(Editor's note: Each week the Orient will publish a review of a recent film. Students interested in reviewing films should contact one of the editors. The paper will pay \$2.50 for each review that is accepted.)

by FRED CUSICK

THE STEWARDESSES (X)

Sex movies come in two varieties: the phony dramatic (Inga, I, A Woman, Beyond the Valley of the Dolls), and the phony sociological (Censorship in Denmark, Sin in Sweden, The Sexually Liberated Female).

The Stewardesses is one of the phony dramatic kind. It's a series of sexual vignettes without much of a plot:

- 1) The Lady With the Lamp
 - 2) The Party and the Pole
 - 3) The Air Force Man
 - 5) The Multiple Copulation Scene
 - 3) The Masturbation Scene
 - 7) The Lesbian Scene
 - 8) The Lush Lipstick Story
- (The reader may use his imagination to fill in the details.)

The Stewardesses is one of the few sex movies that I've seen, but I think that I can offer some suggestions for improving the genre. Most producers of sex movies seem to assume that they can satisfy their audience by simply piling perversion on top of perversion. This is a mistake. Watching a two hour movie of people simply having sex is like watching a two hour movie of people eating. A sex movie must be entertaining if the audience's attention is to be held. Certain ground rules should be followed:

1) A sex movie should be funny. There is enough guilt and handwringing about sex in the real world. People go to the movies to be entertained and to indulge their fantasies. If they see their adolescent traumas re-enacted on the screen they are liable to go away and give up sex, or at least sex films, altogether. The makers of The Stewardesses made the mistake of having one of the girls commit suicide at the end. One left the theater feeling slightly guilty for having somehow aided in the girl's death.

2) The camera work in a sex movie must be a high quality. The human body is fascinating, but like any work of art it needs to be placed in the proper setting. Most sex movies, including The Stewardesses, look as if they were shot by the light of an open refrigerator. (The Stewardesses used the 3D gimmick to lure the suckers. A 3D adds nothing to a sex movie.)

3) Homosexuals should not be used in the male roles. A friend who has seen many more sex movies than I have told me that homosexuals are always used in sex movies because they are better able to control themselves. Perhaps they can, but the audience can always spot the fags. What heterosexuals like in control they can make up in sincerity.

4) There should be no music during the love scenes (A piano was always playing in The Stewardesses.) Also the performers should be taught how to breathe, grunt, and sigh

properly.

The above are the ground rules for sex movie makers but there are also certain rules of decorum which the audience at a sex movie must observe. I attended The Stewardesses with a noisy friend who kept telling me how dirty the picture was and how shocked he was by each new perversion. This The correct way to see a sex movie is to go alone and sit slouched in one's seat as far away

from others as possible. There should be no talking. (Bowdoin students should remember that I am speaking of a sex movie rather than a stag movie. A sex movie is shown in a theater and admission is charged. A stag movie is shown in the home or fraternity house. It is primarily a social function, like a fraternity beer party, at which those present try to outdo each other in animal behaviour.)

Howell's Address . . .

(Cont. From Page Five)

The greatest need of the present time, a need which lies behind much of the financial problem of American education and which is also closely related to the degree of public confidence in its institutions of higher learning, is to define for the College these purposes and to relate our programs to them. Until there is a clear consensus on our mission, it will be impossible to have a related set of objectives. Without a defined and articulated philosophy of what we are doing, it will be all too easy to yield to every pressure, to follow every road, and eventually to fall victim to our own indecision. We need very much to get beyond the rhetoric of the college catalogue, in which our goals are stated in broad and very general fashion, to move to a position where we know clearly the meaning of our goals, where we have indicated and concrete objectives which lead to those goals, and where we have evolved mechanisms for implementing those objectives.

At the same time we seek to identify our goals, there is also a need for us to make a strong reaffirmation of our principles, the guidelines for our actions and behavior as we seek to reach our goals. I need not remind you that this is a world of baffling uncertainties and spectacular change. More than ever there is a need to affirm the significance of reflection and rationality. The current assault on rationalism, some stemming from the academy itself, is a more than worrying development. It is all too easy to be

cynical about reason and to attack it as cold and lacking in human emotions. But the academy must not succumb to this assault on its central feature. Nor is there the slightest evidence to support the view that the replacement of rationalism by non-rational modes of perception will enable us to cope with the complexities of the emerging world culture. If future shock can occur despite rationalism, how much reduced will our capacity be for absorbing change without the qualities of reflection and careful thought.

We need also to reaffirm the validity of the ideas which have historically motivated this college. Far too many people dismiss the ideals of the past as mere clichés or pious expressions totally unrelated to current problems. In doing so, they make a grave error. The fault has resided not in ideals, but in people, in their lack of commitment to the goals and ideals, in their failure to work consistently day by day for their implementation, in their acceptance of a mentally comfortable, but eventually destructive fatalism.

The fact that all hopes, both for the College and for society, have not been achieved, should not lead to cynicism about the hopes and ideals themselves, but rather to a reaffirmation of purpose and a renewal of effort. John Gardner once remarked that every apparently devastating difficulty is only a giant opportunity in disguise. In the year to come, let us in that spirit pledge to work together and to work constructively, to articulate our institutional goals and formulate the mechanism for achieving them.

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Women Well Endowed

BOWDOIN NEWS SERVICE

President Howell, announced Wednesday the receipt of a grant of \$60,000 in support of scholarship aid and loans to women students.

The grant, to be administered over a four-year period, was given by a New York Foundation to provide scholarships for women and to set up a revolving loan fund for them. Some part of the funds will be used each year to

establish a permanent loan fund for women students at Bowdoin, which became coeducational this fall.

President Howell noted "with the survival of independent liberal arts colleges literally at stake today, outside support is increasingly vital to the future of small institutions such as Bowdoin, and we are especially grateful for this help in an essential area of our present need."

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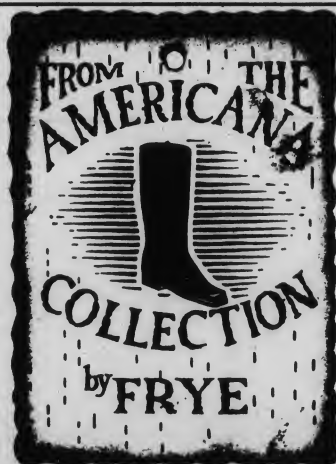
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Are you willing to part with about four hundred dollars if you can be sure of the value and reliability of your investment?

Maybe we can help you.

If several months ago, you came in to our store and asked to listen to a four hundred dollar component system which could reproduce the entire audio range, you may have received an apologetic reply: We probably talked a bit about the \$400 systems we could put together, but explained that at four hundred dollars you had to sacrifice at least an octave of deep bass and probably that much treble response. Or spend some more money.

This has changed and is no longer true.

Why? Because from two important manufacturers have come two new products: 1. The Smaller Advent Loudspeaker, and 2. The Sony STR 6045 AM-FM Stereo Receiver.

The Smaller Advent Loudspeaker
The Smaller Advent Loudspeaker is very similar to the original and by now famous and immensely popular Advent Loudspeaker, only it's smaller. In almost every audible or measurable respect the Smaller Advent is equivalent to the larger. It is the only speaker under one hundred dollars (and it's a happy thirty dollars under it) which can reproduce the lowest notes of a string bass, while maintaining an outstanding octave-to-octave tonal balance in all source material.

"That's ridiculous," you say. "How is it possible?"

Advent has accomplished this in a way that is ultimately rational, although somewhat unusual.

To make a relatively inexpensive loudspeaker, most manufacturers redesign one of their medium-priced loudspeakers using less expensive components and sacrifice at least an octave at each end of the musical spectrum. Because most music is produced in the middle of the audio range — where these loudspeakers may well sound fine — the resulting speaker will serve many peoples' needs.

Advent took a different approach (to avoid such a compromised design): their first consideration was to build a loudspeaker which would reproduce the *entire* range of music, including the lowest bass, each octave in proper balance with each other. Advent didn't choose to ask you to give up an octave of bass just because you aren't Daddy Warbucks, (the amount of pleasure you get from your system has a lot to do with the lowest frequencies).

To build a smaller speaker which covers the full musical range, Advent has had to give up a small amount of efficiency. (Ergo: the small Advent will not play as loudly as some of the larger, more costly speaker systems we sell.) It won't fill a large auditorium.

But unless your listening room is extremely large, it will more than fill it with sound. The Smaller Advent Loudspeaker is designed with a four-ohm impedance to take advantage of the increased power available at this impedance from transistorized amplifiers — power at extremely low distortion, such as is available from the new Sony 6045 stereo receiver.

The Sony 6045

Sony has brought down the price of clean undistorted power — without which the Smaller Advent Loudspeaker will not sound up to its potential (or up to our ambitious claims).

It delivers twenty watts per channel, RMS. (RMS is the most demanding and least flashy of the various power-rating systems). The Sony 6045 will produce these twenty watts at 20 cycles, at 1000 cycles, and at 20,000 cycles without annoying coloration or distortion.

The Sony 6045 is the perfect match for the Smaller Advent Loudspeakers; less power would leave you and the speakers unfulfilled; more might constitute excess spending.

The AM and FM tuner sections are both sensitive and selective. A weak station can be separated out from brawnier neighboring stations and received cleanly. (Our service manager claims that Sony is among the most, if not *the* most reliable equipment made.)

The Garrard SL 55B

The automatic turntable we have selected has a good heavy platter, a convenient cueing control, a synchronous motor to insure speed stability, and a low mass light-tracking arm. Rumble, wow, and flutter are minimal. We add to the 55B a dustcover, base and a high-performance cartridge.

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Our service department guarantees the complete system for two years, parts and labor.

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BEARFOOTERS WIN

By LINDA BALDWIN

After a successful 2-1 scrimmage with Gorham State University at home last Saturday, the soccer team is looking forward to two more pre-season games.

The Bears will host Boston University Saturday under regulation game conditions, and hope to be in Providence, R.I. early next week to meet a traditionally strong Brown University team.

Last Saturday's game with Gorham was very informal, with the coaches allowed to stop the play at any point. Gorham scored first, but was equalized in the same period by Bowdoin's center forward, Girma Asmeron. Joe Rosa assisted.

The Polar Bears played good ball, yet took two periods before they really began to work together. The deciding score did not come until the fourth period — a spectacular and unassisted goal by Daniel Cease from 20 yards out. Both co-captains, James Coffin, a fullback, and Phil Nadeau at halfback, added good steady play.

Coach Charles Butt has some excellent ball handlers. From the foreign students on the forward line, especially, he expects good control. Probably the biggest problem will be integrating these fine individual ball players into a coordinated team effort.

Thus, these first few unofficial games will give the coach a chance to experiment with different players and positions. The starters are by no means definite at this point.

Coach Butt expects the team to be playing better ball this year than in the past. He realized that the other teams will also be playing better ball, and that schools such as Wesleyan, Williams, and Colby did not lose as many starters to graduation as did Bowdoin.



The Polar Bears open their season against Springfield Sept. 25.



NEW ASST. COACH

Carl H. Merrill, a former University of Maine sports standout who is now playing professional baseball in a Triple A league, has been appointed an assistant football coach at Bowdoin for the coming season. Edmund L. Coombs, Bowdoin's Acting Director of Athletics, announced that Merrill will join the Polar Bear staff after completing the current baseball season as a catcher for the Eugene (Ore.) Emeralds.

A native of Brunswick, Merrill is a graduate of Brunswick High School and a widely known basketball official. After graduating from the University of Maine in 1966, he served as a

Bowdoin football scout and as a part-time football coach at Colby.

Merrill has been a member of the faculty at Brunswick High School and has also served as a public school teacher in neighboring Topsham. He was an assistant coach of the Brunswick Junior High School football squad last year.

During the course of a distinguished athletic career at Orono, Merrill was a quarterback and a cornerback on University of Maine football teams and was a leading member of the university's baseball squads for three consecutive seasons.

In his sophomore year, when he batted .330, Maine won the Yankee Conference baseball title and played in the NCAA "World Series."

Merrill was a tri-captain of the baseball team at Maine in 1966, when the university shared the Yankee Conference crown with Massachusetts and Connecticut. In that year Merrill batted .267 and led his team in runs scored (20), walks (27) and stolen bases (6).

X-COUNTRY

Cross Country Coach Frank Sabasteanski earlier this week observed that this season's team is stronger than last year.

Sabasteanski indicated his confidence that his runners, led by Capt. Deke Talbot '72 would surpass the team's 1-4 showing last year. "We lost some good men last year, led by Mark Cuneo, but I hope he will be replaced by Billy Wilson, a freshman."

Wilson was a star Cross Country runner for Morse High School in Bath last year. He will run with Wayne Gardiner '74, and Talbot, men Sabasteanski expects will help lead the Bears to victory on the five mile courses.

The Coach also noted that the team has been considerably strengthened by members of the ski team who came out for the sport this year. They include Charles Hayward '72; Fred Lambie '72; and Dick Rice '72.

The team has been working out for over a week now, according to Sabasteanski. "We are stronger than last year, and the men behind the number one man are a lot better this year, he said.

Other members of the team include: Sam Zion '74; Jay Van Tassel '74; Hobart Winchell '72; Ted Titcomb '75; John Marques '75; Peter Lind '75; Jay Hennessey '74; Craig Cogger '72.



Soccer Leaders

BOWDOIN SOCCER LEADERS — Charlie Butt, coach of Bowdoin's varsity soccer team, is flanked by his co-captains, Phil Nadeau (l.) and Jim Coffin. Polar Bears open season at Springfield Sept. 25, play host to New Hampshire Sept. 29 and entertain Wesleyan Oct. 2. (Bowdoin News Service photo)

BASKETBEAR HOPES 1971-72

Basketball Coach Ray Bicknell is hoping that the experience gained by his all-underclass lineup last year will help his 1971-72 varsity team improve on last season's 7-15 record.

"We came along strong at the end of last season," Bicknell said in an interview, noting that the Polar Bears won four of their last five games.

Bicknell acknowledged that Bowdoin will still be lacking in size but said a strong defense and aggressiveness might help make up for that deficiency.

Heading the list of returnees will be Capt. Mike Brennan, a senior forward and Kip Crowley, junior center who led the team in scoring last season. Crowley (6-2) scored 343 points, an average of 15.6 per game, and averaged 7.3 rebounds. Brennan (6-2) had scoring and rebound averages of 6.1 and 5.4, respectively.

Another probable front court starter next winter will be senior Russ Outhouse (6-3). Among the leading candidates for guard are senior Clark Young (6-0), who averaged 13.3 points per game last year; and senior Steve Theroux (6-2) (8.8 scoring average).

Also expected to see lots of action in the front court are senior Steve Morris (6-2); and junior Dick Cartland (6-3). The guard roster includes senior John Hanson (6-2); senior Barry O'Connell (5-8) and junior Ken Toliver (6-2).

Leading the sophomore contingent will be forward Russ Bailey (6-2), last year's leading freshman scorer with a 15.9-point average; Brennan's brother, John (6-4), a center and forward who racked up a 14.8 scoring average as a freshman; Marty Ridge (6-1), a guard and forward; and Craig Jones (6-0), a guard.

The preliminary varsity roster also includes juniors Ken Chenault and John Redman; and sophomores Geoffrey Canada, Lou Hight, Bob Jackson and Kevin Savage. The team manager will be Dick Nylen of Ipswich, Mass.

Among the leading prospects expected to play for Coach Ed Coombs' freshman team are Jim Peebles (6-7½); Pete Goodwin (6-5) and Vic Fields (6-2).

SKATERS SCHEDULE

A home game with Boston College and a New Year's Holiday Tournament in the Bowdoin Arena are among highlights of Bowdoin's 1971-72 varsity hockey schedule. The 20-game schedule, announced earlier this summer includes a clash with Boston College here Feb. 29.

The tournament will be hosted by Bowdoin Jan. 1-2 with a doubleheader each night. The other participating teams will be Princeton University, Air Force Academy, and Dalhousie University of Halifax, N.S.

Coach Sid Watson's Polar Bears, who turned in a 19-4-1 record last season while winning the Eastern College Athletic Conference (ECAC) Division II (small college) championship tournament, will play a total of 14 Division II games in 1971-72. In addition to its two tournament contests, Bowdoin will play three ECAC Division I teams — New Hampshire, Northeastern and Boston College.

The complete 1971-72 Bowdoin varsity schedule: Dec. 1 at Boston State, 6 at New Hampshire, 10 at Hamilton, Jan. 1-2 Tournament at Bowdoin, 7 Vermont, 8 Connecticut, 11 at Colby, 27 at Salem State, 29 Gustavus Adolphus, Feb. 1 at Merrimack, 3 at Northeastern, 5 AIC, 11 Williams, 12 Middlebury, 18 at Amherst, 19 at Massachusetts, 23 at Norwich, 29 Boston College, Mar. 4 Colby.

SCHEDULE

Varsity Cross-Country

Coach: Frank Sabasteanski
Captain: William B. Talbot, Jr.

Sept. 28	St. Anselm's	H	2:00
Oct. 2	*Merrimack	H	11:00
9	Amherst	A	11:30
16	Williams	A	12:00
23	†Colby	H	12:30
26	MIAA at Bates		2:00
29	Easterns		

Nov. 5	Bates	H	3:30
8	New England		
15	IC4A at VanCortlandt Park, NYC		

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THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States

VOLUME CI

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1971

NUMBER 3



The "Future of the Family" was the subject of Dr. Donald Anspach's lecture, delivered in the Moulton Union Wednesday night. Dr. Anspach is Associate Professor of Sociology at the University of Maine at Portland.

Institution In Trouble

Doctor Looks At Future Of Family

By JO DONDIS

Dr. Donald Anspach, Associate Professor of sociology at the University of Maine at Portland, delivered the first of three lectures to be offered on human sexuality here Wednesday evening. Discussing the "Future of the Family," Dr. Anspach stated that the current crisis in the family is due to the inability to cope with the question of "how shall we live?" "History has proven the family to be malleable. In the last 60 years much of that malleability has been lost," said Dr. Anspach. "Furthermore, we live in a society based on technology, a bureaucratic dehumanized society. Can a family exist in such a society?" he asked.

Dr. Anspach gave indications of the breakdown of the familial structure. The inability of the family to exist is reflected in the ever increasing numbers of communes, the fact that one out of three marriages fail, and that one half million teenagers run away from home permanently.

"The institutions of marriage and family are subject to analysis, hopefully they will change. There are certain things we can do about the family and certain things we can't do about the family. We have to work within the limitations of our environment," Dr. Anspach continued.

Dr. Anspach examined some alternatives to marriage: group marriage, polygamy, and polyandry. He pointed out the advantages and disadvantages of such alternatives. "All permit variety, but variety in sexual and social relationships isn't obviously the payoff." He referred to the ideological notion of love and stated, "The notion of romantic love would preclude any system of multiple spouses."

Dr. Anspach stressed the sense of universality of the family and insisted that "while the form of marriage can be maintained, its content can be changed." He cited nine criteria which the "new" family must recognize:

- (1) Day care centers on a large scale
- (2) Nonsense of divorce proceedings eliminated
- (3) Existence of serial monogamy
- (4) Majority of adolescents as not under the direct control of

their parents

- (5) Marital infidelity not rare
- (6) Pre-marital chastity not necessary or common
- (7) Advanced technology has severed the connection between

procreation and sexuality

- (8) Any behavior between two consenting adults not harmful to themselves or others should not be condemned

(Please Turn to Page Seven)

Grad Schools: 132 From Bowdoin

By TIM POOR

As is the case with many American undergraduate institutions, Bowdoin has been preparing an ever-increasing number of students for graduate work. 132 members of the class of 1971 stated that they had plans to attend graduate or professional school, the rest seeking employment, going into military service, or undecided. Bowdoin graduates are presently engaged in such diverse graduate studies as oceanography, electronic music, clinical psychology, and anthroposophy at various institutions across the country.

Two more conventional topics of study, however, proved to be most popular with last year's graduating class: law and medicine. Of the thirty-two Bowdoin graduates to apply to medical school, twenty-one were accepted, a percentage not significantly different from that of 1970, when nineteen were accepted from a group of twenty-seven applicants.

Dr. James Moulton, chairman of the biology department, characterized 1971 as a "fine year" for those Bowdoin students applying to medical school, although he is naturally "disappointed" for those who were not accepted. Although emphasizing that he does not "deal in numbers," Dr. Moulton was eager to point out that, "in a year when only 43.1 per cent of those applying to medical school (nationwide) are accepted, any school with a 2/3 acceptance rate (Bowdoin) is holding its own."

Pointing out that the number of students applying to medical schools has doubled in the past twenty years, Dr. Moulton called those who were not accepted "victims of the numbers."

Looking toward the future, Dr. Moulton described his anticipations as "rosy."

A somewhat less enthusiastic response was elicited from

Professor A. P. Daggett, of the government department, who refused to make public figures concerning Bowdoin law school applicants on the grounds that they would be "misleading." Many students had not heard from prospective schools by commencement last year so that any figures would "not be reliable enough to be significant."

It is clear, however, that the results were rather poor, or, as Mr. Daggett put it, "not particularly noteworthy." A large number had not heard from their prospective schools and none were placed on waiting lists.

These results, says Mr. Daggett, are "disappointing but not

surprising." In 1971, 109,318 students took the law school aptitude test (LSAT), a 50 percent increase over 1970 figures.

Professor Richard Morgan, chairman of the government department, also attributed the decline in number of acceptances to the increased number of applicants. He additionally notes that today's graduate and professional schools are taking into consideration a greater amount of regional and ethnic criteria than they have in the past. He foresees no major curriculum changes, but states that future applicants will be advised to consider a greater number of law schools when applying.

Financial Aid Funds Pared: Freshmen Get Less Money

Though the total fund for financial aid to students increased this year to \$764,000, the proportion of students on aid compared to past years has decreased. As the college expands in size toward a projected 1,200 students, the number of students on financial aid has remained around the same as last year.

Last year financial aid was granted to 420 students. Aid averaged \$1,560 per student from a total fund of \$715,000.

This year approximately the same number of students are on aid, but the average aid per student now runs about \$1,650. Director of Admissions Richard Moll said that, "The admissions policy is largely dictated by the budget." He noted, however, that while the size of the freshmen class increased this year to 320 students, the amount of financial aid did not increase sufficiently to allow distribution proportionate to previous years.

Director of Financial Aid

Walter Moulton and Dean of Students Paul Nyhus felt that financial aid was of minor consideration for admission in the past. But both cautioned that in view of the current economic situation and the ensuing impact on private colleges, financial considerations have become more of a criterion for admissions. Bowdoin does not want to admit students who cannot pay the tuition and to whom, in turn, the college cannot give financial aid.

Moulton remarked that, "Historically, admission decisions were never made with financial need as criterion. But scholarship funds cannot be increased without limit."

Nyhus noted that college costs have raced ahead of inflation, and thus the increase in scholarship funds has been frustrated by rising costs. "The object of financial aid is to allow Bowdoin to admit a socio-economically diverse

Governing Board Committees will be chosen by October.

The Governance Committee had recommended that its five faculty members (Professors Ambrose, Geary, Long, McGee and Rossides) be allowed to choose among themselves which of the five would be representatives to the Board of Trustees (2) and which to the Board of Overseers (3).

The primary outspoken opponent of this recommendation was Professor Levine. Levine pointed out that, due possibly to historical accident, the faculty members on the Governance Committee were also the faculty representatives to the Governing Boards. Levine defined the conflict of this situation pointing out that those who must examine the way the college is run and the way decisions are made (Governance Committee) are the same men who are representatives to the Governing Boards where these decisions are made. In sum, he stated that the Governance Committee should not be concerned with both methods of changing governance of the college and the actual governing of the college.

Professor Long, speaking on behalf of the Governance Committee, saw this "two hat phenomena" as a necessary overlap in order to maintain communications with the Governing Boards, Faculty, and Students.

Dean of the Faculty Robison said the amendment would destroy much of the overlap the Committee sought to institute.

Levine, however, did not see the overlap as necessary. In reply to other assertions, he later commented that, "It is like saying political scientists have to be members of Congress." Assuming the college is not one big happy family or a corporate entity, he thought it would be more realistic to see the community as groups of interest struggling for representation.

Levine's amendment passed, and the Governance Committee will consider reconstituting itself.

In his report to the faculty, President Roger Howell stressed the "need for Bowdoin to reassess its goals for the 1970's," in the hopes for achieving a community-wide sense of objectives. Major items will be referred to the Curriculum and Educational Policy Committee, and certain portions of the report on financial management will be referred to the Committee on Budgetary Priorities.

Dean of the College A. LeRoy Greason said that total student enrollment this fall is 1033, 147 of whom are women. In reference to the debate on class auditing last spring, Greason reported that 33 percent of the courses had one or two auditors, no faculty member was opposed to auditing, and hence the system should not be formalized.

In his report, Dean of the Faculty Olin Robison conveyed "bad news" for nearly half the professors on the wage and price freeze. Because 45 percent of the faculty chose to be paid on a

(Please Turn to Page Two)

(Please Turn to Page Six)



Nationals Honor Deke And Chi Psi

By DICK PATARD

This fall two Bowdoin fraternities, Delta Kappa Epsilon and Chi Psi, have been designated the "best chapters in the nation" by their respective national organizations.

At the national DKE convention held at Rutgers this August, the Bowdoin Chapter was awarded the Deke Lion Trophy and a concomitant \$250 grant. The trophy itself, being valued at around \$3,000, unfortunately could not be brought to the campus but will remain at Deke National in New York.

Bowdoin's Deke chapter was selected from among the 49 chapters in the nation to receive this honor by the fourfold criteria of: 1) Chapter Improvement; 2) Community Service; 3) Alumni Relations; 4) Scholarship. Ralph Gambardella, Deke's Chapter President, said that his chapter had the highest scholarship ranking, second highest alumni relations and chapter improvement rankings, and third highest community service ranking, of the national Deke chapters. Last year Deke earned its scholastic kudos by enrolling 50% of its members on the Dean's List and producing six James Bowdoin Scholars; they improved their chapter by revamping their library and, conspicuously, by rushing a full pledge for three consecutive years; alumni relations benefitted from a special alumni weekend in February; and Deke served its community by raising some \$250 for the Community Chest, and through its sponsorship of the Moodyville Program, under which Bowdoin students offer companionship as well as social and recreational opportunities to local underprivileged children of grammar school age.

Chi Psi was awarded the Thayer Trophy by Chi Psi National in a

similar procedure. The Bowdoin chapter, according to Edward Macioci, former Chi Psi president, was picked for "overall excellence" in competition with 27 other Chi Psi frats across the nation, on the bases of 1) Financial Excellence, 2) Leadership in Campus and Community, 3) Alumni Relations, and 4) Scholastic Excellence. Chi

Psi's campus leadership was manifested in abundance of Student Council offices last year, and its financial condition permitted the \$2,000 refurbishing of the fraternity library. This is the first time in 40 years that the Bowdoin chapter has received the Thayer Trophy, to which no cash award is attached.

Oldest Campus Frat Folds

By NILAND MORTIMER

Established at Bowdoin in 1841, Alpha-Delta Phi was the first fraternity on campus. Today it no longer exists, having fallen prey to a growing lack of interest in fraternity life.

Founding the fraternity on the basis of scholarship and leadership, AD's Charter members were all of the class of 1842. For its first few years the meetings were held in a small building known as the Chateau, or Gothic Hall which was situated on the west side of the road running in front of the college.

In 1898, property on the corner of Maine and Potter Streets was purchased and in 1924 the present AD House was built. The fraternity numbers among its brothers many distinguished sons of Bowdoin, including Elijah Kellogg, Joshua L. Chamberlain and Roger Howell, Jr.

As the third of Bowdoin's fraternities to fold in recent years, AD is being reorganized as an eating club for the remainder of the year. According to former president Don Hoening, the house is actively seeking a number of independent lower classmen who may wish to avoid the overcrowded conditions of the Moulton Union.

Scholarship Funds Cut

(Continued From Page One)

group." In seeking to give equal access to education for all, Nyhus said that the college seeks to minimize the impact of financial consideration for admission.

Financial aid can come from three main sources: funds stipulated for scholarships, funds given to the college for unrestricted use, and federal grants.

85 percent of Bowdoin's financial aid comes from the first category — funds committed by donors specifically for scholarships, or restricted funds. Colleges such as Amherst, Dartmouth, Harvard, Wesleyan and Yale finance less than 60 percent of their aid from restricted funds, and so must divert funds not designated for specific purposes to balance their aid program. (Dartmouth, with a student body four times the size of Bowdoin's, has less gross dollars committed specifically for scholarships.)

With budgetary belt-tightening of utmost concern to private colleges, Bowdoin need only divert a small amount from unrestricted funds to balance the aid program, unlike many other colleges which must draw substantially from unrestricted funds.

This year 35 percent of the freshmen are receiving some form of financial aid while the upperclass average is closer to 45

percent. The demand by freshmen for aid usually increases as the year progresses.

Aid is concentrated noticeably in groups of financial need. The aid runs higher than average for such groups as students from Maine and black students. Conversely, the percent of Bowdoin co-eds on aid is less than the average.

An education at Bowdoin will cost upwards of \$4,000 this year, a cost which has easily doubled over the last nine years.

By FRED HONOLD

Air Force Academy will meet Dalhousie University and Bowdoin will take on Princeton in opening round games of a Holiday Hockey Tournament to be held in the Bowdoin Arena next Jan. 1-2.

Mr. Coombs said Air Force Academy and its Canadian opponent will open the tournament at 6:30 p.m. on New Year's night, a Saturday. The Princeton-Bowdoin contest will begin at 8:45 p.m.

The Jan. 2 second round games will be held at the same times, with the opening round losers playing at 6:30 and the championship final scheduled for 8:45.

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ROTC: New Men, New Hopes

By DAVID COLE

Twelve days ago, during registration, a sophomore noted with concern the dearth of activity at the Reserve Officer Training Corps table in Sargeant Gymnasium. The student, a second year ROTC cadet, approached one of the officers present and asked if it had been a bad day. The officer grinned. "For the program maybe, not for me."

The comment displayed an attitude which has become increasingly common among both officers and cadets in Bowdoin ROTC during the past few years. It is an attitude of resignation, an admission that the demise of ROTC is only a matter of time. Today the Bowdoin program is one of the last survivors among New England liberal arts colleges, and its continued survival is threatened by the growing anti-militarism that has grown out of the war in Southeast Asia. While only a small minority is firmly committed to the program's expulsion from the college, it is only an equally small minority that is deeply dedicated to seeing ROTC perpetuated. The largest group of students — including several members of ROTC — stands in the middle, pliant and placid, and doesn't really care.

This is the spirit which has been growing in ROTC at Bowdoin during the past few years. ROTC students, facing classes and drills stripped of academic recognition, take the program less seriously, and their attitude inevitably affects the men who run it. In last year's freshmen and sophomore courses especially there was a certain downgrading of course demands and challenges. Cutting class and drill, officially prohibited but rampant among last year's freshmen, almost always went unpunished. The examination of basic course students was simple enough to make absence without leave a fairly popular endeavor. It seemed that the leadership had no

choice but to be lenient with all cadets who had not yet signed an Army contract. By accommodating in this manner with the new situation, the old command preserved ROTC on campus, but in a clearly degenerated form. Meanwhile, the number of students joining the course tumbled.

This year, however, change is promised. The first signs of new life in the old cadre are the Bowdoin ROTC flag and emblem, which are once again being displayed after considerable time in storage. Another sign of resurrection is the new crop of freshmen enrollees, larger than last year's (and encouraged, no doubt, by the now-realized abolition of the 2S for students entering school after last June). But unquestionably the biggest change and the brightest sign of life in Bowdoin ROTC is the new director, Lieutenant Colonel Richard J. Kattar.

At 39, Kattar is one of a growing class of young officers who have encouraged many of the recent reforms of Army life. A soldier since 1954 (he was drafted; ROTC did not appeal to him in college), Kattar has proven himself in both command and staff positions from Vietnam (where he served as Westmoreland's Administrative Assistant) to Alaska. A partial list of his medals, headed by the Legion of Merit and Bronze Star, indicate his excellence in combat. His new duties, however, will be in a far different field, and he admits frankly that his present assignment may be his most difficult yet.

"In any endeavor, the place to be is where the action is," Kattar declares. The man is a powerful speaker. His words flow and yet are so precise as to give the impression that he must plan each sentence hours in advance. His eyes and hands and every movement punctuate every word. "Today, the action is right here," Kattar feels strongly that the Army's most important job today is to educate



Meet Dick Wormell

Pre-Med Major

Winslow R. Howland
Trophy Winner

General Philoon Trophy
Winner

AKS Fraternity

Army ROTC

Dick Wormell is making the most of his college career. While studying for his medical degree here at Bowdoin, he is also preparing to fulfill his military obligation as an officer. Dick Wormell is taking Army ROTC.

But he still has time for sports. During the fall he plays defensive end and is a captain of the football team. In the spring he is co-captain of the baseball team.

You don't have to be an athlete to make the most of your college career. Check out Army ROTC today. Visit or call the Professor of Military Science, Extension 317.

From the September 27, 1968 ORIENT



Meet Dick Kattar

Lt. Colonel

Legion Of Merit

Bronze Star

Westmoreland's Staff

Army ROTC

Dick Kattar is making the most of his college career. At 39, Dick Kattar is one of a growing class of young officers. Dick Kattar is "not a sociologist, psychologist, do-gooder or curer of all social ills." He's a warrior.

But you don't have to be a warrior to make it in Bowdoin ROTC. Go over and ask the boys in Rhodes Hall, or call Extension 317.

the public in what the Army really does and is. The Army has lost a lot of friends in recent years and nowhere have the losses been greater than in the liberal arts colleges. "I don't think we have enough liberally-educated young men in the officers corps," Kattar insists. The old service academies, he notes, are oriented toward the sciences, but there is a great need for officers with broader interests and abilities. He once told a group of black soldiers, "I'm not a sociologist, psychologist, do-gooder or curer of all social ills." But he sees a real need today for officers who are sociologists, psychologists, and lawyers. An Army career, Kattar asserts, offers a chance to work directly with people — not at the end of a bayonet, but with an understanding of the social, financial, and medical needs of the soldiers under your command and the civilians with whom you come into contact. Kattar believes also that a liberally-educated officer corps offers the best guarantee for the preservation of the "citizen-soldier" concept which has kept the armed forces in this nation safely under civilian guidance for almost two centuries. His personal belief in the citizen-soldier has led Kattar to doubt the advantages of a volunteer army. He fears nothing more than the elitism and provincialism that such a change could bring to the Army. The soldier, Kattar notes, is really a public servant.

Charisma alone, of course, will not save ROTC at Bowdoin. Colonel Kattar has set forward a number of plans for broadening the ROTC curriculum and raising it to a level of academic excellence fitting to Bowdoin College. The most interesting innovation would present lectures by guest speakers on subjects of a wide range. The speakers would come from the college and outside. Miss Holloway has already agreed to offer a

lecture, as has the Commandant of West Point and Dr. Kirkpatrick of Brown. Kirkpatrick's lecture, on "peaceful coexistence," is scheduled for October 14. "It's going to be the finest ROTC program in the country!" Kattar insists. Or there will be no program at all. At any rate, the program as it existed last year will not be back.

Kattar's ultimate hope is, of course, to upgrade the ROTC curriculum sufficiently to win back academic credit. He runs a risk, of course, because the chances for the recapture of college credit seem bleak, and many cadets will not stand for a ROTC course as difficult as their credited courses. But Kattar can see no point in conducting a substandard course. His course will be "the finest in the country" or there will be no course. Watching this intense and immensely confident man, one cannot help but worry that he will leave Bowdoin bitterly disappointed. But one must also wonder if perhaps he might succeed after all. "I feel deeply in my heart that we do belong here," the Colonel says quietly. "And I believe there are enough people at Bowdoin who feel the same way." The dazzling self-confidence never wavers. "This program IS alive, because I'M Alive," Kattar insists, and smiling he adds, "I know my stuff."

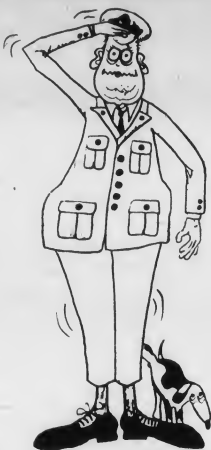
The Masque and Gown, a Bowdoin College theatrical tradition for over sixty years, announced this week that its first major production of the year will be Shakespeare's KING JOHN. Tryouts for the November 12-14 extravaganza will be held from 7:30 to 10 p.m. on Sunday and Monday in Pickard Theater. As with most of Shakespeare's history plays, KING JOHN provides many male and female parts of both major and minor significance.

BOWDOIN ORIENT

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Bowdoin And ROTC

Professor Levine of the History Department recently observed that the College seemed to be "returning to the 1950's." There is a good deal of evidence to support such an appraisal:

- 1) Fraternities of the more conservative, traditional, animal sort seem to be flourishing while the so-called liberal fraternities like AD are drying up. Alpha Kappa Sigma, as Miss Keller's letter points out, continues to indulge its quaint tastes.
- 2) Because the College believes itself to be in a financial bind it has adopted financial criteria for its Admission procedure. This year's freshman class is considerably richer, and possibly more self-satisfied, than the last.
- 3) The Faculty, like the U.S. Supreme Court, seems to be drifting to the Right. Last Spring a tiny majority of the Faculty, voting in secret, narrowly defeated an administration backed proposal that would have given the idle coaches over in the Athletic Department something to do. The proposal called for the Faculty to give academic credit to courses like 'Baseball-in-Depth,' 'Basketball-in-Depth,' and 'Swimming-in-Depth.' Right now the Faculty is considering whether or not to return to the old ABCDF grading system.
- 5) The most alarming sign of Bowdoin's imminent return to the 1950's is rumor that there will be a resurgence of ROTC on campus. Nothing, we would have thought, is more repugnant to the ideals of a "liberal education" than ROTC. The "Teachers of Military Science" over in Rhodes Hall are simply teaching their students how to kill most effectively. All the rhetoric about "management training, leadership training, career and travel opportunities" boils down to that.

Hardly a speech goes by that President Howell or some Dean doesn't prattle on about the need for "reason" and "rationality" at Bowdoin. Yet Howell and the rest of the administration continue to support a department which teaches the ultimate irrationality.

ROTC has no place at Bowdoin. As Professor Chittim's article indicates, it never did have any place at Bowdoin. The rhetoricians of "reason" should remember that reason must be backed up by actions. It is not sufficient to support it with your mouth.

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Guest Column

Bowdoin Counseling Brings Confusion

By MIRANDA SPIVACK

One reason many people choose a small college such as Bowdoin is that they think that a relatively small student body is synonymous with personal attention. In some respects this situation is realized. Personal attention and recognition can be achieved in many fields such as athletics, student government and academics. But another definition of personal attention is perhaps more esoteric but equally important. This is the relationship often most quietly sought after: a camaraderie or friendship with members of the faculty, particularly with a faculty advisor.

Two years ago, in the spring of 1969, the faculty voted to abolish course requirements. The requirements for graduation are the successful completion of thirty-two courses. This has been hailed as a great decision and is deserving of this accolade because of the great amount of flexibility afforded to the student. Many people feel that after four years of secondary education they are capable of realizing their interests and talents and should be permitted to pursue that course of study that most interests them. However there is probably an equal number of people who are unsure of their interests, talents, or goals, aren't certain why they have come to college and are generally quite confused. It is quite possible that new students, particularly freshmen will choose four courses that they think will be likable, only to discover a month from now

that they have made three or possibly four mistakes. One frequent reaction to this not uncommon predicament is a combined anger and frustration with themselves and their faculty advisor. It is for these people that a good system of advising is crucial so that they might better benefit from their academic experience in college.

One of the ways in which the college has tried to overcome the problems inherent in an academic system without requirements is to have appointed student representatives of the various departments. Their job is to advise other students about the offerings of the departments. This is an excellent beginning but there have been many complaints that this is an incomplete way of meeting specific student needs. It is a good method by which to obtain a general idea about the departments, their weaknesses and strengths, but it stops short of helping the individual find the particular courses that suit his or her needs. This should be the point at which the faculty advisor takes over and offers guidance. Unfortunately, many people still seem to be traveling through the morass of courses, feeling rather lost and envisioning no method of solution.

At the small liberal arts college (Sarah Lawrence) that I attended for two years, the system of academic counseling was probably one of the best to be found. Each student had a don with whom he or she met on a

(Please Turn to Page Seven)

Obit: Death Of The "Alpha Section"

(Editor's note: Mr. Westfall, editor of the *QUILL* and holder of the *Amelia Crown Lectureship*, regularly marks the passing of Bowdoin traditions in these pages.)

by DON WESTFALL

While for many of us the Summer of 1971 was remarkable only for its dullness, in the Bowdoin College Library an event of considerable magnitude occurred — the passing of the Alpha Section. One of Bowdoin's most durable, if little known, institutions, the Alpha Section succumbed quietly to the seemingly inexorable movement toward liberalization. To those who fondly remember rising at 7:30 of a Saturday morning and trotting cross campus for a happy hour in the German lab, the demise of Alpha brought an end to one more tradition which made Bowdoin a lovable little piece of the Nineteenth Century.

Many are no doubt asking themselves at this moment "What was the Alpha section and why should we be sorry to see it pass away?" While this is not the kind of question expected of a true Bowdoin man or woman, the large number of neophytes and/or philistines on any college campus must be taken into account. There follows, then, a brief sketch of the Alpha section's origin and history.

Alpha's origins are obscured by the mists of time, tradition, and disinterest: as with Paul Reverie's ride "Hardly a man is now alive/ Who remembers that famous day and year." However, legend has it that the Library's Alpha section was established to protect easily damaged books, folio volumes, and unbound material from the hard life reserved for books in the stacks. Perhaps that is true.

Unfortunately Alpha soon became the repository for frequently stolen or potentially embarrassing books, and a key obtained by special permission was

required to view the collection in its shocking entirety. (Such a policy is not altogether out of keeping with the College's paternalistic past. The Boards are reported to have sold a copy of Titian's "Danae and the Golden Shower" because of fears that it was "unsuitable for public exhibition, and still more for the private inspection of the young of either sex." This was in the 1850's, and so has little to do with today's liberated Governing Boards.)

Thus the holdings of the Alpha section were limited in number but wide ranging in scope. At the time of the dissolution among the holdings in Alpha were such books as John Rechy's *Cities of the Night*, back issues of Ralph Ginsberg's *Eros* magazine; a few photographic nude studies; and a volume of rather explicit Oriental erotic art with a commentary from rather explicit Oriental erotic novels, the most interesting passages of which were in Latin.

Besides the above mentioned volumes of long forgotten lore were some more slightly mysterious additions to the Alpha collection. Possibly some librarian was guilty of judging our books by their covers, for among the copies of *Eros* was found the two volume *History of Middlesex County, Mass.* Did someone make undue assumptions about a famous friendship when the Private Papers of James Boswell were placed in Alpha? Frederick Remington's *Done in the Open* must have suggested something to someone, for it too ended up in Alpha. The possibilities of big city perversions boggle the mind when it is pointed out that among Alpha's possessions were a group of lithographs detailing life in Philadelphia around 1800.

It is difficult to assess the impact on the Bowdoin community of the break-up of Alpha. Fortunately for future scholars much of Alpha was kept intact and moved to that other bibliofetters-Special Collections. There, among the O. O. Howard papers, Alpha reposes. Dead but not Forgotten.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Kappa Sigma: A Bust

To The Editor:

I read the letter from Thomas Hoerner protesting Ms. Sherman's warning to women students regarding Kappa Sigma and Beta Theta Pi. He wrote that Ms. Sherman's remarks were made "on the basis of hearsay." My experience with two Kappa Sig freshmen (males) was not threatening to me physically, but was certainly threatening in respect to my dignity as a woman. If the fraternities are really so angered by what Mr. Hoerner terms Ms. Sherman's "stereotype" of fraternities, then they would be wise to concentrate on improving the behavior which gives a basis to her negative evaluation of them.

The freshmen fraternity members tonight entered Appleton Hall, where I live, and requested the names of the women, including myself, occupying rooms 1 and 4. When the name of the first woman was given they asked what her bust, hip and waist measurements were and whether or not she was "a big one." After temporarily evading my question as to how this information would be utilized they finally replied that the upper-classmen of Kappa Sig were "making" them collect it from the women here. When I said that I would take no part in this infantile initiation procedure and refused to publicize the size of my bosoms they invented a group of measurements and added them under my name to the list in their notebook. They wrote fictitious measurements under the rest of the women's names and then made some vague remarks about "getting fifty merits for doing stupid things

to the girls." They would not elaborate on just what those "stupid things" might be, and left the dorm explaining that Kappa Sig was attempting to have them "look like fools."

Mr. Hoerner in his letter wrote that Bowdoin women are "... intelligent women who are perfectly qualified to make their own evaluations of fraternities." We at Appleton were not questioned as to our I.Q. levels or academic interests. When it is clear that in the minds of Kappa Sig members a woman's "bust size" is of greater concern than her intellectual capabilities, just what kinds of evaluations of the fraternity can be made by women? The message is clear—a woman is defined not in terms of interests or accomplishments, but rather in terms of bust size and body shape.

Since this is a college and not a topless nightclub, presumably we women are here not for the curiosity and entertainment of men but for the opportunity of education which Bowdoin offers. We are not weekend dates here to give fraternities what Mr. Hoerner calls "a good party." We are here to grow in intellectual capability, not in bust size. By its actions Kappa Sig demonstrates a demanding attitude towards women as students and intellectual equals on this campus. Perhaps before the fraternities feel indignation at such opinions as those voiced by Ms. Sherman they should reexamine those attitudes which they display in regard to the status of women at Bowdoin College. I for one cannot support an organization which attempts to invade my privacy, insults my intelligence, and degrades my sex.

— Kristen Keller

The Anti-Military Rebellion Of 1874

(Editor's note: The article below is a condensed version of a talk given by Professor Richard Chittim last spring before the Town and College Club. The Orient wishes to thank Professor Chittim for his permission to reprint it.)

By RICHARD CHITTIM

Little did I think when I relinquished my duties as Clerk of the Faculty a few months ago, that I should spend my spring holidays reading and transcribing handwritten minutes of Bowdoin Faculty meetings. But wishing to bring to you a recital of the events which led to the great student rebellion in 1874, I devoured mouldy minutes of the Faculty, rusty Records of the Executive Government, fusty files of The Orient, as well as murky microfilms of the Brunswick Telegraph, and personal letters of protagonists in the disturbance.

In reading the Orient's I had continually to remind myself that those young men whose imaginations were fired by precisely the ideals and yearnings which stir our own college generation, were really our grandfathers and perhaps (in the case of some of you grave and revered signiors) our fathers.

This, then, is how I found the events recorded:

June 26, 1871 THE ORIENT

THE HARVARD ADVOCATE declares that "General Chamberlain is said to be the coming man for the presidency of Bowdoin." We are not so sure of that, as we wish we were, without exception all the students would like to see ex-gov. Chamberlain have the position if any change has to be made. It is very probable that he will be elected, but it is by no means so sure that he will accept, although we sincerely hope that he may be induced so to do. The last number of the BRUNSWICK TELEGRAPH is very severe upon the Board for not electing a president previous to commencement, so that the inauguration might have taken place at that time.

October 2, 1871 THE ORIENT

Lead article page one.

The election of Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain as President of Bowdoin is hailed as a most pleasing and auspicious event in its history. Well may the Alumni and students rejoice that the welfare and interest of their Alma Mater are to be governed and directed by such a man. . . . We are led to believe that this man who has been tried and never found wanting, either in the chair as Professor, as Governor, or in the saddle, will be fully equal to the office of his new position, discharging all its duties with ability, faithfulness and acceptance, and reaping for the college a large increase in students, influence, and wealth.

October 2, 1871 THE ORIENT

The resignation just accepted by the President of the College is vacant and will remain so, General Chamberlain occupying his general residence as a home. General Chamberlain will not attend to any college recitations but will perform such duties as may fall upon him as the executive officer of the College. The military is becoming quite a distinctive feature in Bowdoin at present. Several of the students have purchased military hats, and have assumed military titles. One takes that of General, one that of Colonel, while a third is satisfied with the more modest title of Corporal. President Chamberlain's house has received a new story. It is already near completion.

January 29, 1872 THE ORIENT

Great anxiety is felt to know something definite about the threatened compulsory military drill. There are rumors in the air about required military exercise in drill on the part of the students. Boys, get your point and prepare for the war dance. The following is an order from Headquarters explains itself: Bowdoin College, January 20, 1872. On and after this date, and on further notice, attendance at the Gymnasium will be required, and military exercises provided for under the immediate supervision of the director (Mr. Dudley Sargent). No random, violent or injudicious exercise will be allowed. The drill will be a regular and systematic course, while special practice will be prescribed to meet individual cases.

Since the election of Gen. Chamberlain to the Presidency of the College, several new professors have been added to the list in order to meet the requirements of the liberal, practical, and progressive course of study. Among others the College greets with pleasure Major Joseph Sanger of New York as Professor of Military Science. Maj. Sanger is an officer of long experience, able military skill, and possesses the social qualities of a

gentleman, and therefore brings to the position all the qualifications for which one could ask.

February 12, 1872 THE ORIENT

An Editorial

It has been demonstrated on a thousand fields of battle that the best soldiers are those coming from the ranks of educated men. This was never more forcibly illustrated than during our late war. Since that time there has been a feeling manifested on the part of leading men connected with the general government, to introduce the study of military science into the colleges and higher schools of the land. We believe the idea is hailed with favor and interest on the part of the mass of Bowdoin students. Under the instruction of the professor in this department we expect to see the company of student-soldiers which will surpass anything of the kind in the State. Indeed we see no reason why we may not equal West Point cadets.

March 11, 1872 THE ORIENT

Since General Chamberlain became President of Bowdoin, the College has

four companies. The practical instruction will include a thorough system of infantry and artillery drill and practical military engineering.

March 25, 1872 THE ORIENT

It will be seen by the new catalogue that Military Drill will be required one hour a week. Major Sanger is initiating the Juniors into the mysteries of Military Science. We understand that drilling will be confined to this class for the present. As soon as the campus will permit, however, all the classes will join in daily battalion drill. The uniforms and necessary accoutrements will be furnished before long.

April 8, 1872 THE ORIENT

The proficiency attained by the Juniors in the daily drill under Major Sanger reflects great credit upon his skill as an instructor. The drill, though conducted under strict military rule, is meeting with great favor, due in great measure to his courteous bearing.

May 6, 1872 THE ORIENT

The Juniors have commenced to drill in the open air on the campus. The Sophomore and Freshman Classes will

reasoning. Considered merely as an exercise to alternate with the gymnasium, it is valuable. No one who leaves here will ever regret the time spent in drill. There are few who will not sometime find the knowledge gained here useful in arranging a procession or a parade such as we see every day, and in case of war or any sudden emergency it would prove invaluable. Nor is the idea entirely new, for we are told that Franklin Pierce was captain of a company when here in college.

A meeting was held in the chapel last Monday to decide upon a uniform for the College Cadets. Major Sanger recommended the West Point suit as being durable and making a fine appearance, but left it free for the students to follow their own inclination in the matter. At a second conference it was reported that the West Point uniform was unanimously adopted.

A brilliant Sophomore computes that students lose five hundred hours every week on account of the military drill. The artillery drill has commenced in good earnest. Twenty men have been chosen to form two gun

was expected.

From the Regulations for the interior policy and discipline of the Bowdoin Cadets:

Regulation 6. There will be a military exercise for instruction every day, unless the weather is favorable, Saturdays and Sundays excepted. Each exercise will continue for at least one hour, and shall not exceed one hour and a half.

Regulation 9. No cadet shall be absent from any military duty whatever without the permission of the President, unless excused by a Surgeon, in consequence of sickness or disease.

Regulation 12. The knowledge is to be short and the beard trimmed.

Regulation 16. Courtesy among military men is indispensable to discipline. Respect to superiors should not be confined to obedience on duty, but will be extended on all occasions. It is always the duty of the subordinate to accost, or to offer first the customary salutation, and of the senior to return such complimentary notice. Cadets when off duty or when engaged in their ordinary College pursuits will recognize the President and Faculty of the College by touching or raising the hat.

October 7, 1872 THE ORIENT

The seniors have finished their practice in the Artillery Drill, and will soon make some practical use of their knowledge on the plains toward Maquoit.

October 21, 1872 THE ORIENT

The cadets fell in at 1 p.m. promptly, Friday, the last day of the Fair, in front of Maine Hall, and proceeded to the President's residence, from whence they acted as an escort to Gov. Perham and President Chamberlain. The column then marched to the Topham Fair grounds. There the drill proceeded as per programme. The artillery came next in order. Owing to some misunderstanding the full salute to Gov. Perham was not fired. The President received was not courteous to say the least.

That portion of humanity, known as the Tophamites, behaved in a not very courteous manner towards the students on the occasion of our review there. Doubtless, however, they acted up to the best of their knowledge.

To those who do not understand the rules concerning uniforms we are authorized to say: No one is required to purchase a uniform. It is a purely voluntary matter with the student to buy one or not; but if he does obtain one, he is required to wear it on drill and parade and at no other times.

November 4, 1872 THE ORIENT

Notice to Invalids has come at last, beginning with the ever ominous words "on and after date," was an ardent supporter of law and order and of Old Bowdoin, but his editorials reveal a large generation gap in his understanding of the resident students. The parallels between public opinion of a hundred years ago and that of the 1970's, though scarcely believable, are nonetheless surprisingly obvious.

During the early seventies there was a continual animated exchange of sentiments between the editors of the Bowdoin Orient and the editor of the Brunswick Telegraph. The latter gentleman, Albert Gorham Tenney of the Class of 1835, was an ardent supporter of law and order and of Old Bowdoin, but his editorials reveal a large generation gap in his understanding of the resident students. The parallels between public opinion of a hundred years ago and that of the 1970's, though scarcely believable, are nonetheless surprisingly obvious.

June 11, 1873 THE ORIENT

Letter to the Editor from an unidentified Bowdoin student:

"Dear Sir, — Our friend the editor of the Brunswick Telegraph believes in drill. He loves martial display. It pleases him greatly to feast his eyes on the unfortunate youth of Bowdoin as they pursue their dismal course over the campus to the warlike strains of the Band. We respect his sentiments. We object not because the pleasure is as long as the exhibition is necessitated. But we cannot help expressing our opinions of his views in drill. He loves martial display, etc. if only for our own satisfaction. We append some extracts (from the TELEGRAPH) editors:

"While a few of the college students are shirking Military Drill, and concerning life in the most odious way, there are others who not only do their whole duty, but take an honest pride in doing it."

Oh, that upon these youthful brows any seal of an aimless, useless manhood should be set, merely for cutting drill in the distance of higher and more important discipline. We would have the editor understand that there is an intellectual atmosphere here as much above that which finds satisfaction in waltz mimicry, as brains are above muscles. We write again (from the TELEGRAPH).

(Please Turn to Page Six)

General Joshua L. Chamberlain, President of Bowdoin College

taken a long stride "upward and onward". The changes for the better are a subject of daily repetition. Under his able and liberal administration we believe there can be no limit to our progress and success. It is a noticeable fact that nearly 40 Maine students went out of State in 1870 to attend other colleges. For last year we cannot count a dozen.

Major Sanger has charge of the Department of International Law, and it is needless to say that he has a most thorough knowledge of that subject. We rejoice that Bowdoin has been fortunate in securing the services of such an able and liberally educated man for the position to which he has been assigned. Some men are endowed with the faculty of imparting with clearness just what they know and just what the students need. Major Sanger is one of that number. We give him hearty welcome.

Major Sanger has commenced Military Drill. As soon as the requisite number of officer have been sufficiently instructed, the students, with the exception of the Senior Class, will be organized into a battalion of

be turned out soon for military instruction. The commissioned and perhaps the non-commissioned officers will be chosen from the Junior Class. Military drill does not promise to increase the hay crop on the campus.

June 3, 1872 THE ORIENT

The two lower classes began to drill Monday, the 20th of May. Their first experience was the "setting up" drill. Thursday afternoon, instead of drill, the three classes "fell in", marched in columns of fours to the depot, and dragged up to the grounds a battery of light artillery of twelve guns (12 pounders) with caissons and limbers obtained from the War Department. These were placed on the campus midway between Appleton Hall and Main Street, pointing to the south. They will be used for instruction in the battery drill. It is reported that Major Sanger will initiate students into the science of camp life next vacation. They will probably go to the Beach.

There are some — though we think their numbers are few — who consider Military Drill one place at college. We fall to see the force of their

detachments. They are to drill one hour every day and to attend promptly. Appleton Hall can now "laugh a siege to scorn". The army has been established in No. 18. Its inmates have caught the martial spirit and the report of firearms is a familiar sound there.

July 8, 1872 THE ORIENT

The artillery drill took place last Tuesday before the Examining Committee. It consisted of the various evolutions of the cannoniers about the piece, besides changing wheels and dismounting the guns. The drill was well executed. The dismounting of guns weighing 1200 pounds from the carriages and again remounting them was remarkably well done and elicited special praise. The drill closed with a salute in honor of the Board of Examiners.

September 23, 1872 THE ORIENT

Our cadets are beginning to present a very creditable appearance. About one hundred will probably appear at the review in Topham October 10. The new uniforms look even better than

More Personal Advice Requested

(Continued From Page Four)

regular basis determined by the don and the student. It was easy to change dons, if the relationship was not working. (This also is true at Bowdoin.) Most dons took a sincere interest in their donees, but of course there were many who probably did not, although this did not seem to be the normal situation. The don conference could be about anything; often it did center around academic problems. Dons were always accessible, they returned phone calls, and they were generally well informed about their donees at least as far as the donee wanted their don to be. The general feeling was that the don would listen, so that many students found themselves confiding in their dons. It is true that at first the situation did seem unnatural, but the fact that it was the accepted position of the don to act as more than an academic counselor seemed to put most new students at ease in this relationship. However it is not my intent to paint an idyllic picture, for this college was lacking in many areas that Bowdoin is quite strong in — such as an incredibly tight financial situation which Bowdoin will probably never experience as extremely, and as a result a rather incomplete curriculum. There is also a very significant criticism given concerning the donning system: that dons might try to act as substitute psychoanalysts, a situation not usually deemed desirable.

It seems that Bowdoin has the potential and the

resources to institute a system with some of the attributes of the system of counseling previously mentioned. Bowdoin has a relatively large faculty, many of whom teach only two courses and would in theory have some time free for more extensive counseling. One way of beginning would be to appoint registration advisors for every new student. This would of course be rather arbitrary and naturally open to change but it would help new students to register with more ease. As the situation stands now, junior transfer and exchange students must go to the members of their major department most of whom are busy helping the freshmen. Perhaps then more concern for new students would be forthcoming if a particular program were instituted. I am not however advocating that advisors transcend the professional ethic and completely enlighten students about every aspect of the groves of academia, but that faculty and students alike take an interest in getting to know each other a little more than at first may appear necessary.

Bowdoin's literary magazine, *THE QUILL*, is presently accepting material for its forthcoming issue. Line drawings, pen and ink, photographs, along with prose and poetry of all types (accompanied by the contributor's name) may be left at the Moulton Union Information Desk. Questions should be directed to Roger Conover.



Poet Lewis Turco is shown as he read from his own works in Wentworth Hall last Tuesday. Mr. Turco, who has appeared at Bowdoin twice in the past, was warmly received.

'72 Youth Vote Impact Weighed

By MITCHELL GOLDMAN

One of the salient questions that the field of possible presidential candidates is trying to answer is: How much of an impact will the newly enfranchised voters between the ages of 18-21 have on the 1972 elections?

The passage of the Twenty-sixth Amendment has created a new constituency and several national organizations are actively engaged in the process of registering these new voters. All the groups seem to think that the youth vote will be influential in determining the next President of the United States.

The Student Vote is probably the least partisan voter registration group. It is a non-profit organization that is committed to registering voters on 305 college campuses. Morris

Abram, Jr., son of the former Brandeis president, heads the organization and plans to run an extensive media campaign and information clearing house as well as a field operation. The Youth Citizenship Fund is another voter registration group that is non-partisan and non-profit. Its program is geared not to the campus but to communities. However, YCF has been plagued by a field staff rebellion and a severe financial crisis.

Probably the one group that has had the most exposure and the biggest impact is a group called Registration Summer. This organization is part of the "Dump Nixon Movement" headed by former Congressman Allard K. Lowenstein. Lowenstein was in a similar position in 1967, when he began the "Dump Johnson Movement," but he feels that this movement is moving much faster than the one in 1967. In an interview with Tim Crouse of the *VILLAGE VOICE*, Lowenstein said, "The whole picture has been pushed up about eight months — including the fact that the President has achieved a degree of unpopularity as great as Lyndon Johnson's — only he did it much quicker..."

When asked if there is a chance of dumping Nixon, Lowenstein quickly commented, "We are now in a position to assemble a majority coalition for basic changes, not only in foreign policy but in distribution of income and resources at home." Registration Summer has held non-partisan "Register for Peace" rallies in Providence, Minneapolis, Los Angeles, Austin, and Pittsburgh throughout the summer. Also, several student

conferences have been held to educate student leaders in the field of voter registration in their states.

Having spent a few months out in the field, it is apparent that none of the groups has addressed itself to the most crucial question: Where may students register — at home or on campus? In several states like Massachusetts and California students may register at their campus address. Many states have failed to clarify this position, causing much confusion among the new voters, and discouraging registration.

If a student's college address is counted in the census, which determines reapportionment and representation, why is a college address not sufficient for registration?

Another question under consideration is: Will the new voters vote? This will depend upon two criteria; the field of charismatic candidates, and the elimination of barriers to registration.

The new voters will not make a great impact at the national level because of the dearth of charismatic candidates. Barriers to registration are falling down gradually, but not quick enough to beat deadlines for registration for Presidential primaries.

The major change will not be at the national level. Too much mediocrity and hot air has turned off most of the new voters. The emphasis will be at the local level. Communities like Berkeley, Amherst and Cambridge are in for big changes. The new voters will have a tremendous impact on the outcome of those local elections.

One can only hope that these grass roots changes will have an impact eventually on the national level. However, given all the variables it does not appear that our priorities at the national level will greatly be altered in 1972 by the addition of the newly enfranchised voters.

Turco Reads Poetry

Considered today by many as one of America's greatest experts on the theory of poetry (poetics) and a noted wasper, Lewis Turco was born in Buffalo in 1934. He grew up in Meriden, Conn. where, when he was nineteen, his first work was published. After service in the Navy, Mr. Turco studied at the University of Connecticut, graduated in the mid-1950's, and then went on to graduate school at the University of Iowa's famed Writer's Workshop School. With a full professorship at S.U.C., Mr. Turco is now on sabbatical leave here in Maine.

His books are: "East Poems" (1960), "Book of Forums" (1967), "Awaken, Bells Falling" (1968), "The Inhabitant" (1970), and his latest work, "Pocoangelini, A. Fantography."

By MARY MCGEE

Mr. Turco began his reading for a large audience in Wentworth Hall Tuesday night with the untitled initial poem from his 1968 collection, *Awaken, Bells Falling*, calling it "the closest I have ever come to explaining what poetry is all about." Then came the sequence "Bordello" (eight short monologues by very different frequenters of a brothel) and selections from "Sketches," a group of impressions of important people in his childhood, both included in *Pocoangelini*; A Fantography. The middle section was devoted to five selections from the long poem, *The Inhabitant*, a middle-aged man's impressions of different parts of his house, and the bulk of the time went to "Pocoangelini" itself. "Fantography," Mr. Turco explained, is "one of Lewis Carroll's portmanteau words... a fantastic biography." The excerpt showed Pocoangelini, at first a totally dream-like figure gradually compressed by a growing weight of reality, as he becomes a baseball player or a cricket, talks to a mouse or a mirror, and is at

last crushed. The reading concluded with "Burning the News" from *Awaken, Bells Falling*, which Professor Coursen in his introduction called "the finest poem about the Vietnam War I have read."

Mr. Turco reads well. Randall Spissler's comment on his earlier reading here, that "his almost sing-song voice drinks every syllable out of a word and fills it with well-articulated inflections" (*Orient*, April 24, 1970) still holds. His presentation Tuesday night was vigorous and exciting, the cadences of his voice pointing up the shifts in mood within or between poems. Breaking at times for interesting anecdotes on the background of a particular work, he was able, without being long-winded or boring, to give the audience a rest from the intense sporadic energy of the verse.

Another art which Mr. Turco is among the too few to cultivate is that of versification. His *Book of Forms* (Dutton, 1968) is a unique collection of over one hundred and seventy-five verse forms that have been used in the English language, and many of them appear in his work. "Bordello" is especially impressive in its fully competent use of varied and difficult verse forms. Again, his reading made the most of the resounding sound-textures.

Altogether, Mr. Turco is to be complimented on an excellent performance.

Family . . .

(Continued From Page One)

(9) Sexuality begins from birth. Finally Dr. Anspach suggested an outline for a family of the future which would include "pairings" (two people deciding whether or not they want to be married) and five-year renewable contracts of marriage. Again he discussed the pros and cons of such an arrangement.

In conclusion, Dr. Anspach remarked, "Marriage and the family are in danger today in the sense that they're trying to reorganize and change." Finally he maintained that careful study must be the precursor of such social change.

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BEARS VS. WORCESTER



PREPARING FOR BOWDOIN OPENER — Jim Lentz, Bowdoin College football coach, and his 1971 tri-captains share a little joke as they discuss strategy for Polar Bears' home opener against Worcester Tech tomorrow. L. to r., offensive end Cliff Webster; Coach Lentz; linebacker Arnie Tompkins; safety Dana Verrill.

SOCCER AT SPRINGFIELD

By LINDA BALDWIN

Against Springfield, a soccer team that ranks among the top ten nationally, Bowdoin has never done well. In his nine years coaching soccer at Bowdoin, Charlie Butt has yet to see the Bears take one from Springfield.

The closest they have come to victory is a 3-1 score in 1969, and last year they could only muster a 4-1 loss. Springfield is a good, fast team and in order to offer a challenge, Bowdoin's squad must be able to match their speed on the field tomorrow.

This weakness of speed was

CLINIC

Soccer Coach Charlie Butt and Girma Asmerom '73, one of the school's leading players led a session on individual ball handling skills as part of a Soccer Clinic held here last Saturday.

The Clinic was held in conjunction with a scrimmage between Bowdoin and Boston University. Commentary and discussions were led by coaches and officials participating in the Maine High School Principals Association's 1971 Soccer Clinic.

Coach Butt and Boston U. Coach Roy Siger discussed their team's patterns of play and adjustments to be attempted at the end of the periods. The game was also a part of the New England Soccer Officials Association pre-season training and testing program.

Early in the morning Coach Siger offered his reflections on latest developments in American Soccer Techniques. University of Maine-Gorham Soccer Coach Joey Bouchard reported on his attendance at national soccer clinics this summer with emphasis on drills as they relate to team play.

Coach Siger, Bouchard and Gorham High School Coach George Stevenson later discussed offensive and defensive patterns. Coach Stevenson's 1970 squad won the Maine State Interscholastic Championship.

Later, the Central and Western Maine Officials Boards discussed latest rule changes and interpretations. Coach Siger also met on the field with selected players for a demonstration of "Developing individual skills and a team offensive through Common drills."

especially evident in a loss to Brown University earlier this week. The Providence team out-ran, out-played, and out-shot our Bears. With Brown, the defense was scarcely able to get the ball past mid-field. Brown led 3-0 at the half.

Right wing Don Hoenig scored his first varsity goal in the third period, with Junior Gezahegne Bekele assisting from the left side. Unable to score again, Bowdoin defense let two more slip by to end it 5-1. Among the notables were senior fullback Billy Huff and sophomore halfback Bill Shanahan.

The Brown experience, however, gave the Bears the chance to meet a hard running team in preparation for tomorrow's contest with Springfield.

Last Saturday's game with Boston University was experimental. Yet, although Coach Butt interchanged players and positions, again the offense showed potential, whereas the defense showed holes. The game was scoreless at the half, but B.U. managed a goal in the third and added another in the fourth. Perhaps the most noticeable problem was the inaccuracy of shots on goal.

The Bears out-shot B.U., but continually shot wide or in many cases hit the goal post. Billy Huff played well, as did fullback Jim

ECAC NEWS

The Director of the Eastern College Athletic Conference issued the following release last month: Students or other interested fans at member colleges of the Eastern College Athletic Conference may obtain the 1971 ECAC Football Guide at a reduced price.

Cost of the 120-page booklet to students and other members of the campus community will be \$1.50 instead of the \$2.00 cover price. They may be obtained by sending check or money order to ECAC STUDENT, Royal Manhattan Hotel, New York, N. Y. 10036.

The Guide, one of its kind published, contains information on each of the 109 football-playing members of the Conference, including 1971 squad rosters, last year's results, this year's schedules and other information of interest to college football fans in the East.

Coffin, and forwards Girma Asmerom and Joe Rosa.

Probable starters for the game at Springfield tomorrow include: seniors: Jim Coffin, Phil Nadeau, Peter Hess, Billy Hiff, and goalie Russell Outhouse; juniors: Girma Asmerom, Don Hoenig, Joe Rosa and Billy Sexton; and two sophomores Bill Shanahan, and Nick Sampsidis.

By FRED HONOLD

After near a month of nothing but practice and scrimmage, day in and day out, flailing and thrashing in the pits, running zig ins and square outs, and being battered into shape, Bowdoin's football bears will be unleashed against Worcester Polytechnic Institute tomorrow at 1:30 on Whittier Field.

Head Coach Jim Lentz remarked that "this is the strongest team WPI has had since I've been here. Their passing game is particularly sharp, and it's balanced by a good running game." Viewing the season ahead, Coach Lentz conceded that at this point, all the games look tough.

Bowdoin has lost 21 lettermen from last year's team which finished the season with one of Bowdoin's best records of 6 wins and 1 loss. The loss came in an away game against Wesleyan — 14 to 13. Coming off a strong season like last years, opponents will want to prove that Bowdoin's football team just had a lucky season.

Last week Bowdoin scrimmaged Dartmouth. Though leading 3 to 0 at half-time on Jim Burnett's field goal, Bowdoin finished on the short end of the 12 to 3 score. The game showed the team its strengths and shortcomings.

But Bowdoin's football team has been struggling along at less than full strength. Several of the 40 men on Bowdoin's roster are injured. Among the injured are Bonasera, Ricks, Tufts, and Georgitis.

Worcester's roster lists upwards of 70 members on their team, but this year their freshmen are allowed to play varsity.

The starting line-up at this time remains tentative, yet the probable starters are as follows:

On offense: ends — Cliff Webster and John Connell; tackles — Peter Healey and Mike Anderson; guards — Doug Erlacher and Jim Baird; center — Kevin Delahanty;

quarterback — Ed Grady; fullback — Jeff Begin; halfbacks — Al Sessions and Dick Bates.

On defense: the ends — Dave Tyrell and Sam Broadbush; tackles — Hobart Hardy and Don Lowry; middle guard — Carson Meehan; linebackers — Bill Varley and Arnie Tompkins; defensive backs — Howie Martin, Mike Jones, Dana Verrill and Steve Elias.

Bowdoin has a seven game season ahead with four of those games here. The first game usually tells how the season will go.

FRESHMEN

By JOHN DUNCAN

The Freshman Football Squad meets with Hebron Academy today in their first scrimmage of the season.

The team, which only started practice two weeks ago for the fall season has shaped up both offensively and defensively.

Under the coaching talents of Mort LaPointe, Henry Warner and Bob Foley (injured quarterback), the group has been learning some of the basic formations and plays of the varsity squad — a main objective of the team.

31 players showed for the first practice this year, but due to injuries, the team is now down to 25 men. This has made it necessary for some players to double up on offense and defense.

Some of the starters for team include: Bob Kubacki, quarterback; Dave Carras, tailback; Cliff Skinner, center; and Larry White, fullback and defensive tackle.

The squad's six-game schedule opens on October 1 when they play host to Worcester Academy, and ends on November 5 with a game against the Harvard Frosh B Team.

This Bowdoin team will be opposing some of the toughest competition in the area. This fact seems apparent, however, for when asked what he thought would be the toughest game, a freshman player answered, "All of them."

BOWDOIN SURFERS

By HANK LANGE

Yes, there are surfers at Bowdoin as well as surf in Maine. And we jocks intend to surf through the hurricanes of November and the blizzards of January. Already we've explored the Bath coastline and discovered good surf.

A week and a half ago, some of us visited Popham Beach. Unfortunately, only small, gentle waves break near shore because of the barricade formed by the surrounding islands, and out further pelagic surf rolls in, but the currents from the Kennebec River make surfing risky. However, the islands prevent the surf from closing out during hurricanes and still allow big beach breaks.

Another good spot, recommended by the locals, is Reid State Park where the breaks are hot and fast when the surf is decent.

But the greatest of our discoveries is a beach on Small Point (west of Popham). According to one authority who has surfed the East Coast extensively as well as Hawaii and New Zealand, this beach is the best north of the Cape. In big surf, the breaks are best at the higher tides. At low tide, the waves wall out fast and finding the break means one hit three or four second ride, but virtually insures a wipe-out when the wave walls out. When we were there last weekend, a gentle, off-shore breeze really had the eight-footers bubbling!

If interested in joining our expeditions, contact Hank Lange (Ext. 465). Meanwhile — Get Stoked!



ARNOLD THE BEAR RUNS FOR HIS LIFE

The Bowdoin cross-country squad, under the tutelage of Coach Frank Sabasteanski, has been working hard to prepare for their first meet against St. Anselm's on September 28. The team, led by Capt. Dike Talbot '72, has been running about 80 miles per week.

Last Sunday, some of the runners took part in an AAU-sanctioned one-hour run at Whittier Field. Four of the runners did especially well, with Wayne Gardiner '74 covering 10 miles 336 yards, Talbot close behind with 10-305, Charles Hayward '72 at 10-185, and Fred Lambie '72 finishing with a strong 9 1/4 miles. This week the squad also 10-185, and Fred Lambie '72 finishing with a strong 9 1/4 miles.

WAYNE GARDINER



BOWDOIN ORIENT

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BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1971

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Dr. Peter McGuire speaks in the Moulton Union on contraception, past, present and future. (photo by Wayne Clayton)

Lectures Look At Sex

By FRED CUSICK

Dr. Peter McGuire, Bowdoin '62, who recently began to practice "family medicine" in Brunswick, spoke in the Moulton Union last night on the subject of "Contraception."

After pointing out that the birthrate among the poorer nations of the world was 5 to 7 times greater than among the richer, Dr. McGuire said that far too little money and effort was going to population control while far too much money and effort was being spent in the "glamorous" fields of space medicine and organ transplants.

Dr. McGuire then gave a brief, humorous history of contraception from the Egyptians to the present. He discussed ancient formulas for spermicides, the evolution of the condom, the invention (discovery?) of coitus interruptus in the old testament, and the ancient Hebrew contraceptive formula known as the "cup of roots". One "cup of roots" plus two cups of beer were supposed to prevent pregnancy while one "cup of roots" plus two cups of wine were thought to be a cure for VD.

In the present day, Dr. McGuire said, there were four "safe" methods of contraception: 1) The Pill 2) Inter-Uterine devices 3) Female Sterilization 4) Male Sterilization. Dr. McGuire pointed out the drawbacks of each of these methods. Pills and I-Ds often cause women to experience unpleasant side effects, while sterilization carried such a psychological stigma that it was difficult to get people to use it. Dr. McGuire favored that sterilization was the most satisfactory solution to population control.

Most of the small audience that listened to the lecture seemed to accept Dr. McGuire's argument that contraception today was both easy and safe. Afterwards, however, one girl pointed out that each of the four main contraceptive methods was either physically irritating or psychologically demeaning. There is no "easy" way to avoid pregnancy.

By JO DONDIS

Dr. Graham Blaine, Chief of Psychiatry at Harvard University, talked about "Sexuality and Emotions in the College Years" in the second of a series of lectures on sex education here Tuesday evening. Blaine discussed changing sexual behavior and values. "In the

(Please Turn to Page 3)

Librarians Irked By Excessive Thievery

By ERIC WEIS

Back in 1927, Louis C. Hatch wrote in THE HISTORY OF BOWDOIN COLLEGE, "There has been a considerable 'swiping' of reserved books and the undergraduates feel that student censure is not strong enough to prevent this and that reserved books should be kept in a separate room under the charge of an assistant..." In recent years, the issue has again come to light, and this fall, the library has instituted new policies to enforce fines and penalties more rigorously.

While library officials admit that the problems of book theft and overdue returns are nothing new, they maintain that the problem has grown to new proportions in the past couple of years. "It has always happened, but never to this magnitude," stated Arthur Monke, Librarian. "It's a matter of trying to make it as fair as possible for those who want to use the library, and we're trying to crack down on those who were previously monopolizing the books," he added.

It is hoped that the new policies will cut down on late returns, especially for the closed-reserve shelves. The fines for late books are now being enforced, unlike the lax procedures of years past. For the first hour a closed-reserve book is kept out overdue, the charge is \$1.00, and for each succeeding hour, 50c. If the book is kept out a day or more, the fine is \$3.00 per day. The money will not go to the library, but will go directly to the college general fund.

The reserve shelf problem,

By PAUL GLASSMAN
Civic-minded Bowdoin students who have registered as voters and are eager to participate in all municipal elections will probably find absentee voting more complicated than they expected it to be and, moreover, that it is the only way they will be able to cast votes while they are away from home.

A Bowdoin student is not allowed to vote in Brunswick, since Maine law requires that he first establish voting residence here. Article II, Section 1 of the Maine Constitution provides, "...nor shall the residence of a student at any seminary of learning entitle him to the right of suffrage [sic] in the city, town or plantation where such seminary is established." In addition, the Maine Suffrage Act, Title 21, paragraph 242, sub-paragraph 4 states: "A student may not establish a voting residence by attending an educational institution."

On the basis of these two statutes, the Attorney General of Maine, James S. Erwin, established that students cannot claim residence for voting purposes simply because they attend school in Maine.

In order to be allowed to register as a Brunswick voter, the individual must convince the local board that he intends to reside in Brunswick indefinitely. Thus, a Bowdoin student who satisfactorily convinces the Board of

Registration of his intent to remain in Brunswick after his graduation will be allowed to vote here.

Charlotte Guptill, former Chairman of the Brunswick Board of Registrar said that plans to work for a Brunswick employer or to marry and reside here after graduation would satisfy the residence requirement.

Similar stipulations apply to servicemen at the Brunswick Naval Air Station. A serviceman who is stationed here for the average stay of two years will ordinarily not be allowed to register in Brunswick during those two years.

The voting procedure for most Bowdoin students entails then, first, submitting a written request to the local (home-town) board for absentee ballots for the duration of the school year. He will then receive a form before each election to confirm his absenteeism. This form must be returned by a stated deadline with the signatures of two additional people. Later, he will receive the ballot itself, which must be completed in secrecy before a notary public. The office of the Town Clerk at 28 Federal Street will render this service for any Bowdoin student.

Council: Sprezzaturic

By RICHARD PATARD

In years past THE ORIENT'S faithful column on the Student Council has often failed to inspire the sprezzaturic wit and grace for which its pages are otherwise so remarkable. Although the intention of our discriminating reporters has been to avoid undermining the solemnity and authority enshrouding that august body, the column's consequently insipid tone has occasionally failed to convey the dynamic atmosphere permeating the meetings of the council, the drama of decisive student government in action, tomorrow's leaders putting their foot in it today - while it's still small enough to pull out again. The

decisions of the council are never made in smoke-filled rooms: clear evidence that Mike Bushey does not run the whole shebang.

Foremost on the agenda of this week's meeting, held Tuesday evening at seven o'clock in the Terrace Under, was an announcement that Dean Nyhus, has invited the members of the council to an "informal meeting" at his house on McKen Street at eight o'clock Tuesday evening; the Dean indicates that he will provide the beer. Council action: a rolling chortle passed unanimously.

It was announced that Myron Crow, director of the dining service, had notified all fraternities that they would not be reimbursed for any more rotating dinners during rush week than the house subsequently pledged. Crow changed his mind the next day, following a communication between President Bushey and Dean Nyhus, who then "straightened him (Crow) out."

Also announced: there will be an open meeting of the Recording Committee on October 7 to discuss the grading system; all students are invited to attend. Under consideration will be a proposal, initiated by several faculty members, that the college reinstitute an alphabetical grading scale. The details of the meeting will be disclosed later by the Dean's Office.

The Recording Committee will poll the faculty in the near future, to determine whether it wishes to adopt last semester's system of optional self-scheduled exams on a permanent basis; the committee evidently considers last semester's arrangement purely experimental. The council then decided to poll the student body on the issue this week, after protracted debate on whether the poll should take the form of questionnaire or constituency interviews by house representatives.

The council then elected the marshal and respondent for this year's James Bowdoin Day Ceremonies; the marshal, chosen from a slate of two nominees, will be Bob Foley, '72; Don Lowry, '72 will serve as respondent.

Action on determining the mode of electing student representatives to the committees of the Governing Boards was deferred until next week, in order for members to sound out the sentiments of their constituents.

(Please Turn to Page 2)



Orient reporter Mark Silverstein makes his getaway with stolen library books.

according to Mr. Aaron Weissman, head of the Circulation Department, involves more than just late returns of books and student irresponsibility. Weissman indicated that each year, two or three problem courses usually arise in terms of student demand for the books exceeding the supply of the books on the shelf. Scheduling of deadlines has a lot to do with the problems students encounter with

getting books from the closed-reserve shelves, he said. Commenting on the complaints of faculty members on the use of the shelves, Weissman declared, "the faculty members who are upset may not be planning their courses correctly, depending too heavily on reserve readings, not communicating with the library, or having too few books on reserve.

(Please Turn to Page 2)

Library Attempts To Stop Book Pilferage

(Cont. From Page 1)

Also, the student's grades should not depend on whether or not they have read a certain reserve book, for example. There are other alternatives, such as paperbacks and handout mimeo sheets." Another problem Weissman observed, was the over-stocking of the closed-reserve shelves. In a survey taken in 1969, out of 1,023 books on the shelf, 57% were used 4 times or less over the semester, while only 22% were used 10 times or more.

Despite the problems the reserve shelf may be having, the most serious problem the library faces is that of books being taken out without people signing for them at the desk. Monke admitted that there was nothing the library can do, short of hiring a guard, to prevent this type of thing from happening. "One out of five books that were returned last year were not checked out," he said, adding, "but at least if the books are checked out, then we can find them if a student needs a book." The general feeling among library officials, indicated Monke, is that hiring a guard would be a last resort, and would only be considered if the new program does not prove successful. "I'm reluctant to hire a guard — the money would have to come from somewhere, for an essentially unproductive pursuit. It would also mean unfortunate changes in the atmosphere here," he stated.

The hiring of a guard would have serious implications for the Honor Code, observed Monke, declaring, "I hope the code can survive, but it depends on the sense of community responsibility the students have." The code has recently come under fire from the faculty, over the matters of book theft at the library and other problems. In the last faculty meeting of last spring, a motion was passed to form a committee to study and review the entire honor system of the college. Monke said that he had received complaints from "less than a half a dozen faculty members", concluding that he had not seen any evidence of great faculty dissatisfaction. Richard Kimble '71, head of the Student Judiciary Board, stated, "There definitely is a problem, but it's got to be the students. ... we've got to decide we don't want a guard at the door of the library." At any rate, faculty pressure does seem to be real, and if the new policies do not improve things at the library, the Honor Code may not be with us much longer.

In the face of faculty pressure over infractions of the code at the library, officials there have decided to implement new policies and mount a publicity campaign to increase student awareness of the problem. According to Monke, efforts last year in this vein did not help much. "We sent out letters to students last year about the problems, but it just didn't seem to register. This year we want to make every effort we can to raise the level of consciousness of the student body on these problems and the implications they have for the Honor Code." To get the message across to the students, notices have been posted in the dorms and were handed out at

registration. In addition, a small sign has been posted on the doors, reminding those walking out to check out the books that they've taken. In spite of the publicity, many students used to last year's relaxed system of fines have been fined unexpectedly by this year's system.

There is some doubt as to just how bad the problem of book theft really is. Weissman offered some figures that indicate that it may not be as large as some people think. A spot check in 1969 found 64 books in the English Literature section to be missing, but 25 were brought back shortly thereafter. In 1968, the first and only inventory the library has taken to date found that only 1.4% of the books were missing. Monke said that even though most books eventually turn up, the library is unable to provide basic services when it cannot locate its books for a student who wants it.

Perhaps the most puzzling aspect of the entire situation is the decision to replace the student night monitors with two part-time men. The decision was made, according to Monke, to tighten up control at the Circulation Desk at night. During the daytime, there will still be student monitors, and no change is planned there. Commenting on this decision, Monke stated, "The students on duty during the daytime are no problem, and they do a fine job, and besides, we're with them then. I don't want to denigrate student work." Nevertheless, Monke explained that it was felt that more control was needed at night. It is more difficult to control a group of seven students, the number of night monitors there were last year, than to control the two men the library now hires for the work. In spite of options to hire and fire employees doing less than satisfactory work, Monke

indicated that he felt that figures of higher authority at the desk might help to solve the problems that the closed-reserve desk previously experienced. He blamed the student staff for being somewhat lax and inefficient, and said that the two new employees should get around these problems. It should be mentioned in passing that the library student jobs have traditionally been among some of the higher paying jobs on campus. For the time being, the library policies will not change much, except for the release of the students and stricter enforcement of the fines system. The Honor Code, currently under review by the faculty, is still essentially in effect at the library. If the new system does not improve the problems the library is experiencing, guards at the library doors, and the abolishment of the Honor Code may become very real possibilities for Bowdoin College.

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The new "Smaller Advent Loudspeakers and the Sony 6045 receiver make possible the increased performance and lower cost of this system.

The Smaller Advent is the only loudspeaker costing less than the original Advent which can reproduce the entire musical range. Through the Smaller Advent you can hear the bottom octave of piano and pipe organ, the lowest notes of the double bass, or the bottom string of an electric bass guitar. (These low frequency sounds have a lot to do with the enjoyment you will derive from your music system.)

On all kinds of musical material, and, under most listening conditions likely to apply in most homes, the Smaller Advent is the equal of any speaker system available.

No technical sorcery is responsible for the surprising performance of the Smaller Advent Loudspeaker. To build into the speaker its excellent low-frequency capabilities, Advent has had to give up a small amount of efficiency and power-handling ability: the Smaller Advents will not play as loudly as the larger Advents.

The Sony 6045 AM/FM stereo receiver provides enough power to satisfy both you and the Advent speakers; it delivers into the four-ohm Advents more than forty-four watts of RMS power, over the entire audio range, with less than 0.5% total distortion. (RMS is the most demanding and least flashy of the various power rating systems.) The FM and AM tuner sections of the Sony receiver are both sensitive and selective: weak stations as well as strong will be received with surprising fullness and clarity.

To match the level of quality which the Sony receiver and the Smaller Advent speakers represent, we recommend the Garrard SL55B automatic turntable. It has a good heavy platter, a convenient cueing control, and minimal (also inaudible) wow, flutter, and rumble. The 55B, with the Advent speakers and the Sony receiver, allow us to offer you a quality sound system at a cost substantially lower than that

which was previously possible.

We include with the Garrard a dust-cover, a base, and a Pickering ATE V-15 cartridge — a smooth, light-tracking, wide-range cartridge with fine high frequency capabilities. It complements the excellent high frequency characteristics of the Smaller Advent Loudspeakers and the Sony 6045 receiver.

The complete system, guaranteed for two years, parts and labor, costs \$399.95. You can sit back and hear all the music.

*In most talk about stereo equipment, a new product is one that is either *better* or *worse* than a *not-new* product. (Sometimes it is *the same*, but with a few additional frills — black-light front panel, Day-Glo controls, remotely-controlled light-show, etc.) The Smaller Advent Loudspeaker is really *new* — not better or worse than the original Advent. It was designed to answer a very real need — the need for a quality loudspeaker of low cost and of small size which could provide every sonic characteristic that most people associate with the best possible loudspeaker, when connected to a low-cost receiver or amplifier.

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Council . . .

(Cont. From Page 1)

Four methods were proposed: 1) A direct vote of the student body on a slate of candidates offered by the council from those who sign up as interested in a position; 2) An open student body election 3) A Student Council election; 4) Selection by four-man committees of the council.

Finally, the council entertained a complaint that the college tennis courts are being used by non-student locals to the exclusion of college students; a motion to exclude all but members of the academic community from use of the courts failed for lack of a second, however.

Orient Play Review

'Superstar' Lacked Depth And Spirit

By DAVID COLE

When the album appeared a year ago, the rock opera "Jesus Christ Superstar" generated a certain amount of controversy. To Andrew Lloyd Webber, who wrote the music, and Tim Rice, who wrote the lyrics, this could hardly have come as a surprise. Certainly, their subject seemed controversial. "Basically," Webber and Rice have written, "the idea of our whole opera is to have Christ seen through the eyes of Judas, with Christ as a man, not as a god. Although "Superstar" intentionally

hedges on the question of Christ's divinity, the opera does touch many of the most sensitive areas of the Christ story: Jesus' relation with Mary Magdalene, Judas' motives in both his betrayal and his final suicide, and, perhaps most important, Christ's own fears and loneliness as the hour of his death approaches.

Quickly, however, the controversy subsided in the face of unanimous critical acclaim and popular response, which eventually made "Superstar" the

biggest-selling album in history. The album's popularity and its opera format made it a natural for a staged presentation. The staged version met with considerable success in Boston and next week will open on Broadway. A touring production is expected in Portland for the near future.

"Jesus Christ Superstar" on stage is a moving and triumphant production. The orchestra and accompanying rock band are excellent, and the chorus, which portrays apostles, priests, crowds, etc. provides some of the best moments in the opera. Alan Martin as Herod and Bob Bingham as Caiaphas are especially good in their portrayals.

The most important roles in the opera, however, are Magdalene, Judas, and Christ, and although all three performers tried hard, I don't know how to love them. Throughout the first half Jeff Fenholt presents Jesus as a sort of spiritual Gillygan, confident but wishy-washy. Fenholt is best in the Last Supper sequence, but returns thereafter to his fair performance. Carl Anderson as Judas was easily the most popular member of the cast with the audience. He sings well and dances with abandon. But he brings out nothing of the real tragedy of his character; Judas remains essentially a two-dimensional figure. The greatest

disappointment, however, is Mary Magdalene. Yvonne Elliman, the only remaining member of the album cast, is still very good, but, especially in "I don't know how to love him," she falls far short of her beautiful original performance. She belts out the songs now, as if, one member of the audience remarked, she were saying "Here's my song that was a big hit." Miss Elliman portrayed Magdalene marvelously in the album, and it is a shame she cannot equal that performance on stage.

The production on the whole, is, of course, magnificent, and if it is at moments disappointing it is only because the original opera is very difficult to equal, especially in a live performance. The stage version really adds nothing to the album. It is not (nor was it meant to be) a musical. Acting is minimal, but the music is the heart of "Superstar," and the music is great.

The production coming to Portland, of course, will have a different cast. But the presentation is likely to be the same, and the presentation is effective. "Jesus Christ Superstar" is an entertaining and important event, and should be seen by nineteen-year-old agnostics and septagenarian bishops alike.

Fact Sheet on the Draft

Legislation recently passed by Congress ends the practice of deferring college students until they finish school — beginning with this year's freshmen class (1971-72).

College students who were enrolled full-time in the 1970-71 academic year will be eligible for student deferments in the 1971-72 school year if they continue to make satisfactory progress in their programs of study.

Some freshmen students are likely to be inducted in the near future because of the student deferment phase-out. Approximately 80% of freshmen are 18 years old and only 20% are 19 or older. The 18 year olds will receive their lottery numbers in 1972, and will not be subject to induction until 1973. 19 year old freshmen received their lottery number on August 5 of this year and will be subject to induction next year.

College students will not be drafted in the middle of a semester. If called while enrolled, students will be allowed to postpone their induction until the end of a semester.

over the non-recycled papers used in the past.

Born also emphasized that the paper's use is not suitable for all jobs. Because there are no long fibers in the paper content, the paper tends to stretch and is thus not entirely suitable for photographs. Its greater bulk makes it infeasible for catalogues as well.

Asked about other possible ecology-oriented issues, Hokanson stated that a can and glassware disposal project is under experimentation with the Brunswick Public Works. The disposal of Bowdoin's old paper for recycling projects is also being examined. There are currently problems of transporting used paper, however. Few companies in Maine have shown an interest in making recycled papers. Trees are, for the moment, too readily available, and the bulk of paper needed to start recycling operations is hard to collect anywhere outside of a large metropolitan area.

Commenting on the reasons behind the decision to use recycled paper, Born stated that the paper will be used where suitable as an "indicator of an institutional pollution concern, not as a cure-all," and to indicate to the paper companies now engaged in the recycling process that there is a continuing market for the paper.

New Underground Paper: 'Tyre' Appeals To Students

By JED LYONS

For those tired of conventional media, TYRE, Brunswick's newest journalistic publication, may represent an interesting alternative.

The three issues produced since the newspaper's founding in early September have yielded some rather promising results: a booming growth in circulation, the attraction of new contributors, and a switch from a 10 to a 16 page issue.

Twenty-four-year-old publisher David Goss views TYRE as "a communication link-up for kids in central Maine." Unreservedly optimistic, Goss maintains that now is the time for a newspaper which is responsive to Maine youth. He is careful to note however, that TYRE is not in competition with other student publications. "They're appealing to a market that we're not primarily concerned with; we have our own defined market."

Although the indiscriminate use of the word "underground" has rendered that word almost non-functional, "underground" might still be applied to the conceptualization of TYRE. The format alone is vaguely reminiscent of ROLLINGSTONE or RAGE. The cartoon style of Robert Crumb, author of Zap Comix, is also employed as an earmark of the "counter-culture."

Articles from the second issue include a rather frightening expose of the dangers involved with the new atomic reactor in Wiscasset, a fundamentalist approach to Marxism, a plug for the Brunswick Women's Liberation movement

(featuring a photograph of all five members), a column entitled "Getting Busted" and a play-by-play account of a recent Bowdoin graduate's hassles with the Selective Service System.

The Liberation News Service, an organization similar to United Press International or Associated Press, supplies TYRE with its news as well as a variety of timely bombasts aimed at the drawbacks of institutionalized education, the military and Attorney General John Mitchell.

In dealing with contemporary issues that relate to youth, most so-called "underground" publications have displayed a nauseating sense of self-righteousness and overt sentimentality. Indignation and resignation are experiencing a veritable hey-day in modern America. Perhaps TYRE's success will depend on its ability to separate objective truth from subjective moralizing. Failure to do so can only lead to the popular negativism exhibited in so many contemporary publications.

Twenty-three-year-old editor Pat McManus is interested in new contributions from throughout the Bath-Brunswick area. He can be contacted at the following number: 729-0714. Poetry, cartoons, photographs and news articles are of primary importance. TYRE is published every two weeks on Wednesdays. The latest issue, "our best effort yet," according to publisher Goss, is available in the Moulton Union Bookstore, the library and throughout downtown Brunswick.



Dr. Graham Blaine, Chief of Psychiatry at Harvard, discusses sex in the college years. (photo by Whit Raymond)

New 'New' Morality . . .

(Cont. From Page 1)

area of sexuality there has been a startling and rapid change — a radical change not only in attitudes but also in behavior," he stated. Furthermore Blaine, cited the Kinsey report as scientific evidence of such a change.

Dr. Blaine pointed to the three evolutionary levels of morality:

(1) The old morality in which the sexual ethic was such that it demanded sexual intercourse to belong only in marriage.

(2) The new morality, in which sexual intercourse is justified by love, and other kinds of sexual behavior in such a case are seen as a perversion.

(3) The new "new" morality in which sex shouldn't be complicated by love, morality, or marriage. This avant-garde view of sex encourages a certain casualness or a type of "recreational sex."

Blaine suggested reasons for such changes in attitude. "What held the old morality together was the fear of VD, pregnancy, and hellfire. These fears no longer exist." He mentioned the problems arising from the new level of morality,

"There is a great gap between what we can intellectually accept and what we can emotionally accept. This can be applied to sexuality. Many cannot get their emotions to coordinate with their intelligence." Also he pointed to the feelings of guilt which could result from a sexual experience running against the grain of an individual's cultural background.

In the area of co-educational living, Blaine renumerated former doubts (increase in unwanted pregnancies and increase in emotional problems) and then termed them unwarranted. "Now there are fewer sex hangups in the sexual area than before. We should foster and encourage the experiment of co-educational living," he stated.

Finally Blaine defined the role of sex in any relationship between two people. "When one sexualizes a relationship one intensifies it. Therefore it will cause more trauma when it is destroyed." And he predicted a return of the wish to make sex a more private matter; "I think we of the older generation wonder if this new 'new' morality is a swing of the pendulum."

Peter Bikes Across USA

By DEBBIE SWISS

A windstorm with 70-mile-an-hour gusts, 26 bicycle tires, and eating in diners were all part of Peter van der Ven's 7-week bicycle trip. Over the summer, Peter, a sophomore at Delta Sigma, bicycled 3,100 miles from Portchester, New York to Vancouver, British Columbia. He traveled the remaining 200 miles by car and ferry.

Peter's most important equipment for the trip was a Peugeot PX-10, a French-made bicycle. Neither he nor his bicycle companion from Dartmouth had much physical preparation for the long trip. Peter had bicycled about 100 miles around his home (without weight) and his friend had bicycled about 500 miles. Even with this lack of physical preparation, Peter and his cycling partner had few problems (only an occasional sore back or sore shoulder). Though inexperienced at long distance bicycling, Peter said, "We averaged about 60 miles a day and by the end we were up to 100 miles a day. Usually we bicycled about 20 miles before taking a break."

Peter's equipment consisted of a tent, a sleeping bag, and tools, together weighing about 25 pounds. At first, he started off with long pants, but found that shorts were much more practical for distances bicycling. "We turned into weight fanatics and began sending home as much as possible."

Usually the two bicyclists slept in camp grounds or someone's backyard. Sleeping in a backyard was more convenient since people often offered meals and a shower

to the boys. One man that they met in Wisconsin treated the boys to a meal, brought them home to his family, and rented a hotel room for them. Peter explained that the man just "must have liked what we were doing."

Peter and his companion discovered that eating in diners was not much more expensive than cooking their own food and found it much more convenient to stop at diners. The two bicyclists averaged about \$5-a-day on food and found themselves eating more than they would have at home.

Among the places Peter crossed were Ontario, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the western half of Canada. "Minnesota was probably Canada," constantly beautiful area and a good place for a bicycle trip. There are few towns, lots of woods, good roads, and friendly people. Peter also enjoyed seeing the Rocky Mountains. Furthermore, "It was fun coming down the Rockies. We once did a 50-mile stretch of downhill in 2 hours."

How did Peter become interested in such a trip in the first place? Very simply. "My friend read in the paper about someone who ran across country. He didn't feel up to running, but he did get interested in bicycling. Since I didn't have anything better to do and had saved money from the previous summer, I decided to go along." Peter doesn't plan any more long-distance cycling for some time, though his friend is still very enthusiastic about the idea. Peter commented: "Sometimes it gets dull sitting on a bike all day. You really have to be patient."

BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume CI

Friday, October 1, 1971

Number 2

Orient Movie Review

Film Captures Artist's Grandeur

By DON WESTFALL

If the first public showing of the documentary "Winslow Homer in Maine" was not exactly a Hollywood gala, it did concentrate a considerable number of Bowdoin superstars (from President and Deans to staff and students) in Wentworth Hall on Tuesday night.

The film's principle attraction was not so much content as production staff. Produced by WCBB, the Public Broadcasting Station to which Bowdoin is nominally attached, the movie is based on Professor Philip C. Beam's book "Winslow Homer at Prout's Neck." However, the film's Bowdoin connections do not end simply with Professor Beam's noteworthy contribution as consultant. Not only was the college's collection of Homer memorabilia, including letters and diaries, made use of, but Professor Herbert R. Coursen of the English Department co-authored the narration.

Although Homer spent a good deal of his time in the studio home at Prout's Neck, he had a healthy respect for the harsh Maine winter and an equally healthy disrespect for summer tourists. Consequently, he took refuge for the winter in the Bahamas or Cuba and summured in the Adirondacks. This migration in some ways restricts the filmmaker intent upon showing Homer on the coast, for he is forced to ignore some of Homer's best work in favor of Maine scenes. Fortunately, "Winslow Homer in Maine" is not limited simply to showing the Prout's Neck paintings. The audience is

treated to a series of works done in the intervals away from Maine; it is too bad that the rapid-fire nature of the paintings' presentation makes it difficult to appreciate them fully.

Perhaps the weakest area of the film was its music, which tended either to distract from, or, in some cases, destroy completely the effect of matching film of the ocean and house at Prout's Neck and various of Homer's paintings. The Sturm and Drang school of documentary film music, because of all the Sturm, is usually pretty heavy handed and in this case it presents a definite problem. I fail to see the need for orchestral crescendos as waves crash upon the shore. This attempt at musical conceptualization of grandeur only distracts from the grandeur inherent in Homer's paintings of man wrestling with the power of the sea.

Despite the more or less constant irritation from the music, the film is otherwise successful. John Gould, as the voice of Winslow Homer, manages to capture much of the artist's sardonic humor. The selections from Homer's letters combined with quotations from Professor Beam's book reveal much about the man's exacting methods and careful observation of nature.

While not a cinematic masterpiece, "Winslow Homer in Maine" does recreate much of the spirit of Homer's life and work, and for that reason, if for none other, is well worth the half hour spent in viewing it. For those who were unable or unworthy to attend the world premier, "Winslow Homer in Maine" will be shown over all four Public Broadcasting Stations in Maine on October 6.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

ROTC Rebuttal

To the Editor:

Although your recent editorial claims to be a defense of reason and rationality on campus by calling for the elimination of ROTC, your argument is based upon a number of questionable assumptions. To state that the purpose of ROTC is to teach "how to kill most effectively" is a glaring example of childish simplism. It could just as simply (and unjustly) be said that a surgeon is trained only to cut people open. In both cases the facts tell a somewhat different story. Most Bowdoin ROTC graduates do not go into the combat branches, but into the service branches of the Army, Medical Service Corps, Corps of Engineers, and so on. It cannot be denied that a man with several years experience as a lawyer (Judge Advocate General's Corps) or in a managerial position (Adjutant General's Corps) will probably have an easier time finding a position in civilian life than a recent college graduate without any experience. Those who do go into the combat branches are not vicious killers who delight in murder, but responsible, educated men who are the servants of an elected government. It is the government which determines when, where, and why the military is to be used.

The value of the liberal education available at Bowdoin should not be underestimated. With the state of the world being what it is today, it is not yet advisable for one nation to attempt unilateral disarmament and it is still necessary to maintain some sort of defense establishment. The officers of that establishment should be given the broadest education possible, something not available at most of the service academies. If ROTC were to end at Bowdoin, it would still continue at a great many other colleges throughout the nation. But whatever liberalizing effects future Bowdoin graduates could have on the military would be lost by their exclusion from the officer corps. ROTC has been on campus for twenty years without poisoning the Pierian spring and the Army has probably benefited from the infusion, however small, of Bowdoin graduates. It is to be hoped that the relationship will be continued.

Thomas A. Varley

The Last Word

To the Editor:

As a member of your own staff I feel compelled to say that the issue of 24 September brought the Bowdoin Orient to its lowest level.

It represented, perhaps, the culmination of your unannounced campaign against different individuals and organizations within this community.

I have always felt your practices bordered upon the irresponsible, but last week's attack on Lt. Colonel Richard Kattar was both unethical and juvenile. Yet this was only one of several slashes which you have made against individuals during your tenure as editor, not in the editorial column, but in "articles" with a definite lean toward your direction of thinking or in false advertising as was the case with Lt. Colonel Kattar.

You will perhaps point out, in one of your common "last word" rebuttals that I am enrolled in ROTC and that my discipline on your publication is spurious. However I would only say that my experience as a reporter for the past two summers on a 110,000 circulation daily newspaper (The New Haven [Ct.] Register) has imbued in me some of the ethics and professionalism which I feel you are lacking.

Therefore, since I can no longer ethically condone

your actions as editor I am resigning as sports editor, or as you most recently termed the post — "Assistant Editor." I appreciate the fact that in the past you have offered to let me write guest columns and the like. These I will perhaps undertake; however I cannot remain a part of the staff of such an unprincipled publication.

I would hope that in the future you learn that respect is valued by any individual. Had you ever given respect, perhaps today you would be honored with the same.

David S. Bushy

Kappa Sigma

To the Editor:

It gives me great displeasure to see a fraternity such as Alpha Kappa Sigma subjected to the extent of criticism and backstabbing as has occurred this fall. The connotation of ANIMAL HOUSE has been generally related to Kappa Sig during my three years at Bowdoin and I'm suddenly fed up with the opinion most students have of the fraternity.

The pranks of previous brothers and ancient practices by members of the fraternity somehow have blown up to the point where every student is warned that the brothers are kept in cages and fed raw meat every other week for mere survival. The assertion is naturally untrue yet I'm sure the argument presented by Miss Keller last week was slanted by her unfounded prejudices against our fraternity and preconceived notions of Kappa Sigma.

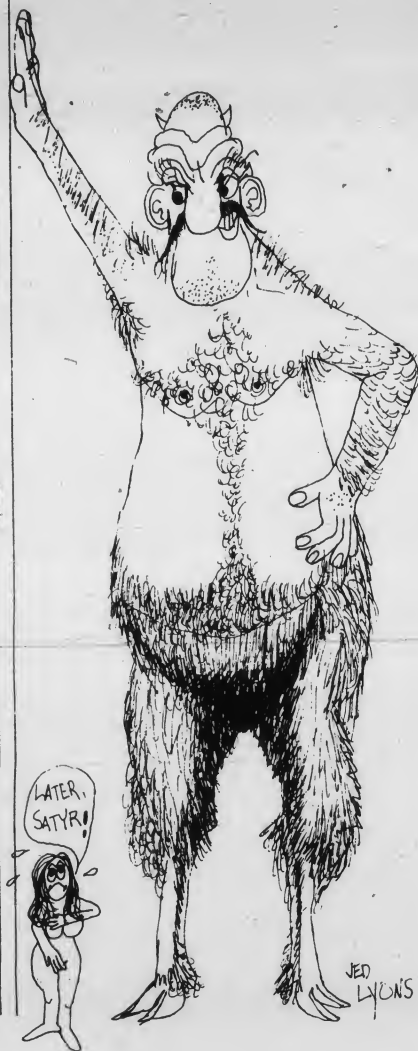
When freshmen as part of orientation were asked to find names and addresses of the girls in Appleton, we didn't think that the girls would object to it as an invasion of their privacy. It appeared to us the upperclassmen that the co-eds would view the inquiry as a jest and do anything to help the freshmen pledges get their job done. Obviously our notion that all the girls had a sense of humor was unfounded as Miss Keller so explicitly proved. It should be noted that other freshmen pledges with the same assignment were greeted with cooperation and enthusiasm by the majority of the co-eds residing in Appleton. We are hopeful therefore that Miss Keller's misconceptions and prejudices are not representative of the majority of the co-eds. Our purpose was not to offend any specific young lady, but instead to initiate among the pledges a class project. The men of Bowdoin College certainly are aware of the intellectual capacities of each individual girl, and it appears Miss Keller has completely blown out of proportion a single incident which disturbed her greatly.

The purpose of fraternities is to offer the student a well-rounded education by providing a complementing social life to correspond with the academic atmosphere Miss Keller has so pointedly referred to.

We hope that the other co-eds of Bowdoin College would not react to Miss Keller's letter by isolating themselves from the male population, but instead will take the initiative to seek out each fraternity and make their personal observations. Perhaps individual examinations will serve to quell the backstabbing and dirty rushing which has persisted this fall.

An invitation is issued to all Bowdoin women to drop by and make their own judgment concerning the fraternity and character of the brothers of Alpha Kappa Sigma. This invitation of course is also extended to Miss Keller.

Thank you for your attention.
Chip Nylen AKE



Sex At Bowdoin

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"The College exercises no control over the content of the student writings contained herein and neither it, the Administration, nor the faculty assume any responsibility for the views expressed herein."

The Anti-Military Rebellion Of 1874

By RICHARD CHITTIM

This is the second part of a two part article.

September 15, 1873

From the FACULTY MINUTES

The motion of last week taken from the table and passed as follows: VOTED that each student not exempted from drill be required to purchase either a uniform or a fatigue dress — the latter consisting of blouse, coat, and gloves at an expense not exceeding six dollars.

September 22, 1873

From the FACULTY MINUTES

F. V. Wright was censured to the President for reprimand on account of disrespectful conduct towards Major Sanger. Charles S. Sexton and W. G. Wait were required to purchase a uniform or be dismissed from College at once, in case of compliance with the regulations they were to be reprimanded before the Faculty.

October 1, 1873 THE ORIENT

Editorial

The last, worst, and most unpopular act of our military government, so fast becoming a military despotism, has been enacted and carried into effect. Henceforth every student must provide himself with a uniform, whatever may be his means, whatever his individual choice. The sole alternative is squarely and sternly presented to him, "Buy a uniform or be expelled." No plea of inability will be accepted; no excuse will avail. In fact so far as drill is concerned, the word excuse has been blotted out of its vocabulary; the existence of such a thing is almost wholly ignored.

It is understood that some men have refused to stand out and refuse to submit to this. If so, their fate is predetermined. Glorious martyrdom! We believe there is no possible justification for this act on the part of the authorities. We fail to see by what intricate and tortuous line of argument the Faculty convinced themselves of their moral right to enforce it. Their only plea is the plea of might. The only defence possible is that they have the lawful authority to do anything they choose in the government of the College, however revolting to every principle of justice or generosity. So far from having expediency as its justification, the act was the height of folly. It will work positive harm to the institution at home and abroad. It has done more than anything else in the government of the military department to inflame the spirit of sullen but hitherto passive discontent which has long pervaded the College. Never did Bowdoin come nearer to the brink of mutiny than the day immediately after the promulgation of this order. When the facts are known to the public, as they will be sooner or later, it cannot fail to meet with its despatch. The plan from the outset has met with no favor outside the little circle of those to whom it has been a pet scheme. This last and most overbearing act of all will cast new odium upon it. The drill has driven off students already, and it will drive off more and more as it becomes more and more rigid and dictatorial in its requirements.

If the expenditures were necessary to carry out the main end of the military department it would have some justification. But no such plea can be urged. The sole object is to enable the battalion to make a showy display on the parade ground. We do not know what is to come of it, but venture to predict this is the beginning of the end.

October 29, 1873 THE ORIENT

The loud report of a cannon on the College campus roused most of us from our midnight slumber at a short time since. We noticed our efficient Quarter-Master carefully examining the guns the next morning. No serious injury to them, however, has been reported up to the present time.

November 12, 1873 A Petition.

Dear Sir: At the approaching meeting of the Boards of Trustees and overseers, the Students of Bowdoin College would respectfully petition that the Military Department in this institution be abolished for the following reasons:

First — Injury to the institution from loss of students;

Second — Abundant facilities for more popular and profitable exercises;

Third — Excessive expenditure in purchasing otherwise useless equipment;

Fourth — Loss of a large proportion of time devoted to study.

Fifth — Its intense and growing unpopularity, and other subordinate reasons.

This is signed by 126 out of the 133 persons to whom it was submitted — that is by the three upper classes, with the exception of one senior, five juniors, and one sophomore.

You will now leave to send you a committee to the meeting with this petition, for the purpose of more fully explaining just what is meant by the several propositions, and to give the reasons which have led to this extraordinary step.

Our high respect for our military instructor, our belief that the Faculty, Trustees, and Overseers have the best interest of Bowdoin at heart in this as in all other matters, and the supposition that previous knowledge of

the petition will render them better prepared to discuss its subject, and to consider the earnest wishes of the petitioners, if so they choose to do, form our sole excuse for troubling you with this communication.

Very respectfully,

A. G. Bradstreet

M. W. Davis

G. B. Wheeler

Committee

Friday Morning, November 21, 1873

An Editorial by A. G. Tenney editor of the Brunswick TELEGRAPH. Under the Column "Little of Everything."

We write on Tuesday morning before any action has been taken on the premises, and we quite agree with the students in their estimate of the "extraordinary step." It is something quite out of the ordinary course of events for students, whether in school or college, to mark out their own course of study or exercise. It is generally held that the pupil is to be instructed, drilled, or disciplined, and little chance is there that he will be properly handled in any department if he is to decide upon what is right or proper. It is the teacher or overseer who is to govern or direct, and it is the

criticism on the petition. For ourselves we wish to say something, both in regard to this article and in general defence of the petition.

The Editor of the TELEGRAPH meets us on the very threshold; and at once disputes our right to enter even the outer court in the attitude of humble petitioners. We thought the right of petition had been secured way back in Magna Carta times, but here is a man right in the 19th century showing himself far behind in his appreciation of individual rights granted even the old barons of England six hundred years ago.

We regard the petition as an "extraordinary step", not because in it we transgress the limits of rights, but because rarely, if ever before, has the exigency demanded the exercise of this right. We were about to say "this extreme right", but we remember we have rights even beyond this — rights which we hope may never be called into exercise. The editor of the TELEGRAPH makes no distinction between students in common school and students in college. There is a decided distinction. We claim to be men and the right to be treated as men. Notwithstanding the slurs of the

the venerable gentlemen was chiefly occupied in discussing the situation, without coming to any definite action. They have adjourned until January, when no doubt something will be done to relieve the present embarrassments at Bowdoin.

December 12

THE BRUNSWICK TELEGRAPH

THE BOWDOIN ORIENT of the 3rd has a somewhat pointed attack upon the TELEGRAPH for its article of the 21st ult., in relation to military drill in College. The editors, contrary to the usual college custom, go no further back in their reference than the Magna Carta, and are rather unfortunate even in this reference. Who is the King John of the petitioners? Are these petitioners a privileged class? That great instrument, the Magna Carta, was intended mainly for the nobles and land holders of England, and all the serfs gained through the action was a mere incident of the grant.

But, continue the editors: "We claim to be men and our right is to be treated as men."

Act like men, young gentlemen, and no one will question your claim. Brave

discipline; after reading the article in the Orient, we are better satisfied than ever that it is demanded to keep up the discipline of the College.

We can tell our young friends that we have not a particle of personal interest in the matter; but simply advocate what we believe to be for the good of the students themselves. Our columns are open to any written statement which they may prepare for the Boards, and it shall receive fair treatment at our hands.

January 28, 1874 THE ORIENT

The editor of the TELEGRAPH is not our father or our grandfather. Yet, on reading his article in reply to ours, we did, indeed feel very much like a wayward, disobedient, little son, who, sternly summoned to the paternal knee, finds mingled with the rough boozing of the paternal fist, the tender caresses and head-patting of the father's gentle hand, and hears at one moment the harsh tones of reproof, and, in the next, the soft loving accents, "Go, and sin no more." The petitioners' remedy seems to be that we be boys. However severe the chastisement we may merit, he never loses sight of the fact that our years are tender and full of indiscretion. We feel like going away somewhere in the dark and crying, but we must keep a stiff lip, and boys as we are in — in our capacity, worthily maintain the dignity of our position as editors.

From the MORNING STAR

January 1874

The last BOWDOIN ORIENT says "We claim to be men, and our right to be treated as men." And the same periodical contains accounts of the Bible being stolen from the chapel, of oiling the blackboards in the mathematics recitation room, of the "ducking" of several freshmen with buckets of slops, and a midnight serenade with fish-horns from the tops of the dormitories — which pure acts were all performed by these manly students.

In rebuttal to the above the

ORIENT of January 28th writes:

Remember, it takes but six or seven students to give a very good college a very bad name; the great majority may be the most upright and exemplary character. Out of two hundred students even one boisterous Sophomore may be sufficient to endanger the reputation of one hundred and ninety nine — especially if we use the columns of the college newspaper to correct his misdeeds. Again, an evil report is said to travel faster and to grow to larger dimensions as it travels, then a good report. If the black-board gets oiled, everybody in the community knows it immediately; but if we attend our college prayer meetings week in and week out, nobody ever discovers it.

But to come to the point, the undergraduate of Bowdoin may claim to stand as high in moral character as those of any college in the land — to say much higher than several we can mention would be nearer the truth. Let us not be reproached for what we are not guilty of; above all, let us not be reproached for striving, in the columns of our paper, to correct what evil does exist.

The Governing Boards did meet in January 1874, and they took no action on the military drill petition. As a consequence, during the winter and spring, student unrest became more and more marked, and broke out in earnest when drill was started outdoors in May.

From the Faculty Minutes for May 8, 1874:

It was reported to the Faculty that on May 4th during the Infantry Drill of the Sophomore and Freshman Classes the following notice was ostentatiously posted on the bulletin board by Ferguson and Howard of the Senior Class:

"For Sale! Cheap! Two good uniforms. If we can't get \$5.00 we will sell for \$2.50. The owners having cut drill over half the time, these uniforms are as good as new. Give us a call on No. 21 Maine Hall."

For the above offense Ferguson and Howard were immediately sent out of town by the President without any formal sentence; it appeared however upon the representation of Howard that he was guileless of any intentional disrespect toward the Faculty or the Military Department; and because his conduct and deportment hitherto have been exemplary, and his attention to the exercises of the college has been entirely satisfactory, it was

VOTED that Howard's offenses be pardoned, and that he be permitted to rejoin his class on condition that he write a notice over his signature disclaiming any intention to show disrespect to the Faculty or the Military Department and that such notice be posted upon the bulletin board. The College authorities or the President of the College to the effect that this explanation has been accepted by the Faculty, and so on granted Howard a view of his previous good conduct.

But inasmuch as Ferguson's past conduct has been characterized by persistent insubordination, open

(Please Turn to Page 4)

Major Joseph Sanger, Professor of Military Science

privilege of the student to obey, and no higher privilege can be accorded to him.

We regard the petition as an "extraordinary step" on the part of the student, inasmuch as from their own showing they present considerations little less than frivolous. Let the number of the present freshman class furnish an answer to the first reason. To the second reason, the number of drills for the year is very small. The fifth reason embodies all there is of the students' brief, and we submit to ourselves and ask them to tell us if, because a measure is unpopular, it is necessarily bad?

December 3, 1873 THE ORIENT

Many of our readers have read and mentally answered the TELEGRAPH'S

TELEGRAPH, and its intimations that we are a class of miserable

subordinates, expected to do our work and set our food like horses and oxen and say nothing more about it, however egotistic and arrogant it may be, we do claim to be gifted with common sense and ordinary intelligence. We do claim that we have something to say about our course of study and the exercises of the College — quite as much as let as outsiders.

The Boards have asked for a written statement of the reasons against the drill, and if it is prepared we have no objection to its being treated as our case.

With regard to the arguments of the TELEGRAPH, we consider them altogether too frivolous and unimportant to demand a reply.

Also in the December 3rd

ORIENT 1873

At the recent meeting of the Boards of Trustees and Overseers, very little business was transacted, so far as we have been able to discover. The time of

men never threaten. Again we (the TELEGRAPH) quote from the ORIENT:

"We do claim to have something to say about our course of study and the exercises of the College — quite as much as let as outsiders."

Mr. Tenney responds: An "outsider" that's true and yet we hope not to have entirely forfeited the good countenance of our college friends in any words of commendation which we have heretofore passed upon them.

In regard to the time occupied in the drill, the following facts may be relied on: Each year the drill has been suspended from October 21 to the May following. Practically, the instruction only continues for about two months in the year, or to put up an average estimate, there have been about sixty drills a year, averaging out one hour to each drill.

Mr. Tenney concludes his telegraphic editorial thus:

"Very like, all the points made are 'frivolous', but we have commended the drill as an exercise and as an aid to

Orient Record Review

An Engulfing Musical Excursion

By RICK JEFFERY

How often can you come away from listening to an album feeling as though you have just viewed a beautiful movie, without dialogue, communicating through the captivating color and real vitality of its images and the spacey intensity of its soundtrack? In all honesty, I would have to say that my musical experience has had a few of these delightful surprises. A pleasant exception to this rule is the album released on Columbia early last summer by a new jazz group called Weather Report. The group features Joe Zawinul, electric piano, Wayne Shorter, tenor, alto and soprano saxophone, Miroslav Vitous, electric and upright bass, Alphonse Mouzon, drums, and Airtio Moreira, percussion.

Before I had even heard the album, I took it for granted that the musicianship would be superb, because Weather Report contains some of the most respected and innovative names in jazz today. Joe Zawinul, Miroslav Vitous, and Wayne Shorter have all been selected by musicians and critics alike as the best in their respective fields during the past year. I had also heard excellent material written by each of the three on other albums, since they have all been recently associated with such notables as Miles Davis, Herbie Hancock and Cannonball Adderly, so I wasn't surprised by the virtuosity of their writing ability. Although the musicianship and writing is largely responsible for their success among technical musical authorities, and is undoubtedly impeccable

throughout the album, those qualities are not what left me breathless after the album had finished. Hearing Weather Report for me was more like going on an engulfing musical excursion, beyond the melodies and rhythms, into a strange, exotic land of deep emotion and lucid insight. From my perspective, these musicians had seen through the many complex human emotions, dreams and relationships and had conveyed their visions simply and effectively through their chosen artistic medium. What they communicate here is not merely an overflow of raw feeling, but an understanding of what our feelings mean and how they are inspired in us. On this recording, the group simultaneously challenges us to examine how sensitively we perceive what is happening all around us, while offering a collage of emotional settings, moods and experiences for us to consider and identify with. The listener is constantly bombarded with haunting, evocative scenes which demand immediate, conscious involvement. As pianist-composer Zawinul says, "Our music is sort of a little fairy tale. We're trying to make music happen for the people. Unless you open people's minds, you'll never know what they're really like..."

The structure of Weather Report's music is both simple and complex — the basic melody line itself is rather simple, but the background rhythm patterns and instrumental improvisations color the melody with more complex shades and varied textures. Locating a central point, or "lead

solist" in their music is practically impossible, because each musician is soloing all the time, and none dominates, or makes a more impressive contribution to the final product than any other. Collective improvisation is the key to grasping fully their musical beauty — each member of the group interacts in his solo line with each other member, thus making the music both fiercely individual as well as uniquely collective. Blending the various individual solo lines to form an ensemble group line gives Weather Report tremendous depth and range in their music, since there is literally no limit to the possible number of individual deviations from any given theme.

Oh, by the way — Weather Report will perform at Lennie's-on-the-Turnpike, in Danvers, Massachusetts on October 25.

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Crowe Pulls Fast One

By TIM POOR

In what has been termed by some as a "fast one," Director of Central Dining Ron Crowe met last Thursday with fraternity stewards, informing them that, instead of being reimbursed for the number of freshmen eating at each house during rushing week, each house would be paid only for the number of pledges which it later drew.

This number was in most cases significantly lower than was the average number of freshmen eating at each house each night. While the nightly average was twenty-two, in some instances 60-70 freshmen ate at one house, while only three to four dined at another. Had the fraternities been paid for the fifteen to twenty pledges that most

received, all but three houses (Delta Kappa Epsilon, Chi Psi, Theta Delta Chi) would have been, as one fraternity representative said, "screwed."

Fortunately for the frats, a call was put to Dean Nyhus from student council president Mike Bushey, and the situation was corrected.

One house steward, who preferred to remain anonymous, complained that director Crowe "has been out to phase out the fraternities for a long time. He thinks things can be run more efficiently without us."

Questioned as to his motives for the action, Crowe replied that he "just didn't give it enough thought."

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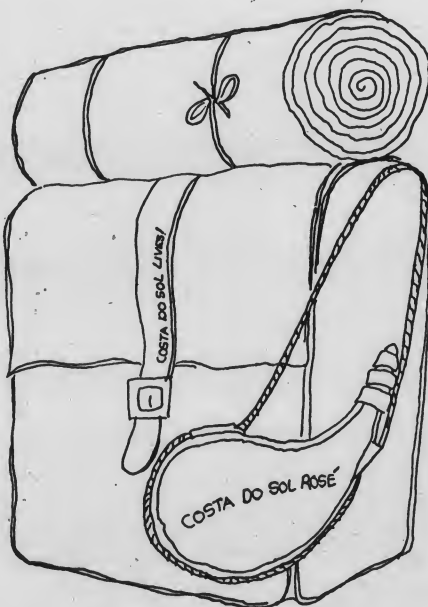
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Students 'Riot' Against Military Drill

(Cont. From Page 5)

hostility to the discipline of the College, and by a general bad influence it was

VOTED that Ferguson be dismissed from the College without papers.

Again from the Faculty Minutes for May 18, 1874

An outrage committed upon the chapel Saturday night (May 16th) was made the subject of consideration by the Faculty. The outrage consisted of profane and indecent inscriptions in black paint upon the steps, doors and walls, of the chapel, relating to the military drill and the officer in charge of it. After remarks by various members of the Faculty as to the best way of ascertaining and punishing the offenders, it was

VOTED that the President and Professor Sewall and Smith be a committee to question such students and to take such steps toward discovering the offenders as they should deem best, and to report at an adjourned meeting on Tuesday afternoon, May 19th at 3 1/2 o'clock.

From the Faculty Minutes for May 19, 1874

Major Sanger gave an account of insubordination and ungentelemanly conduct on the part of members of the Junior Class at the Artillery drill in the morning. The President was requested to examine certain members of the

Junior class with reference to this disturbance and to report at a meeting of the Faculty this evening. Adjourned to meet at 7 p.m. at Dr. Carmichael's room.

From the Faculty Minutes for May 19, 7 p.m.

President Chamberlain reported that he had been able to see only three of the students who had been reported for misconduct at the Drill as most of the Junior class were absent on a botanical excursion with Mr. Whitman. It was decided therefore to summon others before the Faculty immediately.

Three students were summoned and confessed a participation in the disturbance. (The names are recorded in the minute book). Three others denied any participation. At this point the examination was suspended, and it was voted that the usual exercises of the Junior Class be omitted tomorrow and that the members of the class be notified to hold themselves subject and accessible to the summons of the President. Adjourned to 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

From the Record of the Executive Government of Bowdoin College for May 21, 1874.

On the 19th instant there was much shouting and profanity in dispersing from the Artillery Drill on the part of members of the Junior Class, whereupon on the 20th an order was

given by Major Sanger through the Captain of the Battery that any student who indulged in such demonstrations would be considered guilty of a grave offense and would be punished accordingly. Immediately on breaking ranks a murmur arose particularly emphasized by C.A. Dorr, who said aloud, "Whoever does not keep his mouth shut about the drill now, must understand that he is sitting on his coffin!" This murmur swelled into loud cheers and groans particularly in the group returning to Maine and Winthrop Halls. The matter was duly investigated yesterday and today, and as a result C. A. Dorr for taking a conspicuous part in insulting and insubordinate demonstrations against the Military Drill and for improper conduct and character in other respects was Dismissed.

May 22, 1874, Special Meeting of the Faculty - Minutes

The president announced the object of the meeting by reporting a concerted action on the part of the sophomore and Freshman Classes by which the members of those classes refused to engage in the infantry drill this afternoon with the exception of four sophomores.

VOTED that the Junior, Sophomore and Freshman classes be met respectively tomorrow morning by Profs. Chapman, N.B. Sewall, and Instructor Moore, and persuaded if possible by a fair representation of the case to abandon a step so rash in purpose, and the result of which, if persisted in, would be so injurious.

Faculty Minutes, May 25, 7 1/2 o'clock p.m.

Formal papers were presented (by direction of their respective classes and companies by Capt. Larambee of the

Artillery (Junior) Company, and by Capts. Andrews and Payson of the Infantry (Sophomore and Freshman) Companies, stating that the members of those companies with a few individual exceptions absolutely refused further duty in the Military department.

Motion of Professor Young:

VOTED that those members of the Junior, Sophomore, and Freshman classes who are liable to military duty be asked individually whether they will obey all the regulations and requirements of the College; and that those who refuse obedience be sent home immediately where they may expect a further communication informing them of the final action of the Faculty; and that this vote be executed tomorrow (Tuesday) at half past one o'clock in the afternoon.

For the purpose of carrying out this vote more effectively, executive power was delegated to Faculty committees which met with the students.

Faculty Minutes May 26, 1874

In accordance with the vote of last evening the following students were sent home, there to wait further action of the Faculty. Here were listed the names of 29 Juniors, 33 Sophomores, and 39 Freshmen, a total of 101 students.

From the Minutes of the Executive Government of the College June 5, 1874

Several students returning to town and requesting College without authority, a notice was sent to all so reported, reminding them of the general regulations of the College requiring all students present to attend College exercises, and informing them that they would not be allowed here without first presenting their pledge of obedience as requested in the circular of May 28th.

All students sent away returned their allegiance except Briggs, Harriman and Powers who gave us to understand that they kept away not

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from a feeling against the Faculty or the College, but by reason of some hard words passed at their class meetings when the question of return was under discussion.

Minutes of the Faculty June 8, 1874

The President reported that all the students who were sent home on account of the rebellion had signed the renewal of the matriculation pledge with the exception of Briggs, Harriman, and Powers of the Junior Class.

The resignations of the following infantry officers were presented, but not accepted:

Capt. Andrews and Payson
Lieuts. Clark and Libby

Well, that was the end of the great Drill Rebellion. With a few minor skirmishes the reinstated students survived until Commencement. The Faculty returned to its teaching duties and weekly meetings at which the principal business as usual was the consideration of individual students who for some misdeed or other were up for action. The meeting of the Faculty on July 11 carried a joyful bit of business. VOTED that Mr. F. C. Robinson be appointed Instructor in Chemistry for one year at a salary of \$900. Mr. Robinson accepted the appointment.

THE ORIENT for July 22, 1874 carried the following:

During Commencement such measures were taken as to make the drill elective henceforth, exercise in the gymnasium being the alternative. This seems, to nearly all, the wisest course that could be pursued under the circumstances. A total abolition of the military system might seem to indicate that the Boards were somewhat intimidated by the late demonstrations, while to have retained it in the old form would have been considered a despotism and unwarranted exercise of authority. It now devolves upon us to show that we have been honest in what we have said and done, by a cheerful acceptance of the new state of things. We have fought the drill by lauding the superior advantages afforded by the gymnasium; let us not shrink from the logical conclusion of our own argument.

One final vote of the Faculty as recorded in the minutes for October 19 after the reopening of College in the fall:

VOTED that in view of our high esteem for Major Sanger and for his services as an efficient instructor, an earnest request be presented to the Secretary of War that he be allowed to complete the present academic year at this College.

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Halfback Dick Bates over for TD last Saturday. (Wayne Clayton photo)

POLAR BEAR BOOTERS 1-1

The Bowdoin booters will meet Wesleyan tomorrow in their third seasonal game. Already 1-1, a win Saturday would give the team a key psychological boost.

At home Wednesday the Bears were successful against the University of New Hampshire. With only a few minutes left in the first period, right wing Don Hoenig scored, with an assist across the line

from left wing Peter Brown. U.N.H. scored in the second on a penalty shot. But shortly thereafter, Bowdoin was able to move ahead on a well placed pass from center Joe Rosa to Billy Sexton coming in on the wing from the left side.

Bowdoin dominated play in the first half. Forwards Girma Asmerom and Daniel Cesar had the New Hampshire defense running in circles with their fancy footwork. U.N.H. seemed to fire up after half-time to make a closer and faster second half. Yet they were unable to score, with many plays broken up by fullbacks Jim Coffin and Peter Heas, and some fine saves by goalie Russ Outhouse. The Bears had relatively few shots on goal in the final two periods, and thus it

ended 2-1.

Last weekend at Springfield the team suffered a respectable 3-2 loss. Ahead in the first half, the Bears eventually tired of the fast field and hard running play of the opposition. Martin Assoumou and Girma Asmerom scored the two Bear goals.

BEARS VANQUISH WORCESTER 35-14

By FRED HONOLD

Bowdoin's football team couldn't have started off the season better than with the 35-14 win over Worcester Tech last Saturday. Coach Jim Lentz's brutal bears rolled up all of their points in the first half, while WPI's scores came on one yard plunges in the first and fourth quarters.

Action began quickly as Mike Jones, raced 71 yards with the opening kickoff to give Bowdoin an early chance at scoring. Within a few minutes Al Sessions had weaved through WPI's defense for Bowdoin's first score of the season. The PAT was added by Jim Burnett, who followed 'em Bowdoin TD with an extra point, his soccer style kick never missing.

The rest of the touchdowns came easily as Sessions scored a second time, carrying the ball only seven times for 43 yards. Then Dick Bates picked up where Sessions left off and in his hard-hitting style, running from the position of tailback — a position he does not usually play — Bates scored three touchdowns to the chorus of chanting Beta's in the stands.

Surprisingly, WPI gained more total yardage (256 yards) than

Bowdoin (246 yards), but sophomore quarterback Ed Grady was able to move the team for scores when he had the chance. Grady kept the game on the ground, handing off frequently to fullback Jeff Begin — who was Bowdoin's leading ground gainer of the game with 90 yards in 17 carries. When he decided to go to the air, Grady looked impressive with 3 completions for 78 yards to end Cliff Webster.

Coach Jim Lentz was quite pleased with the offensive line and singled out Cliff Webster and Mike Anderson for both handing in outstanding performances. On defense however, he noted that the defensive pass rush was shaky, but interceptions by Dana Verrill, Howie Martin and Steve Elias helped to stop WPI at the right moments.

Tomorrow the team will go against Wesleyan on Whittier Field at 1:30. Wesleyan was the only team to have beaten Bowdoin last year in a 14-13 contest. This year, Bowdoin's football team will want to even the record at this home game, but with Wesleyan losing only two starters from last year's offensive lineup, the game will not be won as easily as last week's game was.

INVITATION

Young student groups accompanied by adults and area armed forces enlisted personnel have been invited to attend all of Bowdoin College's home football games as guests of the college, Acting Director of Athletics Edmund L. Coombs announced today.

Free admission of the young people and service men and women is a continuation of a policy long in effect at Bowdoin. All student groups must be accompanied by adults, who will also be admitted without charge. Enlisted personnel must present their I.D.'s.

Coombs said the student groups, accompanied by teachers or adult leaders, and the enlisted personnel, must be at the Pine Street gate of Whittier Field before 1 p.m.

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THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States

VOLUME CI

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1971

NUMBER 5

Sex Quotas Banned

Bill Threatens Co-eds

By RICHARD PATARD

On September 30 the United States House of Representative's Education and Labor Committee approved an omnibus higher education bill that would force Bowdoin to drastically revise its plans for becoming co-educational.

HR 7248, sponsored by Edith Greene (D-Ore.), as approved by the Committee, would require that colleges eliminate all forms of sexual discrimination in order to be eligible for federal educational assistance. As applied to Bowdoin, this would effectively mean our abandoning our admissions policy which establishes a 25% female quota for each freshman class.

Congresswoman Greene's bill specifically prohibits discrimination because of sex in any Federally supported education program. Institutions where 90 percent or more of the students are of the same sex, however, would be exempt from this requirement. Furthermore, schools now moving from a single-sex to a co-educational basis would be allowed seven years to complete the process before the ban applies.

The same bill authorizes

unprecedentedly generous, non-earned grants to every U.S. college awarding a bachelor's degree. Never before has Congress permitted colleges to spend Federal funds at their own discretion.

Two-thirds of a school's grant would be allotted per capita; a college would receive \$150 per upperclassman and \$100 per freshman or sophomore. Thanks to an amendment sponsored by Rep. James H. Scheuer (D-N.Y.), the bill gives an additional \$300 for each of the school's first 300 students, and \$200 for each of its next 100, a provision obviously advantageous to such small colleges as Bowdoin.

The remaining third of the school's grant would continue to be a percentage of the sum received by its students in Federal scholarships, GI Bill grants, National Defense Education Act loans, and work-study stipends, as the entire federal aid program always has been in years past.

According to the new formula, Bowdoin could receive up to \$350,000 annually in Federal aid, "considerably" more than we now get. Obviously, the College could scarcely afford to reject this money and hope to remain competitive with those institutions with which we are fond of comparing ourselves.

We may hope that HR 7248 passes with its sexual discrimination provisions expunged; its innovative absence of earmarking restrictions, increase in total authorized

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Council OK's Orient Board

By JO DONDIS

Once again members of the Student Council met Tuesday evening to discuss school policy and affairs.

Foremost on the agenda was a consideration of the Bowdoin Publishing Company. The proposed major change in its constitution was voted upon and passed by a majority. Under the new constitution, the board of directors will consist solely of students. In this way, the administration can clearly disassociate themselves from any views taken by the ORIENT.

Fraternity representatives reported results of a poll taken concerning self-scheduled exams. Results overwhelmingly favored such a system.

Members of the Council then discussed the issue of electing students to the Governing Boards. A proposal by Johann Segerdhal and Doug Lyons was examined. This proposal had two provisions: 1) A board of electors consisting of 9 students will be established for the purpose of appointing students to the Governing Boards. This board will be elected by the student body at large and each candidate must have 30 signatures to run. 2) Students who wish to be appointed to the Governing Boards must have 25 signatures in order to be considered.

Also two amendments were suggested: 1) All members of the board of electors would be ineligible to run for a committee. 2) The Board of electors would also elect students to student-faculty committees. Both amendments and proposal were voted on and passed.

Finally it was announced that the possibility of a student-faculty senate is under discussion but presently has reached a deadlock.



Appleton Hall: Scene of last week's invasion. (photo by Weis)

Students Violate Women's Dorm: Three Put On Social Probation

By PAUL GLASSMAN

A violation of the Bowdoin Honor System which occurred on September 24 and about which the Student Judiciary Board deliberated on September 28 and 29 drew a penalty of severe social probation.

The incident was a

manifestation of the controversy between members of the Alpha Kappa Sigma fraternity house and Kristen Keller, a freshman. Miss Keller had written a letter to the editor of the ORIENT, in its September 24 issue, criticizing the initiation procedure of the fraternity. She took particular offense to the request by some

freshman who were taking part in the orientation (initiation) program of the house for her measurements and those of other female students in Appleton Hall.

That night at approximately 8:30, Peter Briggs, '75, Doug Crowther, '72, and Neely Kountze, '73, all members of Kappa Sigma, visited Miss Keller in her room at 4 Appleton Hall. Kountze claimed he wanted to defend the reputation of the house, since Miss Keller "hadn't seen the house," and "had taken the orientation too seriously."

Miss Keller claimed that the visit was not a "friendly" one, and, in addition, that she was told, "Keep your mouth shut unless you want to make enemies. You don't know what fraternities are all about, and you'll be laughed at by every guy at school."

Between 1:00 and 2:00 a.m. the same night, Kountze, Briggs, and Crowther returned, each admittedly drunk, to the grounds surrounding Appleton Hall, with the intention of continuing their conversation with Miss Keller. Since the main doors to the dormitory were locked, they tried an alternate route, through what they thought was Miss Keller's window. Briggs and Kountze entered actually Room 18, rather than that of Miss Keller, Room 4. The occupant of the room was awakened by the disturbance. Upon realizing their misjudgment, Kountze and Briggs left the dorm.

Correctly locating the window of Room 4, they knocked on the window and awakened Miss Keller and her roommate. Miss Keller left her bed and tried to lock the window, but without success since "the window lock was broken."

Dean of Students Paul Nyhus would not disclose who had informed him of the incident. Kountze said, however, that he had heard that "there were numerous complaints at the

Describing Lou Emma Holloway

By FRED CUSICK

Miss Lou Emma Holloway is one of "the people." It's a point that she frequently makes in conversation, and it needs to be explained because when Lou Holloway speaks of "the people" she does not mean the proletariat,

as Marxists do, nor does she mean upper middle class White college radicals, as upper middle class White college radicals do. When Lou Holloway speaks of "the people" she means poor Black people. She excludes "rich" Blacks and all Whites from her

notion of "peoplehood."

Lou Holloway defines herself as being, first and foremost, one of "the people." After that she is a woman, an historian, and (very far down the line) the first Black woman Tallman professor in the history of Bowdoin.

It was her role as the first Black woman Tallman professor in the history of Bowdoin that was bothering Lou Holloway when I interviewed her last week. — The week before the *Portland Press Herald* had run an article that identified her as the first woman and the first Black ever to teach at Bowdoin. Lou Holloway is neither the first woman nor the first Black ever to teach here. She is, however, an historian who is concerned with the accuracy of facts. She is also a Black and she objected to what she described as the "first nigger this, first nigger that" tone of the *Press Herald* article. She has already written the *Press Herald* asking for a correction and she plans to write again if no correction is forthcoming.

Since coming to the College, Lou Holloway has spent some of her time investigating the "first nigger" pretensions of Bowdoin and other New England schools. For many years Bowdoin claimed to have had the first Black college graduate in America, John Russworm, who graduated in the 1820's. Recently Amherst, which during the 1820's held its



Lou Emma Holloway, Visiting Professor of History on the Tallman Foundation.

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Administrative Committee Disciplines Appleton Hall Three

(Continued from P. 1)

football game on Saturday."

Dean Nyhus did remark, however, that, "the case is brought to the Judiciary Board by the Dean of Students. It is the responsibility of the Dean to determine the case whether or not charges are brought." Thus, the accusation is presented on the basis of objective fact, and not on the basis of "the state of mind of the aggrieved." "The severity of the case is determined by the two legal tribunals of the College, the Administrative Committee and the Judiciary Board," he declared.

On Saturday evening, September 25, Dean Nyhus called the men and asked them to meet with him. He offered Kountze and Briggs a penalty of suspension for one week. They did not agree to his decision and asked that the case be presented to the Student Judiciary Board.

The hearing before the Judiciary Board took place on Monday, September 29, from 8 p.m. to midnight. A number of women, including Miss Keller, testified before the Board. The accused claimed that they were not allowed to hear this testimony.

Dean Nyhus said that the students have not complained to the College about this, and that they did not request to be present at the testimony. "No rights that were requested have been

denied," he added. He also noted that the proceedings were conducted with regard for minimal harassment of the girls involved.

Richard Kimball, '72, Chairman of the Student Judiciary Board, termed the nature of the offense, "a violation of the Social Code," and declined to describe the disciplinary action except to say that "each of the violators received social probation."

According to Kountze, Briggs, and Crowther, the penalty determined by the Board that night consisted of the following four points: 1) a letter of apology from the three students to all the women on Campus, to be published in the ORIENT, 2) a letter from the Dean of Students to the parents of each of the accused explaining the offense, 3) prohibition of entrance to women's dormitories or to women's suites in the Senior Center, and 4) a warning against appearing drunk publicly. These measures pertained to Kountze for one year, and to Briggs and Crowther for one semester.

Dean Nyhus was not satisfied with the decision of the Judiciary Board, and requested that the Administrative Committee of the Faculty review the case.

The Administrative Committee is composed of President Roger Howell Jr.; the Dean of the College, LeRoy Greason Jr.; Dean

Nyhus (who does not vote); Dr. Daniel Hanley, the College Physician; and Messrs. Robin Brooks, Claude Carriere, Nathan Dane II, Alton Gustafson, and Robert Small, all members of the Faculty. Dean Greason and Mr. Dane were out-of-town, and could not be reached while the Committee was deliberating.

The Administrative Committee considered the penalty determined by the Board to be too lenient, the accused said, and decided that it would levy a punishment of a one-semester suspension for each of the students if the Board failed to intensify its penalty.

Upon this recommendation, the Judiciary Board altered its original decision and added some restrictions. Thus, in addition to the original penalty, the violators were denied the following privileges: 1) participation in all interfraternity sports, 2) admission as spectators to any college-sponsored athletics or recreational activities, and 3) use of the Moulton Union Game Room. The Board also reconsidered the nature of the letter of apology to the female students, and decided that it will be distributed in the women's mailboxes, rather than distributed in the ORIENT.

There has been considerable speculation on campus that the punitive measures were a gesture to protect the women students. Accordingly, Dean Nyhus stated, "Every case has some element of deterrent."

Last Wednesday morning, Kountze, Briggs, and Crowther presented an appeal to President

Howell, in response to what they consider "the severity of the penalty." They have asked for withdrawal of 1) the denial of admission to college-sponsored activities, and 2) the prohibition of participation in interfraternity sports. A third request is for a justification for the year-long penalty that Kountze received; Briggs and Crowther are bound to the disciplinary measures for only one semester. The President, who is now in Washington, is expected

to answer the appeal on Monday.

Thursday afternoon the Executive Committee reduced the terms of social probation in all three cases to prohibition of immoderate drinking on campus and an instruction to write a letter relating the incident to each of their parents, a carbon copy of which will be filed with the Dean of Students.

O.K. So we're lousy forecasters!

Let's try this calculation:

BOWDOIN 13

AMHERST 12

(Note: there is a vocal minority on our staff that insists that we include their forecast also. They predict Amherst 13, Bowdoin 12.)

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Mrs. Ruth Gibson, Brunswick ballet instructor, demonstrating yoga exercise at the Senior Center. (photo by Weis)

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Bowdoin students prepare for Bermuda North IV. (photo by Clayton)

Bermuda North To Help Indians

By MATT FORTADO

An introductory meeting of Project Bermuda North IV was held Tuesday night in Wentworth Hall. The project, sponsored by the Newman Apostolate and directed by John P. Davis, involves work with the Passamaquoddy Indians of Dana Point reservation in northern Maine. The various aspects of the program were explained, a film taken at the reservation was shown, and a question and answer period was held.

The project has three major phases. It intends to send two Bowdoin students every week to the reservation to work as teachers' aides and tutors in the school and to organize recreational activity for the Indian children. By contacting Bowdoin alumni the project hopes to be able to set up a summer apprenticeship program in which Indian teenagers could spend six weeks working in a business off the reservation. Finally, the project wants to explore the possibility of developing an Indian studies program at Bowdoin and to contact Maine state legislators in hopes of persuading them to enact legislation that would help

the Indians to become self-sufficient.

Through these three kinds of activity the project hopes to expand the perspectives and horizons of the reservation Indians, whose future there is extremely limited due to lack of employment and isolation. While possible lack of funds or personnel may prevent the group from working effectively in all three phases of the program, the first Bowdoin students will

probably go to the reservation sometime in November. Organizational and orientational meetings will be held in the near future, however, as the group stresses the need for adequate preparation to prepare Bowdoin students for working with a culture they have had little exposure to. Students who have participated in the program in previous years are expected to be of considerable help in avoiding such possible problems.

West Spends Summer Digging At Smirmium

By SAUL GREENFIELD

Underneath the Yugoslav city of Sremska-Mitrovika lie the archeological remains of the imperial Roman town of Smirmium. Smirmium was built by the Roman emperor Aurelian in the early part of the 4th century and used as a sort of western Whitehouse. From it he ruled the strategic border province of Panonia Inferior and conducted his defense against the invading barbarian tribes. The city was eventually overrun and destroyed by these tribes sometime in the late third century.

Richard West, Director of the Museum of Art, spent his summer assisting in the archeological investigation of Smirmium. The project was sponsored by Denison University, the City University of New York, the Archeological Institute of Belgrade, Yugoslavia and the Smithsonian Institution. He was invited to join the expedition by Dr. Eric Hirscher, a graduate of Bowdoin, Chairman of Denison's Art Department and American director of the project.

West was assigned to a trench around 45 feet long, 9 feet wide, and by the time he was done, 12 feet deep. The digging was done by local Yugoslavs under his supervision. The trench was near the royal hippodrome, or race track. Among other things, West and his colleagues were trying to

determine the exact date of the hippodrome's destruction.

The schedule was a rigorous one and according to West, once things got going "there was jolly little time for anything else." Toward the end of the summer they were working from six to five, six days a week. West enjoyed it, however, and intends to go on other digs in the future.

Any student contemplating a change in room assignment should contact the Assistant Dean of Students before October 27.

Nixon Lauds Sign Ripper

BANGOR (LNS) — President Nixon recently phoned a Bangor woman and personally thanked her for attacking a group of demonstrators who met him at Bangor airport. Mrs. Paulette Morin ripped a sign saying "Keep Maine Clean, Send Nixon Home" from the hands of one of the demonstrators and tore it up. "He was very pleased with what I had done," Mrs. Morin said, recalling her conversation with the President.

The demonstration took place Aug. 6 when Nixon stopped briefly in Bangor on his way to a weekend vacation on an island off the Maine coast. At first, police and Secret Service officers refused to let anyone carrying a sign enter the roped off area at the airport where a crowd had gathered. Police finally let the protestors join the other people, but shortly before Nixon arrived, they went through the crowd confiscating all placards. Mrs. Morin decided to help the police.

When the President called Mrs. Morin the day after the incident, he offered to help her find a job in Washington. "It was very overwhelming," she said.



The ruins of Smirmium at Sremska-Mitrovika, Yugoslavia. (photo by Aurelian)

Newell Speaks . . .

Indians Make Gains

by FRED HONOLD

"There was a time in the past when we didn't have much else besides welfare — we actually had to beg for what we got. But the Indians of Maine are finally being recognized by the state, and we are gaining especially strong headway in the area of education."

So spoke Wayne Newell, Director of the Bi-lingual Education Program at the Peter Dana Point Passamaquoddy Indian Reservation, last Monday while addressing a Senior Seminar entitled The Great American Dream Machine: Genocide I: Reality and Myth. (The course is designed and taught by Bowdoin's Newman Chaplain Father John Davis, who has demonstrated an active concern for the Passamaquoddy Indians in the past.)

The Passamaquoddy tribe is located on a reservation in northern Maine, 25 miles north of Calais. The tribe has occupied the reservation since 1794 when a treaty was signed with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. At the time the treaty was signed, the reservation's legal boundaries enclosed 4,500 acres of land. Since then bureaucratic bumbling and the dishonest leasing of Indian land by the state has reduced the reservation to a size less than half its original domain.

The plight of the Indian across the country is cause for nationwide disgrace. "Life for the Indians in the past has been at best miserable," Newell asserted. They have been reduced to the status of beggars — tribes without personal pride.

Over the years the suicide rate for Indians has soared to ten times the national average. The Indian's

average life span is an unhealthy 44 years, in a country where the average for others is 70 years.

In the past the state had aided the Indians through the Health and Welfare division with disastrous results. The housing is the worst in Maine, and no plumbing had been installed until 1966. The Indians are expected to better their own lot in modern society with an educational group norm equivalent to the fifth grade and trained in schools where the dropout rate easily exceeds 70 percent.

With federal funds being appropriated through state legislative action Newell looks to the future optimistically, but he cautioned it was an optimism grounded in reality. This year a school for grades one through eight opened with a student population of sixty-five, and because of a strong and diversified teaching staff, the students will be taught subjects in both the native Passamaquoddy tongue and English.

After years of being downtrodden and virtually ignored, the Indian's future cannot help but appear somewhat bright. Recently, former Passamaquoddy Governor John Stevens was appointed as Commissioner of Indian Affairs for Maine by Governor Kenneth Curtis.

Education, it is hoped, will lead the Indians to a better future. But, the Indians are unable to afford further education. It was in closing that Newell voiced his sincere desire that perhaps Bowdoin, a college which has taken a concerned and active interest in students of minority races, would, like the University of Maine, establish a scholarship fund for Indians.



BOWDOIN ORIENT

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Friday, October 8, 1971

Number 5

Mother Military

ROB MURPHY

Was there ever a cause too lost,
Ever a cause that was lost too long,
Or that showed with a lapse of
time to vain
-For the generous tears of youth
and song?

"Hannibal", Robert Frost

When that cause is draft resistance, David Petersante, a Bowdoin senior, would answer a flat no. The Arlo Guthrie-like adventures he has experienced with the U.S. draft system offer testimony to this fact. These adventures, comical in their absurdity, are nevertheless strikingly real daily occurrences in our "free society".

Dave's Sophomore year passed without classification, but he did not hear anything from the board. Well perhaps they had lost his file, so he decided he was not going to make waves - play it cool. His Junior year passed in the same manner without word from Mother Military. But too soon the adventures alluded to were to begin. Last summer the long postponed, but not awaited, for classification, arrived in the mail - classification IA. Classification IA means able and ready; but not necessarily willing, as Mother is becoming aware. The draft board in Fitchburg received a letter from Dave asking why he had not received his II-S classification to which he was lawfully entitled, but Mother was apparently keeping tight-lipped, for he received no reply.

The next link in the chain to follow was an appointment for the dreaded physical. The appointment was scheduled for July in Massachusetts, but Dave was in Brunswick working as a campus guide. He therefore asked to have his appointment transferred to this area.

The Portland center supplied a small back-firing, decrepit school bus to shuttle Dave and the others down to Portland. When he arrived, a woman active in draft resistance offered conscientious objector information and advice, like smoking a cigarette before the test might make your blood pressure higher than normal. Dave went through the procedures and tests, and passed the physical - he weighed 107 pounds, one pound above the cutoff point. He was then asked to sign the oath of allegiance by Captain Stuyts (Sergeant Obie's counterpart). By signing the oath, one states that he is not, or has not been a member of the communist party, or similar organization the state department considers subversive. Dave refused this request saying, "I consider it (the oath) an invasion of my personal privacy in

this supposedly free country". He appealed to the Fifth Amendment on the grounds that the signing of the might tend to incriminate him. He was then singled out by the Captain, and asked if he knew what he was doing.

"Will you fill out this personal history?"

"Will you allow yourself to be finger printed?"

Dave refused and said no to these requests. Why fill out a three-page personal history or ink-up your hands if it were not necessary after all? He was then directed to another room (unquestionably this kid was dangerous), and was asked more of the same questions by still others of Mother's. He was not at the end of the line to be processed, and processed he was, and allowed to leave with the assurance that the FBI would be checking out any possible connection he might have with "commie-hippie-faggot" types. The day ended with the other perspective industries, including the greasers, calling Dave a "commie" on the way back to Brunswick while Mother's bus backed up.

Meanwhile he waited to see what form the next development would take, it came shortly in the form of a letter from the Bath selective service center. He was to report on October 1, 1971 at 9 a.m. for an appointment with a Portland doctor. See a doctor, what was this all about Dave wondered. He had already passed the physical. After consultation with the Portland phonebook (Mother Bell), it was ascertained that this doctor was a psychiatrist. For those of you who do not know, a psychiatrist is one who diagnosis, treats, and prevents mental illness. Poor Dave is mentally defective! After a call to the attending shrink, it was discovered that Mother had obliged him to find out why Dave would not sign the oath. Well Dave missed the appointment for lack of selective service supplied transportation. A new appointment is to be scheduled, but the fate of Bowdoin Senior, David Petersante, is still in question.

No one else can take your place
We can change the world -
Re-arrange the world
Its dying - if you believe in justice
Its dying - if you believe in freedom
Its dying - let a man live his own life
Its dying - rules and regulations, who needs them
Open the door
We can change the world.

"Chicago" - Graham Nash

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IM SORRY DEAN NYHUS, BUT
WE JUST CAN'T AFFORD CHASTITY BELTS
AND BUNDLING BOARDS FOR
APPLETON HALL



Bowdoin: "The Gracious Host"

By DON WESTFALL

If, as has often been alleged, Bowdoin College is indeed a country club (or a large noisy hotel in the case of the Senior Center), then the College's attitude toward the implementation of coeducation could hardly be more appropriate. As the Nixon Administration embarks upon a policy of "benign neglect" of national minority groups, we should take note of our own Howell Administration and its ever out-of-step desire to become, for nubile young coeds at least, "the gracious host." (Note: I didn't originate this phrase, an administrative official did.)

Of course one would have to be close to the summit of Mr. Faculty in order to declare that there is a painless, noncontroversial way for an all male college to become an all male college with some women around. Nevertheless, the decision of the Governing Boards not to have Bowdoin become a coeducational institution (that after all is what a 3:1 ratio means) must be examined, for it places both administrators and students, male and female, in a most awkward position.

The reinforcement of an increasingly untenable social situation, that is, the treatment of women as a group - separate but less equal, is one result of our quota on women. The reasons for such restrictions on the number of women admitted are doubtless financially sound but remain morally questionable. Underlying the 3:1 ratio is an unstated and not too clearly understood assumption that women will never earn as much money as men, and hence, will not donate as much money to their favorite Alma Mater.

Investment bankers among us have recognized that the financial return on the investment in a woman is simply not as great as for a man.

As long as this attitude persists on the part of the Governing Boards, an attitude ultimately just a reflection of Alumni feelings on the subject, then

the other subtle and not so subtle administrative decisions which reinforce Bowdoin's special brand of paternalism will persist. Dean Nyhus tells me he could write two books on the subject of Women's Liberation - one pro and the other con, the possibility of which exists because of the tightrope act the Dean's Office has to do as it copes with coeducation. Although some of the difficulty is the natural result of logistical adjustments required to meet the demands placed on the College by 135 additional people and will in time be taken care of other more philosophical difficulties will continue to manifest themselves long after bureaucratic rough spots are smoothed out. A specific kind of administrative inequity which can be, and I trust will be, dealt with in fairly short order is the favoritism involved in permitting women, who are Juniors the "privilege" of dining at the Senior Center while denying this "privilege" to men of the same class.

The philosophical problems associated with a 3:1 ratio should it, as seems likely, remain in effect are less easy to delineate, but they are equally, if not more, important. The quota serves to establish even more strongly than before for both sexes the idea that for women is reserved a second class status in College and in the real world, while ironically enough, at the same time, it places women in what would traditionally be called a highly advantageous social position as regards courtship.

It is wise, I think, for men and women both to consider a statement made by John Stuart Mill over a hundred years ago in "The Subjection of Women": "Men do not want solely the obedience of women, they want their sentiments. All men except the most brutish, desire to have . . . not a forced slave merely, but a favorite . . . The masters of women wanted more than simple obedience, and they turned the whole force of education to effect their purpose."

Housing For Everyman

By MARK SILVERSTEIN

Some time in life every young person dreams of having an apartment to call his own, of having a place to hang his hat. When this dream materializes during the collegiate years we call it "off campus living" and we call the dream apartments "off campus housing."

This semester some 137 Bowdoin students (12.5% of the student body) are living off campus in and around Brunswick, the "mecca of Maine", in communes, old hotels, four-room suites, private houses, boarding houses, and flop houses. Nothing is too good or too run down for them and rain, sleet, snow or Richard Nixon, they make it to class each morning to join the rest of the college community for another day.

Sam Zion, a sophomore, is one of twenty-seven Bowdoin students who moved into the Merritt House, a large ramshackle circa 1870 former hotel on Orr's Island. The Merritt House, unused for twenty years, is being rapidly converted into a modern apartment complex by its new owner, Lee Theberge. For sixty dollars apiece per month, two students can share a large room with electric baseboard heaters, electric stove and refrigerator, sink, kitchen counter and cabinets, and a bathroom with a fiberglass shower system and a forty gallon "quick recovery" hot water tank, all at no extra cost.

"Sure I'm taking a loss," said Theberge, "But they're all really great guys, really great."

The only disadvantage to living out at Merritt House is that one has to allow for a forty minute trip to campus and back but Sam and the other residents

feel that it's worth it.

"It's cheaper to live out here," he noted. You can eat what you want - you have your own kitchen. You split costs with your roommate. The air is nice and fresh by the sea and you're away from the campus."

There is still quite a bit of repair and rebuilding that remains to be done and owner Theberge, himself a carpenter, is doing most of the work. The woodwork



220-224 Maine St. . . No-Nox and Extra Kick

is badly rotted and broken in places, and much of the house has yet to be rewired but Theberge hopes to have Merritt completely "winterproofed" within a month. The entire house will be reshingled, and the large attic will be converted into an apartment with

(Please Turn to P. 5)

Housing Thru' A Keyhole

(Continued from P. 4)

sky dome to replace the old sloping roof structure. Finally, the owner intends to install telephones and build a pier; several students have already made plans to bring down their boats.

Merritt House is not the Orr's Island Hilton and from the outside it looks like any other Victorian high society eyecore. However one should not judge a house by its facade. Merritt House is an example of what one ambitious, dedicated guy can do with an old building. It proves that there is an alternative to tearing everything down in order to make room for the high cost, high rise eyesores of our own time.

In what used to be the Newman Center, at 266 Maine Street, several Bowdoin students have set up housekeeping with a former student from Simmons College named Lulu Chamberland, the Secretary of the local Upward Bound Program, Nancy Marsh, and a dog named "Robin." The Bowdoin students are Bill



9 Franklin St. . . . "Really Far Out"

Randviir, Larry White, Gabbi Lopez, and D. J. ("DJ") Borly.

Bill Randviir has been living at 266 Maine Street since the end of August. When asked why he chose to live off campus he replied that it was a matter of disliking campus living conditions.

"I didn't like dorm life," he stated. "It was too noisy... and a lot of people in the dorms I don't get along with."

At 266 Maine Street the six residents pay a monthly rent of \$315 to landlord Diego Alonso, who is refurbishing the house with such items as stoves, dressers, cabinets, and sets of dishes. Electricity is extra and two of the four upstairs bedrooms are unheated. Alonso insulated an attic and refurbished it for habitation. The downstairs rooms include a large bedroom, a living room, a dining room, and a kitchen.

There are no social restrictions at 266 Maine Street but all six assist in cooking and cleaning and general maintenance of the house. Everyone eats at the house — this reporter was treated to a well-prepared chicken and rice dinner — and everyone takes pride in it. "It's much more personal than on-campus housing," Bill explained. "People on campus depend too much on other people doing things for them. If more people had this experience, the college experience would be more worthwhile... it's not being isolated from the rest of the campus. It's solving your own problems for yourself and with others."

"DJ" added that he "couldn't stand living in dorms anymore. Here we eat around the table like a family. Living in a dorm is like in a hotel. We consider this our home right now."

Lulu Chamberland cooks for the group and finds living at 266 Maine Street more to her liking than living alone. Larry White likes the privacy of off-campus living most of all. "I like to be alone a lot... It's quiet here. I have time to think and to read."

As Lulu jumped up to take care of a batch of brownies that were burning in the oven, "DJ" noted that "Kids are out playing frisbee when they should be cooking."

"We play frisbee too, but we also work together," explained Bill. "We also drink a lot of milk together." And then he added, "I think when people read this they are going to say, 'oh, another bunch of people living off campus'... but it's not like that."

"The campus itself is unreal," Lulu stated, after the oven had been shut off.

"It's a dream world," said Bill.

"We have really great neighbors here too," laughed Gabbi Lopez. "One guy has an American flag sticking out of his door."

The brownies did come out all right after all. Good to know.

A short distance north along Maine Street, down the hill, and into "downtown" Brunswick brings us to the town mall, bordered on the east by Park Row. If the name Park Row brings visions of New York City's garishly opulent Park Avenue to mind, forget it. Take Number 165 Park Row, for example, where Bruce

Shaw and Art Baker are currently residing. Number 165 is, next to Number 166 and Number 167, as good a place as any for watching the boxcars rumble and clatter across the town. The tracks, in fact, cross Park Row. At night you can hear the train whistles. Nevertheless 165 Park Row is, according to Bruce and Art, a good place to live and grow up in. For a rent "slightly more than that for a dormitory room" the two students have four rooms, a bathroom, and two (2) fireplaces, all in excellent condition plus heat, light, and electricity at no extra cost. The landlady is Mrs. Susan Simpson, who works behind the display counter in the Bowdoin Museum of Art. Although the tenants may not entertain women in their suite, they feel that the advantages outweigh the disadvantages.

"It's a hell of a lot better than if you lived on campus," noted Bruce. "It's across the street from Mike's Place." The four room deal is superb, added Art. "I like to mix my drinks but I don't like to mix them in the living room," he said, explaining his personal need for a multiple unit dwelling. Art is, however, not living off campus in deference to his liquor. He's where he is "just for the change... I don't like the atmosphere in dormitories... I'm the kind of guy who likes to move around."

Another student, who requested that his name, address, daily whereabouts, and case history be withheld from publication, is residing in a private house "near the campus." Despite his great secrecy, he was persuaded to offer this simple reason for living off campus.

"Having lived in Hyde Hall for one year," he proclaimed, "the major premise and the following proof is not merely assumed but is performatively known to be true: Dormitory living is not conducive to study. I study. Ergo, I live off campus. Or, to restate the matter, I think, therefore, I live off campus. Cogito Ergo Habito Ex Campus."

When asked what his rent was he snapped, "I'm payin' fifteen bucks a week."

This includes light, heat, and use of a bathtub which is shared with another student living on the premises.

Dave Bolduc and Geoff Nelson are living at 9 Franklin Street, near the Brunswick Police Station. They live on the third floor of the house, which is reached by "the only stairs in the world you can bang your knees on." Although there are no closets, there is a stove, a sink, and a refrigerator.

"It's the only place we could find," said Dave, explaining why he chose a place that rented for \$125 per month, extra for electricity. The landlord of 9 Franklin St. is David Klickstein, a lawyer who owns several other dwellings in town and who rents rooms to Bowdoin students willing to pay \$125 per month. 9 Franklin Street is currently being repaired and heat is being installed. "The landlord has a workman who's really far out," laughed Dave. "He comes in at 6 o'clock in the morning on Saturdays and bangs away until twelve... but he gets a lot done... It's a real part-time job." The landlord has just begun to fix up the place, and he is having a third floor porch and fire escape built.

"You can't really live it up here," Dave explained, "and we stay quiet because of the other people living here." The other residents include an old man on the second floor, a family with a baby, and the landlord's cousin, who lives on the first floor. "He's a really nice



266 Maine St. . . . Milk and Brownies

guy... he's far out," said Dave. "He's a spiritualist and holds seances."

12A Longfellow Avenue is the residence of Mark Silverstein, sometime Orient reporter and member of the Moulton Upsilon Fraternity, who has been living off campus since September, 1970. "Yessir, this is the life!" he exclaimed when asked if he enjoyed his single room on the second floor of the private house. This student pays \$12 per week, heat and electricity included, and parks his car in the driveway. The owners of the house are Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher Blanchard. "It's a short distance from the campus," Mark noted, "and it's a really far-out place, especially when you want to sleep, study, think, or twiddle your thumbs without being disturbed by a hall-hokey game." Although he has access to the kitchen stove, Mark prefers to eat with the crowd at Moulton Upsilon. "I wouldn't miss a Union treat for anything!" he declared.



This puppy and many others like him are waiting for you at the Brunswick Area Humane Society on Range Road. (photo by Weis)

Dogs Await Fate At Shelter

By ROBERT MURPHY

The "Pet of the Week" article, during its publication in the Times Record, became a familiar and often popular addition to this area's evening news. The article, consisting of a photo of the featured animal and a short description, attempted to place the animal in a new home. A plea for help often accompanied the photo. For instance, a canine on one occasion questioned, "what's going to happen to me, if no one will take me from here?" Or the animal might say, "this place is overcrowded, and my days are numbered... Please!" What then is the answer to this question, "what is to happen to me?" Upon investigation of this question, the answer might be interment in a sand trough at the Brunswick dump — yet the outcome need not be as bleak as all that. The outlook is actually much brighter as a result of the placement work of the humane society.

The Brunswick Area Humane Society, located on Range Road in Brunswick deserves credit for its active participation in sheltering the unwanted and stray animals of the Brunswick area. The non-profit organization, begun in 1950 by Bowdoin Professor Stanley Chase, has taken it upon itself to shelter the area's unwanted animals for a period of time — two weeks for a dog or longer, depending on desirability, and five to seven days for cats — with the hope that someone will,

in that interval, adopt the animal and thus save it from destruction. The society has been very active in making its work known through the media, and thus has been able to maintain a high rate of placement. The "Pet of the Week" article was extremely helpful in this area, making it possible to place about nine out of ten of the animals pictured in the paper. However, it is still necessary that about one third of the dogs, and about one half of the cats which enter the shelter, be painlessly put to sleep. All shelters have to put animals to sleep, and some of the larger Maine shelters have to put over five-hundred cats away per week. The animals are put away by one of two area veterinarians. The body is then disposed of, by cremation, or fifty per cent of the time the "pet of the week" may find itself buried in a trough at the dump.

The animals at the shelter can be adopted by anyone who has the interest, and who is willing to exhibit this interest by paying a required donation. It is generally thought by the members, that a person who is willing to invest in an animal will take better care of that animal. Thus there is the fee of \$1.00 for a cat and \$5.00 for a dog. The society also offers to place animals for people who cannot care for them (for a nominal board charge per day), in addition to a placement service by phone for people who may be interested in finding homes for their new litter of pups.

Bill Outlaws Sex Quotas, Gives Grants To Colleges

(Continued from P. 1)

funding, and favoritism toward small colleges are all welcome tidings. There is a very good chance that the sex discrimination language may be deleted. HR 7248's even more generous Senate counterpart, passed on August 6, contained no sex provisions.

Nonetheless, if HR 7248's sex discrimination law should become law, the College would be faced with three alternative courses of action, none of them attractive. Bowdoin might:

1) Abrogate its pledge to the alumni that Bowdoin would not allow co-education to reduce its male enrollment. If the College reduced its male enrollment, in violation of that pledge, in order to abolish sex quotas in admissions, the alumni would doubtless scream bloody murder. Equally doubtless, this line of action would have grave repercussions on alumni donations.

2) Bowdoin could attempt to expand to an 1,800 enrollment in

seven years. To undertake such an expansion without accepting a decline in academic quality would require a financial miracle.

3) The College could revert to an all-male institution. While this might seem the most financially feasible solution, legal precedents in past cases of racial discrimination suggest that such an evasive attempt might be struck down by Federal courts.

Should HR 7248 become law, H.E.W. would find itself in the paradoxical position of requiring quotas to combat racial discrimination in education, while effectively outlawing sex quotas in education to prevent sex discrimination.

The bill is still very far from enactment, however. It faces stiff opposition from Congressional Republicans and the Administration, who consider it much too generous. Moreover HR 7248 merely authorizes funding; the actual money would have to be appropriated separately.

Orient Review . . .

"Mountain" Is A Molehill

By RICK JEFFREYS

After patronizing numerous rock concerts with my money and eardrums for the past five years, I think my toleration has finally come to an end. Or at least, that was my reaction to the recent Homecoming Concert given here last Friday evening by Mountain. I mean, how many times do I have to hear "Roll Over, Beethoven," done in the same key and same beat, before I realize it's a nice tune to dance to?

From my initial look at Mountain after they had first appeared on stage, I had the uncomfortable feeling of having observed the same scene a hundred times before at other rock concerts. All the necessary ingredients were neatly in place, from the myriad rows of towering "Sunn" amplifiers and loudspeakers to the very distracting "lights-show." Even the group's apparel looked painfully familiar—the flashy, colorful silks, velvets and medallions customary of the rock culture. I just couldn't help but think that the art form of the rock concert, which originally began as a vehement protest against mass-media productions, had fallen prey to commercialism. Rock groups and their promoters have found a scientific formula for success, which they only have to put into operation in order to make money. The worst thing about this economic opportunism is that the music itself has become stagnant as a result. Contemporary rock musicians, with too few exceptions, have been playing the same music for the past two or three years, without developing any new styles or directions. Although they change melodies and tempos from song to song, the rhythms and harmonies of rock music have become very unoriginal and very repetitive. Rock today is so homogeneous that it is sometimes difficult to find any variety in the approaches of different groups to their song material.

Mountain is the epitome of the musical stagnation about which I am talking—every song and every riff they played during the evening sounded exactly like their album versions. After a while the songs themselves began to sound so much alike that it was difficult to determine whether they were playing a "new" song, or were adding another verse to the previous song. Mountain's musical form revolves around alternating solos between Felix Pappalardi,

the bass player, and Leslie West, the lead guitarist, with the drummer and pianist providing the background rhythm. Although Pappalardi and West often met at center-stage to create the impression that they were jamming during their instrumental solos, I don't think they actually fooled too many people. Their lines were too unimaginative and rehearsed to be spontaneous, and this boring visual effect turned out to be mere showmanship, at which Mountain excels. Perhaps this is where rock is failing its followers today, since it is concentrating more on the tight, rehearsed show than on good music and musicianship. I can partially understand this period of musical stagnation, because it usually indicates an impending shift in tastes. But what I can't understand is the audience reaction to this blatant showmanship, which is the closest thing to "blind faith" I have ever witnessed.

Every instrumental solo, no matter what its quality, wins showers of cheering applause, and each set is always rewarded a standing ovation, and shouts of "More!" Once during Friday's concert, Leslie West was astonished to receive wild applause for blending some very simple feed-back into a guitar solo. If rock audiences ever want to hear better quality music, they will have to reserve their enthusiastic approval for good music, rather than for good stage presence.

In all fairness to Mountain, they did play some good rock early in their program. "Never in My Life" and "Theme from An Imaginary Western" both offered some tight percussion and electric piano, solid bass lines and crisp. (Please Turn to P. 7)

(Continued from P. 1)
Commencement ceremony one day before Bowdoin, has informed the College that the first Black college graduate in America actually graduated from Amherst the day before Russwurm.

Lou Holloway is not impressed by either claim. She notes that neither Bowdoin or Amherst did very much to help Blacks after graduating their "first niggers."

As was mentioned above, Lou Holloway is an historian, but even as an historian her work has been guided by her feeling of kinship with "the people." Her course at Bowdoin deals with what W.E.B. Du Bois called "Black Reconstruction." The book she's trying to finish writing is an anthology of the speeches made by Black Congressmen during Reconstruction. She's not sure whether or not she'll be able to finish it this year. Her "Black

Reconstruction" course is overenrolled. There are 43 people in the course making it the largest she's ever taught.

When Lou Holloway mentions this fact, she adopts a rather plaintive tone. The College told her when she agreed to accept the Tallman professorship that she would have plenty of time for research. She feels that her obligation to those 43 students will leave her with less time to work on her book.

Physically Lou Holloway is a small, rather emaciated woman. She almost died a few years back and she doesn't push herself too hard, for fear of bringing back her illness. Her whole body, one might even say her whole personality, is dominated by the large Afro hairdo that she wears. Her voice is very energetic and, if not interrupted, she'll take a topic and run on with it for as long as it will last. She speaks in the modern urban Negro dialect that has become popular among

Afro-Americans in recent years.

If you talk to Lou Holloway long enough you'll discover that she's a pessimist, although it may seem hard at first to believe that such an energetic woman could be one. If you ask why she's a pessimist her face undergoes an unpleasant change. The answer should be clear to everyone: The sufferings that "the people" have undergone in the last few years, in the last few centuries, do not permit any of them to be optimistic.

The Masque and Gown announces the thirty-sixth annual 1971-1972 Student-Written One-Act Play Contest. This contest has for many years provided an opportunity for student playwrights to have their work produced at Bowdoin.

Scripts must be submitted to Mr. Rutan, 106 Memorial Hall, by January 26th (the first day of the spring term). If a play is selected for production, the author is responsible for finding a director (or he may direct the play himself).

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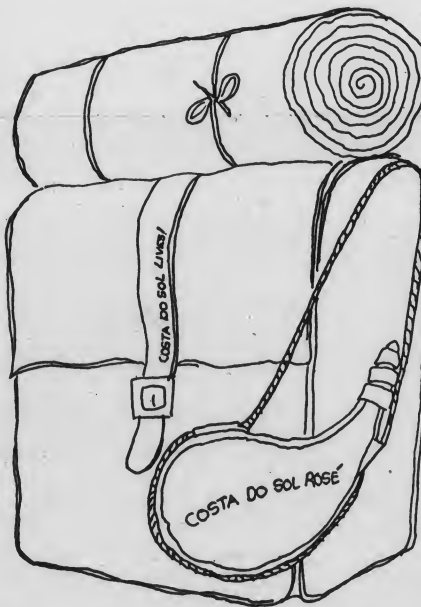
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BOWDOIN IN TOP THREE

By ERIC WEIS

Last weekend at Coast Guard, the Bowdoin Sailing Club placed third in the McMillan Cup Eliminations, finishing behind Yale and University of Rhode Island. George Marvin, Commodore of the Club, told the Orient that the finish was caused by a foul-out in one of the three races. Bowdoin had been in the lead, but the Club boat struck a course marker, thus disqualifying itself in one heat.

Otherwise prospects for the 1971 Bowdoin Varsity Sailing

team look good, according to Commodore Marvin. "As far as personnel goes, I don't think I've seen a better bunch of sailors than we have right now. Also this year we'll practice on a big boat on Saturdays," he said, indicating that lack of practice in previous years seemed to be a big problem.

"When you're racing in boats other than dinghies, which we already have, it basically means that you . . . waste a race or two trying to get the crew organized, and it hurts. We would have won the McMillan Cup last year at Coast

Guard if it weren't for this," Marvin said. The team was beaten by University of Rhode Island by half a boat length in the third and deciding race.

Marvin expects the team to do better this year because of experience gained in practice on the yawl. Two new freshmen, Ulf Pettersson, and Michael Haggerty, will also help the team out, he said, since both have raced and won class championships previously. The club faces tough competition, however, from several New England schools. Traditionally

afiong schools, ranked in the top ten nationwide, include U.R.I., Yale, Boston University, and Harvard.

The team will sail two dinghy meets, and the rest will be either Shields class meets, or yawl meets. The Shields boats are 30 feet long, while the yawls are 44 feet long, and run with a crew of eight.

This year, however, with the advent of co-education at Bowdoin, new problems have arisen for the sailing team. According to Marvin, the New England Intercollegiate Sailing

Association prohibits girls from participating in any races, although separate races have been run from time to time. NEISA has a counterpart in the New England Intercollegiate Women's Sailing Association, but NEISA is neither as extensive, nor as active as NEISA. Declared Marvin, "I think it would be good to have the girls be able to sail. There is no real reason against it . . . it's not a brutal sport. I see no reason why girls shouldn't be allowed to compete."

For those who might raise objections on the grounds of differences in weight, and the advantages of a light crew, Marvin said that the weight of the crew makes no difference, since in a heavy wind, a light crew has a distinct disadvantage — they can capsize much more easily. In a light wind, the heavier crews will move more slowly. So, on the balance, there appears to be no reason against women's participation in NEISA. Nevertheless, the girls will not be allowed to race in the regular meets this year. Women's liberation, anyone?

Cross Country

By WAYNE GARDINER

The Bowdoin cross-country team has defeated its first two opponents by overwhelming scores. In the season's opener, the Bear runners ran over St. Anselm's College with a score of 18-41. Bowdoin placed its top five runners in the top six positions. Freshman sensation Billy Wilson led the squad with a fine clocking of 27:45.2 over the 5.1 mile course. Following close behind was Charlie Hayward '72. Placing fourth, fifth, and sixth were Wayne Gardiner '74, Fred Lambie '72, and Deke Talbot '72.

On Saturday, Bowdoin racked up its second win in as many starts by rolling over Merrimack College 15-50. The Bears swept the first five positions with Wilson, Hayward, Talbot, Lambie, and Gardiner finishing well ahead of the first Merrimack runner.

This weekend the Bears run against Amherst College in Amherst.

Mountain . .

(Continued from P. 6)

gutsy guitar work from Leslie West — this represents hard rock at its best. But after the opening numbers, Mountain could not sustain its creative spark, and drifted into loud, distorted repetition. They did manage to keep the majority of the audience on their side through experienced showmanship, but by the end of their set, many people I talked to were completely bored.

Preceding the featured group was Dave Rea, a folksinger-guitarist who normally tours with Mountain. His informal manner and congenial attitude spilled over into his refreshing, rambling narratives, which combined the flavors of "good-time" rags and rural blues. Rea performed a series of old spirituals, boogies and ballads, accompanied only by his own fine guitar-playing (both acoustic and slide). Although his vocals and slide-guitar work didn't lend any new twists to a Robert Johnson tune he played, he did an excellent version of the spiritual "David and Goliath," which was the highlight of the evening for me. The audience response to his rather interesting set was only luke-warm.

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HEARTBREAKER, 13-14

By FRED HONOLD

It seemed as if the Bowdoin football team would continue their winning streak of six games which began after last season's 13-14 defeat to Wesleyan. But in a match which has been a six year Waterloo for the football team, Bowdoin lost to Wesleyan by a score identical to last year's.

Early in the first quarter Bowdoin took the lead as Jim Burnett booted a 27 yard field goal, and in the second quarter Bowdoin quickly capitalized on a Wesleyan fumble as Jed Lyons recovered on the 1 yd. line and halfback Dick Bates plunged over seconds later for the score. Before the half was over though, Wesleyan marched down the field for a touchdown, and as the teams left the field for the halftime show, Bowdoin led 10-7.

In the third quarter Burnett trotted onto the field and kicked another 27 yd. field goal. As the fourth quarter began, Bowdoin was on top 13-7 (at this point it was hard not to speculate that a Wesleyan TD would make the score the same as last years). With about five minutes left, Wesleyan confirmed the speculations in the stands to go ahead 14-13.

For a while it looked as if Bowdoin would score in the closing seconds as the team moved down the field, but a fumble dampened all final hopes with time running out. As the wind circled around the field and disappeared into the stretching shadows of the pines in the late afternoon, the crowd quietly filed from the field.

Wesleyan definitely outplayed Bowdoin: in statistics Bowdoin ran 46 plays for 218 yds., Wesleyan executed 68 plays for 293 yds. For Bowdoin, the backfield standout was leading ground gainer Paco Ricks who gained 58 yds. in 8 carries for a 7.3 yd. average.

Tomorrow the football team travels into the Connecticut Valley where they'll clash with Amherst (last year 34-21). Amherst has a strong ground game, but with four top receivers the fans will be watching a strong passing attack.

With Amherst also coming into this game after one win and one loss, both teams will be struggling to keep their record on the winning side.



Two Bowdoin football players — halfback Dick Bates of Newport, N.H., and safety Mike Jones of Bath, Me. — are among the nation's leaders in scoring and kickoff returns, respectively, the National Collegiate Athletic Association said today.

National Collegiate Sports Services, statistical branch of the NCAA, said Bates' three touchdowns scored against Worcester Tech last week puts

him in a six-way tie for second place in the national College Division scoring rankings.

Jones, who returned the opening kickoff 71 yards to set

the stage for Bowdoin's first touchdown, is in second place in the kickoff return category. He has an average of 44 yards in two returns.

SOCCER AT AMHERST



Forward Martin Assomou advances the ball downfield as teammate Girma Assmerom looks on, (photo by Weis)

By LINDA BALDWIN

The soccer team still sports a 50% win-loss record after four seasonal games. Amherst, tomorrow, promises to be another challenging, close contest. Although Bowdoin has beaten them in the past two years, Amherst has beaten Wesleyan, which the bears have failed to do.

In a weekday home game against the University of Maine (Orono) this week the bears played their most organized game of the season. Except for possibly the third period, the team was able to play a more open, coordinated, passing game and maintain a good offensive-defensive balance.

Finding themselves behind in the first period on a breakaway goal by U. Maine, the bears retaliated quickly with a Girma

Assmerom goal from 18 yards out. Bowdoin went ahead in the second when Joe Rosa headed the ball past the goalie in the low right corner. Forward Martin Assomou was given the assist.

The game was pretty well capped for Bowdoin in the third on a spectacular and unassisted goal by Don Hoening. Hoening hustled in from the left wing to steal the ball from three Maine defensemen and got a shot off at the inner position.

Defensively, full-backs Peter Hess and Jim Coffin are regular strong performers. Junior Dick Cartland returned from a toe injury to lend support to the defense.

The 3-1 loss to Wesleyan last Saturday was a closer game than the score suggests. The game was fast and tight; the teams evenly matched. Bowdoin's missed scoring opportunities, especially in the second period, made the difference. Coach Charlie Butt would like to see more shots on goal from his forward line.

Wesleyan led 2-0 at the half. The lone Bowdoin goal was Martin Assomou's, assisted by Peter Brown, trying the inner position, and Billy Sexton on the left wing. One more score for Wesleyan in the fourth ended it 3-1.

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NUMBER 6

Faculty Members, In Conference, Debate Student Activity Allocations

By FRED HONOLD

Debate raged at the Faculty Meeting last Monday over the distribution of Student Activities Fees — despite several proposed amendments to alter specific allocations, all activity fees were approved as recommended.

Mr. Monke, chairman of the Student Activities Fee Committee (and college Librarian), submitted the annual report for 1970-71 and recommendations for allocations of funds to 22 student organizations. These organizations have been approved by the Student Council. The College collects an activity fee from each student, and \$40 of the fee is used to support the student organizations. Nearly \$59,000 was requested by the activities this year; \$47,423 was allotted.

In what has become an annual argument, several activities were challenged by faculty members.

Professor Helmreich moved that the "allocation for the Newman Apostolate be deleted", an allocation which was set at \$1,500, of which \$1,200 goes to Project Bermuda North. "We should not further either religious or sectarian interest," emphasized Helmreich, and his views received vocal support from Dean of the

College Greason and Professor Dane.

The more outspoken opponents of the amendment were Professor Ambrose and Professor Levine. "I say that what the Newman Apostolate is doing is indeed commendable," commented Professor Ambrose, and then he proceeded to elaborate at length on the virtues of the Newman Apostolate. Levine saw the amendment as "unfortunate rather than good", and he felt that the mission of the Newman Apostolate was worthy of support.

Both Walter Moulton, Director of Student Aid, and Professor Dane lent balance to the arguments. Moulton said that "If the Newman Apostolate has been so recognized by the Student Council, then it is legal." Dane added that "I think this fact could be better defined by the Student Council, since the Council has the power to approve institutions who apply for recognition."

Helmreich's amendment was finally put to a hand-vote and was defeated 23 to 48.

The next targets of investigation were the campus political organizations, namely the Young Democrats and the Young Republicans. In the past, one sum was given to the political forum which in turn allocated funds to the Y.D.'s and Y.R.'s. This year the Student Activities Fee Committee appropriated funds directly to the two nationally affiliated organizations, but in what Monke called "not a

conscious effort to bypass the political forum." (The political forum was appropriated \$670, the Y.D.'s \$815, and the Y.R.'s \$600).

Dean of the Faculty Robison, who implied that his political interest were with the Democrats, moved to refer the appropriation to the Young Democrats and Young Republicans back to the Committee. He asked that the Committee question the quality of distribution with specific instruction to study the imbalance of allocations. The proposed amendment however, was defeated 24 to 39.

Helmreich then made his second motion of the day, asking that the Young Democrats' appropriation be reduced to \$600 and thus equal with the Young Republicans' allocation. In a voice vote where the sentiment of the Faculty seemed to lie on the side of Democrats, the motion was soundly defeated.

The Afro-American Society was then brought under question on the grounds that it is not an organization open to all students. (The Afro-Am received \$7,200 from the Student Activities Fee Committee; last year that society received \$4,950). When Dean Greason was questioned if the Afro-Am was open to anyone who wanted to join, Greason said that he had discussed their membership policy with officers of that society, and their answer was that they are open to all those who want to join.

(Please Turn to Page Two)



Dr. Lyman B. Kirkpatrick Jr., Professor of Political Science at Brown, speaking on the problems and outlook for peaceful coexistence.

Soviets Turn To Peace

By JOE COVE

In the first of a series of Bowdoin ROTC sponsored guest lectures, Dr. Lyman B. Kirkpatrick Jr. spoke on the problems and outlook for peaceful coexistence and the many meanings of the term, coexistence. Dr. Kirkpatrick, currently Professor of Political

Science at Brown and an instructor at the Naval War College, lectured yesterday evening in Pickard Theater. Dr. Kirkpatrick first discussed the nature of peaceful coexistence and then entertained questions from the audience.

In his discussion of peaceful coexistence, Dr. Kirkpatrick began with a short history of Soviet foreign policy starting with the Stalinist period (1943-1953) which witnessed the development of nuclear arms, the Khrushchev era in which the term "peaceful coexistence" was coined, and finally ended with the contemporary Soviet outlook on foreign policy concerns: China, Germany and the United States. In each of the three periods of this brief history, Dr. Kirkpatrick heavily stressed the point that the keystone of Soviet foreign policy was the maintenance of friendly relations with non-satellite nations. This dictum of Soviet policy is the essence of peaceful coexistence.

In answering questions from the audience, Dr. Kirkpatrick reiterated strongly the notion that Moscow and Washington both understand the grave responsibility in limiting nuclear arms development and proliferation and moreover both powers are in tacit agreement that nuclear arms should never be supplied to the Middle East. When asked why Soviet aircraft had been supplied to Egypt, Dr. Kirkpatrick responded that Soviet aid had been given to offset a balance of power favoring Israel and that it had to be conceded that a corresponding defense buildup with U.S. arms could be expected in Israel. The only factor preventing such buildups from being translated into open antagonism between the United States and Russia is, in Dr. Kirkpatrick's personal opinion, a mutual understanding of the arms balance in the Middle East and a mutual distaste for large scale confrontations.

12 College Agreement Jeopardized

By ROBERT MURPHY

The Twelve College Exchange, the program in which a student can spend a year at any of the dozen participating eastern liberal arts colleges, is in jeopardy. Dartmouth has begun to tighten its admissions procedures, and Vassar has threatened to completely withdraw. Both colleges have claimed "breavity" of exchange applications as the reason. A meeting of the twelve college presidents is scheduled for this Sunday at Smith to iron out the problems. Vassar has consequently promised to withhold judgment until after this meeting.

The exchange began in the Fall of 1969 with twelve colleges participating — Amherst, Bowdoin, Connecticut College, Dartmouth, Mount Holyoke, Smith, Trinity, Vassar, Wellesley, Wesleyan, Wheaton, and Williams. It was hoped that "through the pooling of the resources of the colleges" the opportunity existed "to construct an unrivaled educational opportunity for students". The assumption was, at the time, that the schools were all of superior quality and thus, it would be unnecessary for strict admission procedures. Admittance to any one of the twelve colleges and satisfactory undergraduate work it was thought, would be ample qualification for participation. The admission procedure was to be uncomplicated and free of red tape. The deans at the respective colleges would handle the matter. (Please Turn to Page Three)

'Citizen Kane': Woody Allen Of 1940

By DAVID COLE

Last Tuesday evening the Department of Art presented *Citizen Kane*, a movie produced in 1941 by a troupe of radio actors. *Citizen Kane* is the sort of art film that appeals to the elitism of pseudo-intellectual movie buffs like Pauline Kael, John Simon and Judith Christ. Nonetheless, the film's reception at Bowdoin was deservedly unenthusiastic. About seven people, mostly members of the Art Department, stayed for the entire showing; most of the original crowd went back to their rooms to watch the "Mod Squad."

Citizen Kane was written, directed, and produced by Orson Welles, the "Woody Allen of the Forties," best known for his role as the lecherous advertising magnate who pursues Oliver Reed in "I'll Never Forget What's His Name," a dirty movie released a couple of years ago. Welles is a pretty but tragically incompetent amateur who should have stayed in radio. He also stars as Kane.

The rest of the cast followed Welles' mediocre example. Joseph Cotton was unconvincing as Jedediah Leland, giving much too virile a performance. A close examination of the film makes obvious Leland's homosexual tendencies: he opposed the Spanish-American War, clings to Bernstein and is a drama (perhaps movie?) critic. Cotton suppresses this aspect of the role. Today Cotton is a forgotten man in movieland, but may be seen occasionally in Bayer aspirin commercials.

Another disappointment was the performance of Ray Collins as the political boss who exposes Kane as a debaucher. Watching Collins perform, it is hard to believe that this is the man who would later create the "enduring role of Lieutenant Trag in 'Perry Mason.'" Although he represents a Tammany boss, his Italian accent is very poor and hardly believable. Research into the story-line was obviously superficial.

Agnes Moorehead, appearing early in the film as an old lady who apparently has come into some money, provides the only genuinely fine performance. It is unfortunate, however, that her

powerful portrayal caused her to be typecast: she plays the exact same woman in *How the West Was Won* and *Bewitched*.

The weakness of the cast, none of whom had ever before made a movie, is a fatal flaw in *Citizen Kane*. But there are other, deeper failures. For one thing, the whole movie is done in black and white, and can hardly be impressive when everything on television today is in living color. Secondly, the camera techniques are sloppy. The reporter's face is never shown, for instance, and lighting effects are erratic. Transitions from one scene to another are rough and often incomprehensible. This is understandable, of course; "talkies" were relatively new and Welles apparently had very little experience with complicated equipment.

The one fatal failing of *Citizen Kane*, however, is its transparency. The supposedly fictional character of Charles Foster Kane is easily identified with a well-known American of that era. Everything about Kane — his unscrupulous manner of increasing his fortune, his licentiousness, his great estate on the Gulf of Mexico, his sympathy for the German cause, his abortive flings into politics — all point unerringly and only too obviously to one individual man: Joseph P. Kennedy. The movie, for all its pretensions to art, was nothing more than the product of a conspiracy to discredit one of America's finest diplomats at the time when his country needed him most.

Orson Welles and the Mercury Theatre show little promise in *Citizen Kane*. They would all be well advised to return to radio, or better yet, farming. As for the Department of Art, they would be as well advised to stick to paintings and sculptures and art stuff and leave movies alone. They have done themselves, their College and their nation a disservice by showing this film and diverting students from the more positive teachings of *Darkness*, *Darkness*. President Howell showed good sense in boycotting the presentation, and it is to be hoped that, in the future, he can persuade his wife and students to follow his example.

Study In Denmark Offered

By NILAND MORTIMER

Bowdoin students are now able to study in Denmark due to Professor Daniel Levine's avid interest in a unique Danish educational program.

Organized by the Danish International Study Committee with the intention of offering American students an opportunity of foreign study in English, the program is associated with the University of Copenhagen.

Although facility in the Danish language is not a prerequisite to the program, Professor Levine urges interested students to take a semester of the language to gain a working knowledge. Mrs. Jytte Monke, wife of Arthur Monke, College librarian, is a native speaker and offers a course at Bowdoin, employing tapes and drills.

Emphasizing the Arts and Social Sciences, the year-long program provides an excellent point of contrast for American history students. Unlike the inherently amalgamated character of the United States, Denmark has maintained her position for the past one thousand years. The Danes are one of the few European peoples that have never suffered from conquering invasions or population transfers and so today can really claim to be the ancestors of the "Danes" of the Stone Age.

Professor Levine's interest in this Danish study program stems from his receiving a Fulbright Grant in 1969 to lecture on American History at the University of Copenhagen and also at the University of Aarhus. He has observed that Denmark is not so simply explained as its

smallness would imply. Filled with contradictions, Denmark is struggling to maintain a distinctive nature, as evidenced by the country's present debate on whether or not to enter the Common Market. Beneath the age-old conservative tradition of a one-time monarchy, a strong social welfare philosophy is emerging. Americans are provided a fascinating insight to a road the United States may perhaps soon follow.

The cost of the program is around \$3000, including travel expenses. Interested undergraduates are advised to contact Professor Levine in the History department. This year four Bowdoin students are taking advantage of the program.

Faculty . . .

(Continued From Page One)

He said, however, that in reality they are a closed group.

A faculty member supported this view by stating that several years ago a few white students were prohibited from joining.

Professor Beckwith motioned that the matter of principle under discussion — the distribution of funds to purely sectarian, political or ethnic groups — be referred back to the Committee on Student Activities Fees, and that the Committee report back by the beginning of next semester.

Aid To Pinelands Project Grows

By DEBBIE SWISS

Three years ago there were only five people working for the Pineland Project — one aspect of Bowdoin's Volunteer Service Program. Last year, there were between ten and fifteen volunteers. Pete Cross and Craig Cogger, who are heading this year's program for the Pineland Hospital, are hoping to reach twenty-five volunteers.

Pineland Hospital, located in Pownal, is a state institution which is primarily for the mentally retarded. The residents range through various levels of retardation: educable, trainable, severely retarded and profoundly retarded. There are also a small number of emotionally disturbed young people ranging in age from six to sixteen years, in the Children's Psychiatric Hospital.

Craig commented, "As in the case of all state hospitals, they are

understaffed. The staff can feed and clothe the residents but there often is not time to give them individual attention or to cater to their specific needs." He went on to say that "The main facet of the volunteers is that they can be someone special and provide something special for one or a number of people. They can supplement the attention that the staff gives the residents."

Most volunteers are able to give two or three hours one day each week. However, an individual may visit the hospital as often as he desires. Students may work in any of the following areas: physical therapy, occupational therapy, recreation in the gym, speech and hearing clinic, Children's Psychiatric Hospital, or the living areas themselves. Volunteers may also provide individual tutoring in the school for those who are trainably retarded.

When there are enough people interested in the project, the director of the Volunteer Services Program at Pineland will conduct a tour to allow volunteers to discover their own particular area of interest. Anyone interested in the Pineland Project should contact Craig Cogger or Pete Cross at Ext. 511. Craig states, "We must arrange our own transportation so people with cars are more than welcome and are reimbursed for their expenses." Craig and Pete are hoping to have someone going to the hospital every week day.

A basic concept of the project is that there is no one who can't learn. In Pete's words, "One must realize that these people, regardless of their level of retardation, are all human beings and are capable of learning and enjoying."

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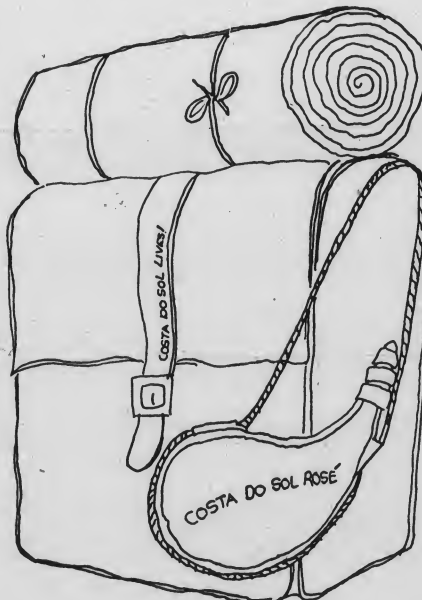
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Ball breaks through Bowdoin wall in final eight seconds for Amherst win. (Photo by Linda Baldwin)

LOSS IN FINAL SECS

By LINDA BALDWIN

In every way the Bowdoin-Amherst soccer game last Saturday was a close neck-and-neck contest. Statistically, both teams had 19 shots on goal, the fouls were evenly distributed, and neither squad dominated play.

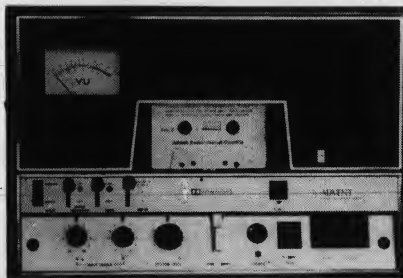
Amherst jumped out ahead in the first two periods, to lead 2-0 before the Bears rebounded with a score. Late in the second period Girma Asmerom was able to break away on a pass received on the right from Martin Assoumou.

With the score 2-1 after the half — Amherst needing that decisive goal and Bowdoin needing one to stay in the match — the play stabilized. The ball just volleyed between the two teams and the two ends of the field.

With about seven minutes to go, the Bears put on the pressure. The result was, again, a goal from the Asmerom-Assoumou team. This time, however, Asmerom passed off to the left, across the goal, and Assoumou coming in underneath headed it into the net.

At this point no one doubted that it would end 2-2, which would bring overtime. Yet, with only 30 seconds to go, a penalty was called on Martin Assoumou, who had controversially lifted his feet dangerously too high, giving Amherst an indirect kick to the left about 15 yards from the goal. Amherst stalled off part of the remaining seconds, but Amherst's Bainbridge was able to connect with their center halfback Quintance for the winning score with only 8 seconds showing on the clock.

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hockey jockettes

Bowdoin has its first girls' field hockey team . . . in fact Bowdoin has its first girls' team.

The team numbers somewhere around twenty, depending on which day of the week it is, and the young ladies whack the ball up and down the field with the dexterity and daintiness one would expect. Occasionally the action on the field achieves graceful heights, and it has been said that sometimes the play resembles poetry in motion.

Practice lacks the "excitement and exhilaration" of the game as one girl put it, but the practice from three to five every Monday through Thursday is at least enjoyable. Games have been tentatively scheduled with Bates College and local junior high school girls.

The team is coached by Mrs. Mortimer LaPointe (wife of Bowdoin's famed Lacrosse coach), and the time she spends coaching the girls is well appreciated.

Exchange . . .

(Continued From Page One)

These brevity attacks by Dartmouth and Vassar strike at the very foundation of this plan. In addition, Dartmouth has removed the selection procedure from the dean's office to the admissions office. Dartmouth claims the admissions office is better prepared to screen applications, but with this rearrangement, the intentional simplicity of the plan begins to erode.

At Bowdoin the Twelve College Exchange is handled by Dean Greason. For simplicity's sake, he is very much in favor of retaining the exchange within the realm of the dean's office. "We have been fortunate, it has worked well." For each of the past three years, Bowdoin has been able to accommodate the number of girls who have wanted to exchange. The first year there were ten, then twenty-five, and now there are forty girls on exchange at Bowdoin. It has worked out close to a one to one ratio — one Bowdoin student away for each exchange student here — although fifteen girls applied to Bowdoin late, and had to be refused.

Dean Greason is very enthusiastic about the program and considers the benefits to be threefold. First, in the past the exchange has made possible a social change. Second, the exchange offers the possibility for a student to enlarge his curriculum, making it possible for a student to take advantage of the large art departments for instance at Smith and Mount Holyoke. Third, Dean Greason feels the experience has the advantageous possibility of making the student aware that Bowdoin is, in fact, "one of the most liberal and humane liberal arts institutions in the United States".

NO FIRE IN THE SECOND HALF

By FRED HONOLD

It looks as if it might be a long season for Coach Jim Lentz and the Bowdoin football team, a season where the optimistic outlook of last year is being slowly drained away by the reality of tough losses this year. With a 21-39 loss last week at Amherst, the football team has a 1-2 record. Four games remaining in the season.

Amherst didn't waste any time as they drove for a touchdown on their first set of downs to go ahead 7-0. But before the quarter was over, Mike Jones had intercepted an Amherst aerial and raced 60 yards for Bowdoin's first score of the day. Jim Burnett added the extra point to tie the

game at 7-7. The score remained tied as the second quarter became a defensive battle, and at halftime no one would predict the outcome.

Bowdoin had prepared well for Amherst's passing game, as Amherst had discovered in the first half. So at halftime the Amherst coaches decided to go to their running game, and this switch in strategy proved to be quite decisive in the outcome of the game.

In the third quarter, Amherst went right to work on their running game, and before the quarter was over, Amherst had scored twice on one yard plunges and a third time on an eight yard end around play. The score stood 27-7 at this time.

Amherst did not ease up in the fourth quarter. With 11:25 left in the final quarter, Amherst scored again on a four yard quarterback keep. Amherst was to score once more with 7:00 to go when an Amherst defender intercepted a pass by Ed Grady and ran 46 yards for a touchdown, but Bowdoin's offense finally started clicking. With 9:20 left on the clock, halfback, Joe Bonasera,

who missed the first two games of the season, scored his first touchdown of the year. And with 6:30 left in the game, Bonasera, in a style reminiscent of his record setting season last year, weaved through the line of grasping Amherst defensemen and raced 60 yards to the goal line for his second TD of the day. Jim Burnett kicked for both extra points, and the score ended at 21-39.

Amherst simply surpassed Bowdoin on both the ground and in the air. Amherst ran 61 times for 261 yards, and added 133 yards in the air. Bowdoin ran the ball only 47 times for 200 yards, and passes for 48 yards. One bright spot for Bowdoin though was Bonasera's comeback — in 15 carries he gained 102 yards with 6.8 yards per carry.

Bowdoin is on the road again next week, this time to Williams. The Williams football team is very strong — the good offense is sparked by a powerful backfield. The record for Williams stands at 2-1. One of their wins was over Middlebury, who in turn had defeated Wesleyan. This game could prove to be one of the toughest matches for Bowdoin's football team this season.



Coach Jim Lentz paces the sidelines during the scoreless second quarter. (Photo by Barry Cobb)

By DEBBIE ROBERTSON

Bowdoin's first girls tennis team won a 4-2 victory over South Portland in their first home match last Tuesday. Representing Bowdoin were Lee Gately, Debbie Robertson, Kathy DeLois, Stephanie Burke, Heloise Bloxson

and Barbara Arnold.

Ed Reid, Bowdoin's tennis and squash coach enthusiastically hopes for continued wins in the coming spring against neighboring schools.

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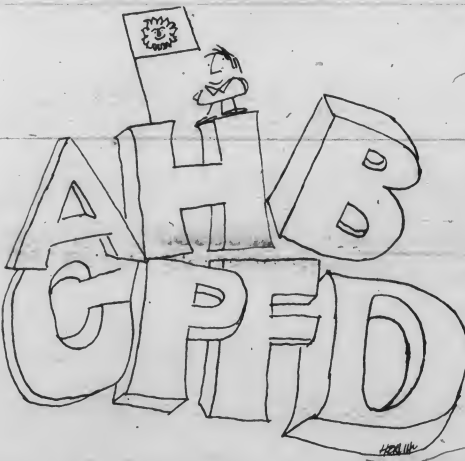
Grade Debate

by RICHARD PATARD

Five years ago, Bowdoin made its decision to adopt our present grading system on purely intra-institutional considerations of academic effectiveness. At the time HH, H, P, F, graduation was a pioneering, innovative move, undertaken with the understanding that not all of its implications would become immediately clear. Last week, members of the Recording Committee of the College suggested that an extra-institutional repercussion of the new system only now becoming apparent compels its abolition: they claim the new grading system has reduced the number of Bowdoin applicants accepted to graduate schools. They recommend returning to an alphabetical five level grading system.

The Recording Committee held a meeting open to the entire student body on October 7 to discuss the proposed return to the ABCDF system and hear student opinions. Hopefully the pitiful turnout at this meeting, some twenty-odd students and a couple faculty members, is a result of poor advance publicity given the meeting rather than an accurate reflection of student interest in the marking system. Otherwise the new grading system has been overly effective in eliminating concern about grades.

The rationale for returning to the alphabetical system presented by the majority of the Committee centered around the ambiguity of the "Pass" mark in the present system. This ambiguity has allegedly reduced the credibility of the entire system in the eyes of graduate school admissions officers; it was also criticized by various faculty members for its failure to distinguish a "D-" from a "C+" student. "This faculty initiative," said Dean Nyhus, "was not prompted solely by the utility of the grade scale in graduate school applications, but by its educational effectiveness at Bowdoin... We don't like to consider ourselves merely a preparatory institution for graduate schools."



Throughout the meeting, there was a noticeable absence of hard facts, statistics, or letters from graduate school admissions personnel to document the contention that the current grading system caused the Class of '71's poor showing in graduate school admissions, which was especially distressing in the Law School field. In lieu of documentation we were thrown a few hypotheses of singularly unconvincing character. Essentially, the Deans and Professor Daggett said that, although graduate schools give the "P" mark the benefit of the doubt by converting it to a "C" rather than a "D" when computing cumulative college averages on the familiar four point scale (HH=A=4, H=B=3, C=2, D=1, F=0), they find our system so bewilderingly inscrutable that they simply don't have time to interpret them, and hence tend to file Bowdoin applications in the trash without even considering them. Before we are convinced that university admissions officers are either so stupid or so time-pressed, we should like to hear it from their own lips. Until then, the ill fortune of last year's seniors may be attributed to an increase nationwide in the calibre and numbers of their competitors, or to a real decline in the academic quality of the class of '71 from the level of its predecessors; after all, how much academic excellence may one expect from a class which excelled so greatly in athletics, bringing our football and hockey seasons to brilliant conclusions? In other words, the fault may lie either with the College or the students (i.e., ultimately, with our Admissions office) rather than with the grading system — a useful and convenient scapegoat.

The "educational" reasons for changing grading systems were counterbalanced throughout the meeting by arguments equal in number, if not in soundness, for retaining it. On one side it was pointed out that the "P" is too vague a grade; and that not the changed grading scale, but the discontinuation of cumulative averages and class rankings have been more successful in fighting grade-grubbing. On the other hand it was noted that the "P" has diffused grades more widely over the scale, resulting in more HH's and F's than there were previously given A's and F's; by removing the temptation to grant a "D" to unsatisfactory work, it has succeeded to weeding out misfits the admissions office missed. Under the new system class failure has increased from 1% each semester to 4%. The "educational" issues surrounding the grading system resolved into the same old, well-hashed, inconclusive conflict of subjective values, leaving only the grading system's effect upon graduate school admissions as a viable question.

Like it or not, Bowdoin has been for many years primarily a graduate school preparatory institution; a vast majority of seniors get into graduate schools each year, and even more would like to. Therefore, if the Recording Committee could convincingly document their claim that our grading system is detrimental to a Bowdoin man's graduate

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BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States

VOLUME CI BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, OCT. 22, 1971

NUMBER 7

Black Americans Turn To Politics

by DAVID COLE

"We have no permanent friends in America and no permanent enemies — only permanent interests." This is the motto of the Black Caucus, a group composed of the twelve black members (all Democrats) of the House of Representatives. As an effort to influence the government to combat racism, the formation of the Black Caucus is just one of many examples of a growing tendency among black Americans to seek political power.

Last Sunday night the Senior Center initiated a series of lectures concerned with Presidential politics in the upcoming year. The first speaker was Alex Poinsett, senior staff editor of Ebony Magazine. Poinsett's subject was "Black Politics and the Presidency," and his speech dealt with the growing involvement of the black community in American politics.

Poinsett was introduced by Professor Robert Small, and Small's introduction was almost embarrassing as he expressed his great respect and friendship for Poinsett. Poinsett soon proved, however, that Small's enthusiasm was not unfounded. Although he kept closely to a prepared text, Poinsett managed to present a lively and intelligent lecture.

Poinsett began with a description of the civil rights crusade of the sixties, "a decade which hurried from lunch counters, to schools, to buses, to beaches, to churches, to lonely

struggles for registered voters and black controlled communities, to massive urban rebellions." It was noted, "an explosive decade."

There can be no question, however, that the civil rights fight has undergone basic changes. Poinsett admitted this. "Superficially, there has been a slackening of the black power thrusts of the 1960s." But the fundamental direction of the movement has stayed the same, Poinsett insisted. "I say superficially, because one should not mistake the weakening of certain elements of the movement — for example, some of the black caucuses, the Black Panthers, the black studies protagonists — one should not mistake their near demise as evidence that black power has fizzled out." On the contrary, "black folks have moved to different levels of struggle against American racism, recognizing that neither revolution nor reform occur overnight." The shift has been from protest to involvement in politics.

The terms "black nationalism" and "black power," which Poinsett used on several occasions, seemed to annoy certain of the non-black part of the audience. In a question and answer period following the speech, and later over cider in the Hutchinson Room, Young Democrat Tom Carboneau pressed Poinsett for a definition of black nationalism, which Carboneau insisted was impractical, whatever it was. As a

matter of fact; Poinsett had already defined the term in his speech: "Neither love of violence nor hatred of whites but rather a heightened sense among black people of group awareness and group identity, a persistent sense of a common ancestry, a common history, a common life experience and a common world view."

For all the whites, Poinsett had a straightforward message. Discussing an article by a white journalist on whether the Democrats should nominate a black man for vice-president, Poinsett declared, "He presumes that what is good for the Democratic Party, that what is good for America's public image in the world, that in short, what is good for the guilty consciences of white people, is automatically good for the black community." Poinsett concluded: "Only black people can decide who our vice-presidential candidate should be or whether, indeed, we should have a candidate at all."

Poinsett then outlined two possible alternate plans of action. The black community could run a candidate for President on an independent ticket, or run a candidate for the Democratic nomination. Or they could forget about nominating any individual and concentrate on building delegate strength and bargaining power at the convention. And of course, there is the third possibility: blacks could be encouraged to sit the election out. (Please Turn to Page Two)



Clayton/Orient

Report Examines Finance And Management

By MARK SILVERSTEIN

A two-hundred and twenty page report of the observations and recommendations of the Academy for Educational Development concerning the organizational and financial management of Bowdoin College was released last week by the office of President Roger Howell Jr.

The report, which cost the college \$15,000, contains approximately 125 specific

recommendations concerning college administrators, public relations, fund-raising campaigns, utilization of academic buildings, the alumni house, and the computing center, grounds and buildings management, student life, and athletic programs. Copies have been distributed to committees of the faculty and Governing Boards, and to the President's Commission on Athletics.

A projected deficit of more than half a million dollars as well as the new president's interest in an evaluation of the state of the college provided the need for the report. The Committee on Policy of the Governing Boards directed the college to commission a report by the Academy for Educational Development (AED) that would "study and make recommendations with respect to

(Please Turn to Page Two)

Twelve College Exchange To Be Revised

by ROB MURPHY

The Twelve College Exchange should be preserved — this was the crucial outcome of last Sunday's meeting of the twelve college presidents at Smith. The meeting was called after attacks by Vassar and Dartmouth appeared to threaten the existence of the program. A new timetable and admissions procedure was proposed which, if instituted, would be acceptable to eleven of the colleges, while the twelfth, Vassar, is still undecided and is continuing to review the matter.

According to Bowdoin President, Roger Howell, the Dartmouth and Vassar complaints revolved around the present exchange timetable and the procedure to gain admission. In the past, students wishing to exchange would submit a common application to their home institution in March, which would be reviewed by the home college, and if the application was approved, it would then be

forwarded in early April to the prospective guest college. It was there at the guest institution where the actual decision whether to admit the applicant or not was finally determined. By the end of April, the student was notified of the decision. This was the plan as originally organized, but disruptive problems developed. Dartmouth, for instance, has been inundated every Spring with applications to fill its limited openings. So many applications have been received in the past that it has essentially become an admissions office task to decide which students would be accepted. This decision process requires time, much more than the present timetable offers. And certainly, under these conditions, the exchange cannot retain the simple procedure that was the original desire of the program. Somehow the program had to be reorganized to make it more workable.

This re-working was the objective of last Sunday's

meeting. Though nothing was definitely decided, a plan quite workable was devised. Under this plan, the timetable would be moved back to January 15, at which time each college would notify the other eleven institutions of the number of openings open to their students for the next year. With this information on available spaces, the home institution would decide which of its students will fill the spaces. For example, if Bowdoin has forty exchange openings for next year and ten of these places are to be open to Smith girls, it is Smith which decides which ten of its own students will exchange. This proposal would eliminate the problem of reviewing excessive numbers of applications by some schools. The arrangement would also be more favorable for the individual student, for if a student is not among those chosen to fill the openings at a particular college by his dean, he can then be advised of this and told of other openings for which he is qualified. The whole procedure would be concluded by March 1st.

Each school would be left to decide the quota of openings for each of the respective schools. The proposal leaves this quota flexible — whether it be proportional to the size of the school, proportional to the number of exchange students sent by each school in the past, a simple division by eleven, or any other scheme the school deems workable. This flexibility could well lead to problems. However, the scheme is still in the embryonic stage and it is quite possible that as the plan develops, firmer guidelines will be drawn to prevent possible controversies.

Vassar alone is reserving judgment. Besides, the needed flexibility in the admissions procedure and the timetable, Vassar is more concerned with the great loss of students. It questions the paperwork and time involved for the number of Vassar students in the program.



Weia/Orient

Alex Poinsett, senior staff editor of *Ebony Magazine* speaking on Black politics and the Presidency in the Senior Center.

Bowdoin Releases Report

(Continued From Page One)

administrative organization and financial management "of Bowdoin". The report was the work of Douglas MacLean, Vice President and Director of Houston, and Rexford G. Moon Jr., Vice President and Director of Studies of AED. Research was completed by June 15, but President Howell did not officially receive the Report until late August. The President and his staff prepared a commentary on the Report immediately.

The Academy for Educational Development which calls itself "an educational planning organization", lists its address as "437 Madison Avenue New York City", although there are also offices in Denver and Washington, D.C. The independent, non-profit AED "got a major grant from a

foundation within the past year to do a comprehensive survey of the major colleges in this country," according to Bowdoin Vice President Wolcott A. Hokanson. In addition, the Vice President noted that AED was "the firm that handled the state of education in Maine . . . I had worked with them while they were doing that study so I knew some of the people and how they operated, et cetera."

"There's a lot in the report that's worthy of our attention," said Mr. Hokanson. "We may not react just as they suggest, however, and there are some things we flatly don't agree with. . . I suspect that we may take twenty five or so of the major (recommendations) and feed them into the next Policy meeting in December."

Black Power In Politics

(Continued From Page One)

No plan has yet been chosen, and Poinsett declined to note his personal preference. He did say that he did not think he could support Senator Muskie, but he went no further into a consideration of individual candidates. Instead, he quoted playwright and actor Ossie Davis: "It's not the man, it's the plan; it's not the rap, it's the map."

Poinsett's description of black nationalism was another strong point, for despite the protests of some whites this form of black power has had several political successes. The best example is Newark. In Newark the struggle is not between a general white majority and a militant black faction, but rather a fight for

power among a number of national groups. Before 1962 the Irish Democrats controlled City Hall in Newark; then a coalition of Italians and blacks ousted the Irish under Mayor Carlin and installed Hugh Addonizio. In 1970 the blacks dissolved the partnership. Kenneth Gibson went to City Hall and Mayor Addonizio went to jail. Today the white ethnic community is holed up in the North Ward while blacks and Puerto Ricans control most of the rest of the city. It is not a pretty picture for the melting-pot liberal, but it is real, and it demonstrates the validity of Poinsett's assertion that black nationalism is nothing new in American politics. Many other ethnic groups preceded them.

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Has Muskies?

Muskies' Aide Has Little To Say

by PAUL GLASSMAN

Monday night in Wentworth Hall, George J. Mitchell, Jr., Bowdoin '54 and Deputy Staff Director for Senator Edmund Muskie, delivered the second of the Bowdoin College Senior Center Lecture Series on Presidential Politics. Mr. Mitchell's lecture, "Presidential Politics and the Candidate," contained some contradictions that he himself acknowledged, and avoided any discussion of issues imminent in the 1972 election.

Mitchell's central idea was the tremendous physical and financial stress on the candidates during presidential campaigns. Calling presidential campaign costs "almost a national scandal," he suggested several recognized alternatives: 1) A national primary in June of the election year, and 2) Federal financial assistance to the candidates. In reference to the first suggestion, he noted its chief disadvantage, namely, its weakening effect on the party structure. Under the second proposal Mitchell offered three possibilities: 1) Tax credit to contributors to candidates'

campaign funds, 2) Mandatory contribution (e. g., \$1.00) by each tax filer to a candidate of his choice, or 3) Direct assistance from the Federal treasury, with prohibition of the use of any other funds. Mitchell's support of a national primary was not unequivocal either, and he noted the cost of a national primary and the probability of a subsequent runoff primary.

Similarly, Mitchell's support of modified campaigns leaves his condemnation of the "isolation of the president" open to question. The presidential candidate stays in touch with his potential constituency more than ever during a long and concentrated campaign.

Although he warned of the danger of discussing mechanics without issues, Mitchell gave his audience only minimal clues to Muskie's stand on the three great estates of American politics — economic policy, the war, and racism. He noted the Senator's support of a "dramatic reversal" of Nixon's economic policy; Muskie would give a tax break to the consumer, rather than to

industry, and then "work upward."

Mitchell indicated, however, that Muskie's principal issue would be his character and credibility as opposed to that of Nixon. In this respect, Muskie's image as a representative American is conceivable. While Nixon has "played on the people's worst instincts to divide them," he said, "the Senator would be truthful and try to present to the people the facts underlying the decision process."

In the question and answer period, Mitchell was eager to draw attention to a recent survey in Westchester County, New York. The survey was a corroboration of Muskie's recent statement at a private meeting with black leaders in Los Angeles that, "if a black man were on the ticket, we would both lose." 336 persons were given a sample ticket with Muskie and Harold Hughes against Nixon and Agnew; Muskie won with 56% of the votes against the 39% cast for the Republican ticket. With Mayor Carl Stokes as a running mate, however, the Muskie ticket lost by fifteen points, and with Roy Wilkins, by twelve points.

The effect of the incident has been generally favorable, Mitchell said, and "it is an example of his candor. This Senator was merely recognizing the political inequality in this country."

In a press conference that afternoon, Mitchell offered an interesting comment on President Nixon's response to the incident. No one was quicker to react than Nixon, who condemned his potential opponent for committing "a libel on the American people." He apparently forgot that in 1968 he had made a similar comment regarding the possibility of a Jewish running mate. According to Chicago Sun-Times columnist Dave Murray, when asked whether he would consider Senator Jacob Javits as a running mate, Nixon replied, "No, the country isn't ready to elect a Jew to national office."

Mitchell's generally disappointing address, then, suffered from a lack of decisiveness for which Muskie himself has been criticized. He failed to acknowledge that in the run against Nixon, Muskie's "politics of trust" strategy is only a remote issue, for in opposing Richard Nixon, few would be in dispute over who would lead in a contest of "character and credibility."



Wests/Orient

George J. Mitchell, Jr., Bowdoin '54 and Deputy Staff Director for Senator Edmund Muskie, speaking on "Presidential Politics and the Candidate," in Senior Center.

Watson Fellowships: Poetry And Politics

by MATT FORTADO

The Interviewing Committee, consisting of Dean Gresson, Professor Ward, and John Parsons '72, announced Monday the names of the four seniors chosen from the thirty-six applicants to compete for Watson Foundation Fellowships. The four-Roger Conover, Mitchell Goldman, Matthew Hunter, and Charles Lemay — will be interviewed by Foundation members during the winter. The program involves thirty-five schools and out of the total of 140 candidates 70 will receive grants. The names of these students will be announced approximately March 15.

Bowdoin's nominees display a wide range of talents and interests in their proposed programs of study and travel. Matthew Hunter, who has been in Africa already, hopes to return with a Watson Fellowship. His project focuses on an attempt to study the philosophy of religion in a village in the Congo and to develop his knowledge of Africa.

Mitchell Goldman plans to travel in England to acquaint himself with the country and the people, and to then work with an elected English official during a campaign. With considerable

experience in organizing youth voting programs during recent American campaigns, he hopes through a study of voting trends in England to establish a better perspective concerning the two countries.

Charles Lemay's project would involve a study of Bronze Age sites in New Hampshire, which are thought to be of European origin. Of particular interest to him is a site in New Salem, which seems to be a city containing a sacrificial altar dated by the Carbon 14 method as being approximately 3800 years old. By studying the structure of Bronze Age sites in England, Ireland, France and Spain he hopes to reach a basis for comparison with the New Hampshire sites.

Of a different nature than these ideas is Roger Conover's project. He plans to go to Ireland if he is awarded a fellowship, to write poetry in Dublin. Feeling a kinship for the linguistics and style of Joyce and Yeats, he hopes to be able to write for a year without financial pressures in order to establish himself.

The fellowships consist of \$6,000 for single students and \$8,000 for married students and are intended to be used for a year

of independent and creative study and travel in a field of the student's interest in a foreign country. The program allows for a year of focused educational activity outside of standard educational institutions and hopes to give students of exceptional ability chance to gain a better perspective concerning themselves and their society. The projected plan the student submits for his year of study, his academic record, and his extracurricular activities are all considered in the application procedure, but the Foundation is particularly interested in the student's integrity, capacity for leadership, depth and breadth of motivation and commitment, and potential for humane and constructive involvement in the world community.

The Watson Foundation was created in 1961 by Mrs. Thomas Watson Sr. in memory of her husband. Originally the Foundation was involved in funding a number of programs in the educational field, but in 1968 the Board of Trustees decided to concentrate on awarding grants for post-graduate work. Since that time 176 grants have been given, totalling over \$1,300,000.



Clayton/Orient

Professor Ernst Helmreich of the History Department.

Helmreich: An Elaboration

by TIM POOR

The faculty meeting of two weeks ago featured a heated debate concerning the distribution of student activities funds (see Orient, October 15, 1971). One of the principles in that debate was professor Ernst C. Helmreich of the history department, who voiced opposition to appropriations for the Newman Center.

Later elaborating on his opposition, Helmreich stated his primary objection to be that not all students can become "full-fledged" members of the church sponsored organization. With regards to the topic of the organization-sponsored Bermuda North project, Helmreich remarked that "a lot of bad can be done under the guise of being good," noting that the money allotted does not go directly to the project but rather to the organization itself. He hoped that a denial of the appropriations might prevent the student body from "getting broken up into

small religious groups," a situation which he fears may occur if sectarian organizations are allowed to flourish on campus.

Helmreich declined to comment on the subject of the Afro-American society, although he does regard it as somewhat "suspect" with regards to open membership, as white students are not encouraged to join.

He feels that the final responsibility for allotment of student activity funds should rest, as it presently does, with the faculty rather than with students, as "minorities must be protected."

As a general policy, Mr. Helmreich believes that appropriations should be given only to those organizations which allow membership to all students, "without regard to race, religion, or sex." He declined to comment on the subject of female participation in intercollegiate athletics, as he is not presently "getting into that."

"Forward Into The Past . . ."

(Continued From Page One)

school application chances, they would have a compelling case for reverting to the old grading scale, although not for re-instituting cumulative averages and class rankings. To date, they have merely dangled the spectre of rejection from graduate schools over our heads.

If they can present a convincing case, however, we need not go back to a compulsory alphabetical system; a third course is open. Students at the last meeting showed enthusiasm for allowing each student to choose, at the beginning of his freshman year, whether he wishes to be graded on the present scale or on one more acceptable to graduate schools; he could change his mind only once during his Bowdoin years. This would allow each student to establish criteria reflecting his own aspirations, against which his performance would be measured. Graduate-school oriented students would presumably opt for the alphabetical system, but other students would not be compelled to work within so competitive a framework. A rigid, uniformly imposed college-wide criterion is unnecessary and coercive.

The members of the Administration present were markedly cool toward this option proposal. They seemed above all troubled by 1) the problems of transcript legibility and averaging posed by a student changing grading scales in mid-college, and 2) by forcing freshmen to make decisions about far-off graduate school.

Since most freshmen seem likely to start out ambitious and become disillusioned with the prospect of graduate school somewhere along the way, rather than vice-versa, it can be assumed that most changes would be from the alphabetical system to the present one, and would never be seen by graduate schools or averaged by them; which dismisses the first administrative objection. As for the second, the present absence of any distributive guidelines or effective counseling already burdens the Bowdoin freshman with far-reaching curricular decisions; permitting him his choice of grading system might awaken him to that burden, but it would surely not increase it.

If, then, the Administration can document its allegations that the status-quo grading scale is frowned on by graduate schools, let it not compel all students to retreat into the past, but allow those who wish to do so. Until convincing documentation is forthcoming, however, any meddling with the present grading system would be unwise.

BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume C1

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Number 7

Selling Bowdoin Short

"... a large majority of our colleges and universities must accept their secondary role of providing our youth with something to do until they are twenty-one. They can play at being like Harvard by giving their courses the same names as those at Harvard, by building excellent libraries, by admitting a cross section of students from all states in the Union, by obtaining a certain number of Jews and a certain number of Negroes, and by maintaining intercollegiate teams in all of the popular American sports. In fact, they can make themselves indistinguishable from Harvard, except that they will not have any of the high quality students that Harvard has, and they will not have faculty members who are working ten and twelve hours daily to improve themselves and their courses. Many colleges and universities are content with this situation."

—Bowdoin Alumnus, 1968

Barry M. Mitchell, a former Assistant Professor of Mathematics, characterized Bowdoin in the above statement three years ago. His appraisal of the college was not a final one and he expressed hope in the willingness of the college community to change. Indeed, since his indictment, there has been change. Bowdoin is now coeducational and we are attracting a highly qualified student body through an enlightened and unique admissions procedure.

All is not well, however, and as the recently submitted management report asserts, Bowdoin is heading in a suicidal direction. The Academy for Educational Development, author of the report, bluntly states that Bowdoin cannot afford to be an institution of excellence. During the past decade the college has pursued an academically superb but financially impractical course, incurring ever increasing budgetary deficits. If Bowdoin is to survive at all, the report reasons, programs must be cut. Hence, the college must curtail its progress.

Judging by the Administration's preliminary reactions, they are unwilling to accept many of the report's conclusions. Their written comments, which were attached to the report, are highly defensive. In several places they imply that the Academy has no conception of what kind of college Bowdoin is or should be, when it is precisely those Administration notions which the report proves unfeasible with the college's current financial resources.

Bowdoin, then, is left with two options: it can either return to mediocrity or somehow get more money. If President Howell has no intention of travelling the backward route, he should seriously consider the report's implications. To effect the Administration's conception of Bowdoin, financial management must be streamlined; a capital campaign must be mounted; and the endowment management, which is widely regarded among Maine banking circles as archaic, must be updated.

Bowdoin's problems will not be solved by implementing the austerity moves proposed by the Academy, but rather by enabling the college to sustain a program of even greater diversity and excellence than it now offers.

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New Haven Homesick Blues

Mr. Model, a junior at Yale, spent this past summer travelling across the country. In his meanderings he happened upon Brunswick and tells below of his experiences.

by MITCH MODEL

Hang on to your heads, Amerika, we're coming through! Your side's about to meet up with a little of my side, in the form of me, a pseudo-freak, N.Y., Yale (I'm gonna be one of your leaders some day, Amerika — kind of a screw, huh?, but it's all built into the system.) and my girl-friend (no, you crumbs, we are not married, and we even hold hands — in public!).

And so, armed with government-issue paranoia, media-donated condescension, and all the antagonisms long hair can buy, we went off to freak out Everyman, his wife, and his five kids, travelling by way of a green, orange and yellow striped, '64 Corvair van, and all the Interstate Highways we could map (temporary compliments to the Highway lobby).

Eight weeks later, we found ourselves nearly back home after 12,000 miles of coast to coast hunts for all the hate they say is out there, and we hadn't even encountered a sneer. Not one cop-hassle, no busted heads, not even a threat. Nothing. As a matter of fact, I was just about getting used to this new concept of the United States of America with all its beautiful land and nice people, when fate lured us into Maine.

Now, if I had had to pick one state free of Amerika and its diseases, I would have picked Maine. Anyone I knew going there always came

back healthier than they left, which is a lot more than I could say for a trip to Manhattan. The land is great (I'd been there before), the people are easy-going, and there aren't so many of them that they have to kill for a place to stand on the polluted street. Or at least that's the way I had it figured.

I would have forgotten the stares we got in Maine, even though the straightest mid-westerner didn't look twice. I'd have just tossed off the hassles in Acadia National Park, even though the last one was fifteen dollars worth of speeding ticket from a ranger-cop whose radar records not the speed of a car, but the hair length of its driver. I could have ignored these all as bad luck or made some other suitable excuse, until some experiences in Brunswick showed these to be more than just chance.

Just outside of your delightful town, our van's clutch gave out. It was Thursday and we absolutely had to be back in N.Y. by the next night. We barely managed to limp into your local — dealer (I hear libel laws are strict in Maine, so I'll just say that this car dealer was the one you'd expect to go to for repairs on a Corvair) to get help. I explained the situation and its urgency to the dealer's service manager, and not only did he refuse to even look at the van till a week later, but he gave us twenty minutes to get the by-then thoroughly undrivable van off his property.

A frantic trip to the local police station for suggestions as to method and destination of transportation for the van proved worthless. The

(Please Turn to Page Eleven)



Clayton/Orient

Maine Street, Brunswick, Maine, U.S.A.: Does this look like an unfriendly town?

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Women's Dignity

To the Editor:

There is only one thing wrong with a "Gracious Host." The extent of his responsibility does not often extend beyond the duration of the guest's stay.

In an article in last week's Orient Don Westfall revealed that this phrase had been used by an administrative official to characterize the attitude of one administrator toward the 136 women on campus. Does this betray a note of impermanence? Or has the myriad of new and complex problems resulting from coeducation prevented more than a problem-to-crisis viewpoint? Is an over-view of a woman's potential permanence on Bowdoin's campus possible at this time?

When in the midst of such transition, one looks to institutions already established for a comparative judgment. It is an exaggeration of the highest order to assume that we, as women at Bowdoin, deal with conflicting forces of the same magnitude as the Feminists organizing a political force for the 1972 elections, or the Feminists seeking reforms in labor discrimination. But one learns from their successes as well as their failures. The current Feminists have made some mistakes that we must avoid at all costs. Some have seen men as the ultimate and eternal collaborators in our enslavement and exploitation. With a bitter permanence, they have cut all ties with men. This action one might euphemistically brand as a failure to keep necessary channels of communication alive. Some have confined their actions to mindless slogan-chanting and bra-burning. A serious movement must not act until action is the result of serious examination of options and goals. One must not threaten the legitimacy and permanence of a movement by mindless reactions.

The Women's Liberation movement has proven its stability, however, by its emphasis on one major concept. Its most basic and most powerful contribution has been in convincing women of their own self-worth and their own potential.

Our responsibility here lies not in a redefinition of a history replete with oppression, nor does it include an immediate statement of our goals. We are at Bowdoin a uniquely potent minority. But we must take definitive steps to emphasize that we are not here because the "masters of women" prefer us to be educated. We are here out of respect for, and to be educated. We are here out of our own ideas. We seek education out of confidence in our ability to contribute to society, and the conviction that we are inherently worthy of equality by virtue of our humanness, and of responsibility by virtue of our intellect. Unless both sexes can accept these primary concepts, our permanence both at Bowdoin and in other spheres will, indeed, be quite doubtful.

Caroline Boardman

'Blatantly Crass'

October 19, 1971

To The Editor:

The absurdity of your front page article by David Cole puzzles me. It was obviously meant to be a joke. However if, by some unbelievable stretch of the imagination, the article was of a serious nature and Mr. Cole has indeed been dull enough to misconstrue the meaning and value of the film, then you may as well give up the game of playing newspaper.

But I give the Orient a little more credit than that. No intelligent individual could be as blatantly crass as Mr. Cole purports to be. Assuming then, that the article is a crude-attempt at humor, your purpose still escapes me. What is the point of filling nearly half the first page with this sort of sophomoric tripe? Why risk deceiving anyone into thinking that one of the greatest films ever made is a bomb?

It seems that even with the passing of Fred Cusack as editor of the Orient, there are still a few "funny men" around to entertain the readers.

But what's the point?

Sincerely,
Jeff Miller '74

Text Of Management Report: Administration

These excerpts do not constitute the complete text of the Report of the Academy for Educational Development. A complete copy of the report is available on reserve in the library.

PURPOSE OF STUDY

This report is concerned primarily with the future organization and financial management of Bowdoin College. The recommendations that it contains are aimed at strengthening the overall management of Bowdoin College, especially financial management, in order to strengthen the leadership of the College in its decision-making process.

During preliminary investigations and analyses, it became apparent that, to meet the original purpose of the study, special attention would need to be given to:

1. Organization for top administration, and
2. The process by which Bowdoin develops and establishes goals, objectives, priorities and areas of emphasis.

FISCAL

CHARACTERISTICS

The nation's colleges and universities are suffering the first serious retrenchments since deficits since the depression 40 years ago. Bowdoin College cannot be expected to be immune to the financial pressures that are affecting so many. The eight years of deficits which the College has experienced are an indication of this fact.

Bowdoin College today is one of the nation's outstanding institutions. It is an institution of great financial, intellectual and social strength; it has a well earned reputation for helping the economically disadvantaged. The College today is stronger than ever.

Bowdoin is a small college correctly imbued with the firm belief that it is a highly elite school. The level of spending which is maintained is often considered among the smaller colleges as a mark of such prestige.

Financial problems at Bowdoin can be traced not only to such attitudes but to more tangible things: to the large number of faculty; to the relatively low faculty work load; to the proliferation of administrative staff; to the growth in unrelated activities; to the high cost of student aid; and to many other causes.

The Finance Committee of the Boards has generally maintained an ultra-conservative position which has resulted in little growth in the market value of endowments even in the bullish conditions of the past several years.

DISTINCTIONS OF

BOWDOIN

For a small college, Bowdoin's library is certainly among the top five to ten in the nation. The recruiting operation, which spends in excess of \$400 for each new student yearly, assures that the secondary schools and the nation's college-bound students will know where Bowdoin is and what it does. The small classes in which its students participate offer ample opportunity for close contact between student and faculty, encourage increased independence on the part of the student learner and, though expensive to maintain, are the hallmark of small colleges wherever they are found.

Assuring flexibility in arrangements and unique opportunities for students has always been important at Bowdoin. The closeness of trustees, administration, faculty and students has assured a healthy exchange of views, hopes, and aspirations even though at times it has made important management decisions difficult or impossible to

make.

But with all of this, Bowdoin has had an inferiority complex. Specifically, Bowdoin has looked enviously towards Amherst, Wesleyan and Williams. This is a contest where everyone is a winner before they start.

These distinctions of Bowdoin have been expensive to achieve and will continue to be expensive to maintain. The problem is to make sure that in the future the hard won accomplishments will not be lost nor drag the College down to a dangerous point in its management of resources. The balance of this report is addressed to that challenge.

PRESIDENT—

GOVERNING BOARDS RELATIONSHIPS

In addition to serving as Chief Executive Officer of the College, the President also serves as presiding officer of the Board of Trustees. There are 17 joint standing special committees of the Boards and a number of new ones being recommended by the special committee on Membership and Operation of the Governing Boards. It is traditional for certain members of the Boards to deal directly with various officers of administration other than the President.

PLANNING AND PRIORITIES

The formal planning of the institution over the past several years has largely concerned itself with physical planning for new buildings and improvements. Furthermore, as a percent of total Educational and General Expenses, the trends have been to decrease the proportion of the total Educational and General budget going into Instruction and Related Activities, in spite of large budget growth in the categories of Maintenance and Operation of Plant, and Physical Education and Athletics.

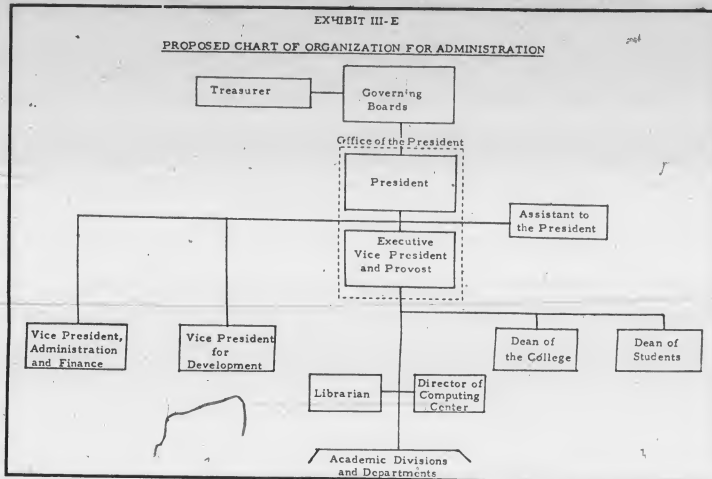
While expenses in the category of Instruction and Related Activities have grown, the major growth has occurred in the Library, not in classroom instruction. The major contributors to the growth in the cost of Administration are the Moulton Union and the Infirmary. The College's policies and emphasis upon Scholarships and Financial Aid, the category which has grown disproportionately larger than any other, is a major contributor to any imbalance in cost distribution.

ORGANIZATIONAL DEFICIENCIES

The following problems have been identified in the relationship of the Boards and the President, the organization for top administration and in the College's approach to short-term and long-term planning and the establishment of priorities:

The Involvement of the Board, collectively and individually, in Administration is both a strength and a weakness. Members of the administration devote a great deal of time to preparing materials for committees and individual members of the Boards. The separation of authority between the administration and the Boards is not clear. The position of the President as Chief Executive Officer of the institution has been weakened by the involvement of the Boards in administration. Individual employees and departments communicate directly with members of the Boards and with Board committees without first going through the President. Board committees tend to duplicate administrative structure.

The Administrative Organization of the College is Informal and Diffused. Lines of authority are not clearly known and administrative responsibility is sometimes separated from budget authority.



LACK OF GOALS

Bowdoin has not established operationally measurable objectives within an overall framework of goals and priorities. Major decisions have been made without first considering budget impact. The decision to admit women somehow became tied to the financial deficit and it appears that the full implications in terms of facilities and supporting services have not been worked out.

RECOMMENDATIONS

CLARIFICATION OF

BOARD'S

RESPONSIBILITIES

The Boards should adopt and follow certain principles of operation: The Boards are legislative bodies and not executive agencies. They should exercise their control over the College through the President. Representation of the professional point of view and authority over professional matters are best delegated to the President, and through him to the faculty and administrative staff. Except as it is delegated to the President, authority should reside only in the Boards collectively and not in their individual members. The normal contact between the Boards and the College should be maintained through the President.

Under normal conditions, the Boards should take action only with the President's recommendation. With the exception of matters relating to the President himself, the Boards should not initiate any formal action regarding the personnel of the institution. Finally, the President normally should be the spokesman for the College.

REORGANIZATION OF

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

Exhibit III-E shows graphically the changes proposed in the top organization structure. This proposed structure has been designed to prevent overlapping of functions, to clarify the areas of responsibility for major segments of administration, and to facilitate coordination of similar activities. The President is proposed as the Chief Executive Officer of the College, but with a two-man concept of the Office of the President and an Assistant to the President for the planning and coordinating work of that Office. The Treasurer's responsibilities should be reorganized. It is proposed that the Treasurer serve principally as an investment counselor and as an advisor to the Boards on fiscal policy.

The Executive Vice President and Provost, with the staff support of the Assistant to the President, should take the lead in establishing operationally

measurable objectives within an overall framework of goals and priorities. This system should be based on the concept of multiple-year planning including a detailed five-year plan updated annually.

AIMS OF

REORGANIZATION

The process should be designed to:

- a. Produce acceptable college goals which state the long-range ultimate aims of the College and its principal components.
- b. Produce statements of objectives for each of the major activities and departments of the College.
- c. Provide a way to establish priorities on existing and new programs.
- d. Provide a basis for determining manpower, space and dollar resource needs for each operating level within the institution.
- e. Provide a basis for trade-offs

of resource requirements of one major program or activity in order to enhance the development of another.

f. Encourage faculty-staff-administration-student communication in a participatory process.

g. Provide essential data and reports for management information and control.

h. Provide a basis for specific major planning decisions on institutional goals, program objectives, land use planning, facilities planning, financial planning and organizational and manpower planning.

The development of this process will occupy much of the time of the Assistant to the President and of the Executive Vice President and Provost. During the initial stages, it is suggested that the College avail itself of outside services to help design and structure the process so that it may be entered into quickly and surely.

"Keeping Up With The Joneses"

By PAUL GLASSMAN

The report of the Academy for Educational Development has raised some important questions about the administrative efficiency of the College, but, at the same time, includes some major misconceptions.

A pointed allegation by the Academy is what it calls "Bowdoin's keeping up with the Joneses." The College has, the report maintains, added unnecessarily to the physical plant and faculty in order to compete with Amherst, Williams, and Wesleyan.

Dean Paul Nyhus remarked that it would be "grossly naive not to be aware of the fact of competition" with other schools, but that "no other institutions have been chosen as models." He noted ways in which Bowdoin has broken with other comparable institutions, most significantly with the elimination of all distribution requirements and of Scholastic Aptitude Test score reports for admission.

President Roger Howell Jr. has presented an initial response, on his behalf, to the report. In it he includes an enumeration of the errors of fact and concept on the part of the analysts.

A claim that "the Finance Committee of the Boards has generally maintained an ultra-conservative position" in making investments with the endowment fund elicited response from the President that available comparisons with other colleges do not support this statement.

In some instances, references to statistics by the Academy are misleading. The report states that the major contributors to the

growth in the cost of Administration are the Moulton Union and the Infirmary. These two facilities did have the largest percentage of growth in cost of maintenance, but in absolute values, and they are not the major contributors to the increase in expenditures.

Furthermore, the report states, "The decision to admit women somehow became tied to the financial deficit." President Howell replied that "it was the decision to increase the size of the student body in general that was so related." When the College concluded that the enrollment was below the minimum reasonable number to run a college within the range of economic feasibility, "the cost with the addition of women students was changed only minimally," Dean Nyhus said. At the same time, the size of the faculty was frozen, he admitted. Since, however, there had been inefficient use of the faculty before a redistribution of the teaching load took place, the College has been able to stay close to the original student-teacher ratio.

Generally, Dean Nyhus questions the soundness of the Academy's claim that Bowdoin's administrative framework is the source of many difficulties. He has not experienced the handicaps of the system as the report describes them, he said. He considers the informal basis of the administrative structure and the reliance on "common law" to be sound.

"There are some phenomena which cannot be charted. It is difficult to clamp a series of organizational procedures onto an educational institution," he remarked.

Text Of Management Report: Finances

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

This chapter reviews the organization for financial management and administration, budgeting and control, grounds and buildings operations, staff personnel administration, purchasing, the operations of the bookstore and certain other business practices.

The Vice President for Administration and Finance is generally responsible for the provision of financial management and administrative services to the College.

The Treasurer, shown as reporting directly to the President but having other relationships with the Governing Boards and with the Vice President for Administration and Finance, holds a position created in the Charter of Bowdoin College. According to the Charter, the Trustees appoint and establish the powers of the Treasurer. The Overseers also are empowered to call upon the Treasurer "to render to them a just and true account of all the doings of such Treasurer, in his said office, as often as the said Overseers shall direct."

The Charter further provides that the Treasurer shall be responsible "for rendering a just and true account of . . . all the monies, securities, and other property of the President and Trustees of Bowdoin College, together with all the books in which his accounts and proceedings, as Treasurer, were entered and kept, that appertain to his office of Treasurer"

The present Vice President of the College give the Treasurer broad authority over College finances including "charge, custody and keep(ing) an accurate record of all monies, stocks, notes, bonds, securities and other evidence of property," authority to borrow money on the written approval of a majority of the Committee on Finance, insurance matters, facsimile signature on checks and related matters.

The Bursar is responsible for the accounting and internal financial control of the institution, personnel administration and related matters. The Controller and the Superintendent of Grounds and Buildings report directly to the Bursar. The Controller has a staff of 16 people and the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds has a staff of 91.

BUDGETING AND CONTROL

The budgeting process begins in June, shortly after commencement. In July, the Vice President for Administration and Finance takes the lead in identifying sources of revenue and developing rough estimates of items of expense. In October, the department heads are asked for budget requests; these requests are returned for initial review by the Bursar and by the Vice President for Administration and Finance. There is some interaction with department heads if the reviewing officers have questions, but no formal budget hearings are held. The first draft of the budget is sent to the President at a Staff Conference along with questions and recommendations of the financial staff; the Staff Conference discussions may include additional questioning of the department heads. In early December, the tentative budget is presented by the President to the Policy Committee which pays particular attention to the summary of income and expense. The Policy Committee then decides such matters as the size of the deficit to be tolerated, the limit to be placed on student financial aid and the overall gross budget. The President and staff again review the budget for modifications and a budget is presented to the Governing Boards in January or early

February. In mid-April the Policy Committee reviews the final recommended budget which is approved at the meeting of the Boards the following June.

The current status of budget control is best illustrated in Exhibit IV-B. This Exhibit, which shows the effectiveness of expenditure control, i.e., budget vs. actual expenses, for the last completed fiscal year, 1969-70, reveals the following:

— The actual excess of expenditures over revenues was 87.6 percent higher than "originally budgeted."

— Nine of the 13 categories of expense exceeded their budgeted limits.

— The largest percentage over-expenditures occurred in the categories of Activities Related to Instruction (33.8 percent) and Research and Special Programs (32.4 percent).

— Had the four categories showing an under-expenditure of the budget actually spent the amount authorized in the budget, the excess of expenditures over revenues would have been increased by \$84,471. This means that the excess of expenditures over revenues would have been 117.4 percent and the actual deficit would have exceeded \$616,000.

The College does not have a Purchasing Agent, although it has a low of the semblances of a central purchasing operation. Food purchasing is carefully controlled through the Purchasing Agent for the Dining Service. The Bookstore provides certain purchasing services for office supplies to departments of the College. However, most purchases are effected through petty cash accounts or on an individual departmental basis with the department selecting the item, vendor and price; the only control is that items costing over \$250 must have central approval.

In 1969-70, in the two categories of office and operating supplies (which excludes the purchase of books, teaching aids, computer supplies, publications and printing, and food) the College spent slightly over \$300,000, with \$238,000 of this amount being in the operating supplies category and about half of that being for the Grounds and Buildings Department. In addition, more than \$82,000 was spent for equipment. Exclusive of equipment purchases for the National Science Foundation Program, the largest purchasers were Athletics and Grounds and Buildings, these two departments accounting for about three-fifths of equipment purchases.

The Bookstore, located in Moulton Union, lost over \$8,000 in 1969-70.

WEAKNESSES IN ORGANIZATION

1. The Broad Powers Of The Treasurer Seriously Limit The Effectiveness And Accountability Of The Administrative Staff.

2. The Organization For Financial Management And Administration Has Serious Weaknesses. The following indicate the extent of the organizational weaknesses in financial management and administration:

a. No provision has been made for centralized purchasing.

b. Inadequate provision has been made for personnel administration by assigning it to an officer with many other responsibilities.

c. Important functions have been relegated to low levels of organization, such as the Grounds and Buildings Department.

d. No assignment of responsibility has been made for methods and procedures.

e. The assignment of responsibility for auxiliary enterprises is unclear and seemingly divided.

f. The Safety and Security function is buried in the Physical

Plant Department.

g. The Summer Program Coordinator, representing a minor responsibility, reports to a Vice President.

h. The assignment for non-student housing is unclear.

i. The assignment for Property Management has not been effectively made.

j. No one carries the responsibility for space inventory and management.

k. Custodial staffing appears to be excessive.

l. Professional staff assignments

EXHIBIT IV-B
EXPENDITURE CONTROL: BUDGET VS ACTUAL
1969-70

Category of Expense	Dollars		Per Cent Actual Over (Under) Budget
	Budget	Actual	
Instruction			
Activities Related to Instruction	\$1,458,300	\$1,468,419	0.7%
Student Services	418,900	560,355	33.8
Physical Education & Athletics	417,900	385,819	(5.3)
Public Exercises	292,700	313,305	7.0
General Institutional	41,100	46,368	7.0
Grounds & Buildings	335,000	344,580	2.9
Development & Alumni Activities	800,900	872,373	8.9
General Administration	407,400	367,680	(9.7)
Miscellaneous	281,750	308,497	5.7
Scholarships & Financial Aids	230,300	214,620	(6.8)
Research & Special Programs	778,500	771,510	(0.9)
Auxiliary Enterprises	520,000	688,226	32.4
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$5,993,450	\$7,381,068	53.2
Excess of Expenditure over Revenues	\$283,450	\$531,758	87.6%

All of the above factors indicate that a reorganization for financial management and administration is in order to correct the situations noted above and to free the Vice President for Administration and Finance for greater service to the President and the College in financial and administrative management planning, policy making and control.

3. Organizational Responsibility And Fiscal Authority And Accountability Are Separated As A General Rule. As part of the "common-law" system of administration prevalent at Bowdoin, many instances are found where administrative officers appear to have organizational responsibility, but do not review budgets or receive accounting reports for operations under their administrative jurisdiction. This factor undoubtedly contributes to the looseness of financial control and, in all probability, has cost the College money.

4. Administrative Responsibility For Planning Future Plant Development Is Not Clearly Assigned And The Process For The Evaluation Of Additional Space Needs Is Unsystematic. As the officials of Bowdoin already know, the College has an unusual amount of total square footage available for educational and related purposes. Some of these buildings are quite old, but most are of fairly recent vintage. There is a tendency to think of adding a new building when a new function is assumed rather than seriously investigating the possibilities for reassignment of space or remodeling. No one in the administration is clearly assigned the responsibility for the planning of future plant development and this, certainly, is a contributing factor to the tendency to think in terms of new buildings.

Some have assumed that the addition of women to the campus community automatically will require the building of new dormitories for women. Current experience across the country indicates that this would be an extremely risky venture. Such alternatives as leasing or giving land to an outside developer or taking over some of the fraternity houses on which the College now holds mortgages have not been explored seriously. It appears as though these fraternity houses soon will be the responsibility of the College and that the expense to maintain them will be considerable. This problem, also, has not been fully investigated.

It appears that it is time for the College to squarely face not only the capital, but also the operating costs of facilities and find ways to conserve resources. By more sophisticated management of existing space, to do otherwise is a luxury which cannot be afforded.

5. Grounds And Buildings Activities Appear Relatively Costly And There Is Some Evidence Of Mismanagement. It was not possible during the course of this study to make a thorough investigation of the Grounds and Buildings Department, but certain probes were made into the critical areas, revealing the following:

a. Custodial staffing appears to be excessive.

b. Professional staff assignments

non-custodial work.

h. The control of keys to campus facilities is weak. There is no key charge and only ineffective attempts to maintain control of the keys to campus buildings.

The above circumstances clearly indicate the need for thorough investigation of the Grounds and Buildings activities and the potential for substantial savings to the College through reductions in staff or improved control.

PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE

The Vice President, Administration And Finance, The Business Manager And The Superintendent Of Buildings And Grounds Should Participate In The Process For Evaluation Of Additional Space Needs, New Building Planning And Major Renovations And Alterations.

Based upon a general inspection of College facilities, it should be unnecessary for the College to build new buildings for many years to come. Most of the work should consist of alteration and renovation of existing space which can be accomplished far more cheaply, faster and at less cost than new construction. It may be necessary to employ an architect on the staff of the Grounds and Buildings Department, but this decision should await the results of a complete review of this department as subsequently recommended.

Under these arrangements, the College is recognizing in advance the continuing need to renew, remodel and renovate the campus and its responsibility to pay for as much of this as possible out of current income.

Soon many of the newer buildings at the College will require special attention, so now is the time to begin setting aside funds to deal with these future needs.

College Responds Cautiously

By DAVID COLE

"While it is useful to isolate management for the purpose of analysis, one must remember that management does not operate in a vacuum."

This statement by President Howell is representative of Bowdoin's rather cautious, even defensive response to the section of the report dealing with the financial management and administration of the College. While the report indicates that what it calls Bowdoin's "common law" system of administration is wasteful and inefficient, the President feels that it is more personal and certainly as efficient as the proposed alternative. "I am opposed to needless expansion of the administration and the creation of a bureaucracy that will limit our capacity to be a personalized institution." By placing undue emphasis on managerial efficiency, Howell fears the President will become too isolated from the College.

Walcott H. Hokanson, Vice President of Administration and Finance, is the individual most particularly concerned with the area discussed in this section of the report. He echoes Howell's sentiments. The President's position, said Hokanson, was worked out in consultation with members of his staff, and "That's where we stand now." Hokanson and Hokanson agree, for instance, that the survey misconceives the position of the Treasurer, a post severely criticized by the report.

Hokanson met Tuesday morning with his staff and now plans to recommend that "about 50%" of the proposed reorganization be implemented. He would not elaborate then.

The report uses its harshest words for the two surveyed departments. Although the study

of this department was rather superficial, the report recommends a further study be made — the report nonetheless suggests that Grounds and Buildings is guilty of poor planning, overstaffing and general mismanagement. Hokanson protests that the report cites no evidence of this mismanagement. He notes that the growth of the College has placed a rapidly growing burden on the department and that, under the circumstances, Grounds and Buildings is going rather well. As for further investigation: "You can spend money on surveys forever." John Brush, Superintendent of the department, had not seen the report and preferred to withhold comment.

In some respects, it would seem that the survey was rather cursory, and the College asserts the misunderstandings of Bowdoin's goals and concepts appear frequently. Harry Warren, Director of the Union and also of the Summer Program claimed that "The only time I saw one of these people involved in the report, he came in here, had a cup of coffee, talked over past experiences, walked through the bookstore and left."

Still, the report has valid points. Few students would agree that Grounds and Buildings has been particularly efficient: most of Baxter House is still without locks. And the College has already begun to implement certain changes: two students now work part-time in the bookstore. But Howell's original comment is well taken. He and his administration are already pretty remote from College life, and further institutionalization of management would only serve to make Bowdoin's administration, though perhaps less muddled, even less human than it is now.

Text of Management Report: Student Life

This chapter reviews the organization for academic administration and student life, faculty and curriculum, academic space utilization, library operations, the Computing Center, admissions and student aid, athletics, health services and student housing.

FACULTY AND CURRICULUM

At the present time, there are 106 full-time faculty members, five part-time, plus five teaching fellows. The faculty have agreed to no net new increases in faculty while the enrollment is increased with the addition of women students.

During the fall semesters of 1965 through 1970, the total number of course sections has increased from 199 to 215, an increase of eight percent in five years.

Seventy-one percent of the sections enroll 20 students or less. The largest numerical increase in class sections has occurred in those enrolling five or less students.

Of Bowdoin's 21 academic departments, only eight graduate 10 or more students each year, the average number of students graduated by all departments in the College. These departments are (with their 1970 degrees by major): Government (35); Biology (33); History (21); Chemistry (13); Economics and English (14 each); Physics (12); Psychology (10).

The remaining 13 departments graduate fewer students than the College average. Greek and Russian have had one major in the last ten years; Classics has seen nine.

ACADEMIC SPACE UTILIZATION

Utilization of academic space is described in this report in percentages for room utilization, and for student-station utilization. Room utilization is the percentage of total possible weekly class periods (40 per week) that the classroom is actually used, and student-station utilization is the percentage of the capacity being used when the room is actually occupied. The College has 40 classrooms located in 14 buildings. Classroom capacity ranges from 12 to 210. Sixty-five percent of the classrooms seat 30 students or less, and Bowdoin has eight classrooms, 20 percent of the total, which seat 61 or more students. Average percent room utilization is 31 percent based on a 40-hour week. Percent student-station utilization averages 17 percent. These data compare with normal standards for percent room utilization of 60 percent and of student-station utilization of 80 percent for classrooms.

LIBRARY AND COMPUTER

Bowdoin's Hawthorne-Longfellow Library, with over 440,000 volumes, is strong in all areas covered by the curriculum plus special collections of reference facilities. A comparison of its holdings and practices with other small colleges with large libraries reveals:

1. Bowdoin ranks at the top in terms of library holdings per student for small colleges. While Wellesley, Wesleyan, Trinity and Smith have libraries larger than Bowdoin, these are larger institutions.
2. Bowdoin has 1,000 volumes per student, more than any other small college in the nation.
3. Bowdoin is acquiring volumes at twice the rate of other small colleges. Bowdoin continues to acquire volumes at the rate of 14-15,000 a year.
4. Other small colleges are adding microtext and other micro material faster than Bowdoin. What is perhaps most striking is the additions being made by other

libraries in the microtext and microfilm areas. Here Bowdoin's acquisition rate (8,379 last year) is especially dismal and it would appear that most of its effort is going into books in contrast to additions in the technological areas.

5. Bowdoin has a large staff involved in changing to the Library of Congress system. Reduction of personnel will be possible when this job is completed in two years.

6. There are quite a few special collections. There are some 20,000 volumes not in the library but located at math, chemistry, biology, art, music and physics where separate small libraries are maintained.

The costs for the library are projected to have gone up 460 percent by 1975, salaries may go up nearly 630 percent. This is an area where savings may be possible. Ever since the new library was acquired its expenditures have ranged around five to six percent of total expenditures. Its cost per student ranks it third in the nation for small colleges.

In the fall of 1964, the College established a Computing Center with an IBM 1620 computer. In January 1970, a Digital Equipment Corporation PDP-10 time-sharing system became operational.

It is encouraging to note that the outside users, who must pay for the services, showing the greatest percent increases in the growth of computer usage. Most of the instructional use is by the Department of Mathematics.

ADMISSIONS

The Director of Admission and his staff are currently the responsibility of the Dean of the College. The admissions program at Bowdoin College has been very successful in attracting candidates for admission. The advent of education and the widely publicized intention to view with less rigidity College Board exams, has made Bowdoin tops in the annual application sweepstakes. There were approximately 10 applications for each of the 320 places in the class entering in 1971.

The admissions program at the College has become very expensive. With a budget in excess of \$130,000, each student in an entering class is recruited at a cost averaging about \$400. Ten years ago it was possible to admit a class for about \$100 per enrollee.

The admissions director is looking for some new priority directions for his operation. The College has always placed great stress on admitting students from Maine, and the College usually runs about 20 percent Maine residents in each class. These are mostly student aid candidates. Now that the College has a comparatively high goal with respect to minorities, especially blacks, the problem becomes more complicated. Not only does this demand more staff for recruitment, guidance, etc., but a very heavy strain is put on the resources of the College. It also puts a tremendous burden on the College to come up with funds and there may need to be some readjustment of priorities.

The Director of Student Aid predicts a continuing need for unrestricted funds if the College is to maintain support for minority students. A decision to reduce the number of scholarship recipients in the total student body would ease the situation.

Scholarships and other aids have grown faster than any other major expenditure category. The 20-year growth has been over 1,000 percent; the 10-year growth, 355 percent.

INFIRMARY

The Infirmary operation and health insurance costs over \$140,000 per year. Between September 1969 and June 1970, there were nearly 11,000 recorded

treatments and visits at the Infirmary.

A substantial amount of the work of the Infirmary is in connection with sports-related injuries and problems because of the large commitment to athletics at Bowdoin. Dr. Hanley, who is the doctor for the athletic teams, estimates that 60 to 70 percent of the requirements placed on the student health service are related to athletics.

Clearly the advent of women at Bowdoin will increase the burden on the greater Brunswick area.

The greater Brunswick area seems to be well supplied at this time with hospital beds and it does raise the question as to whether the College needs to continue to provide the elaborate services that are now available, especially on a 24-hour-a-day in-patient basis.

There is some duplication of physical therapy equipment and services between the infirmary and the athletic department.

ATHLETICS

Bowdoin College has a wide-ranging athletic program and a very substantial physical plant and staff to support it.

Up until a year ago there was a large physical education program with a two-year requirement. The present staff was built to handle both physical education and athletics. Now that physical education is no longer in the picture, most of the staff time is devoted to inter-collegiate athletics. The coaches are not involved in the intramural program.

Income from admissions is produced by football; basketball and hockey. However, no sport supports its own costs. Total athletic income estimated for 1971-72 of \$32,000 is offset by an estimated department expense of \$350,680. This figure does not include any estimate of maintenance costs or of an allowance for depreciation of the plant or of costs in other areas of the College's operations (health services) which could be attributed to the athletic program.

The physical plant in the athletic picture is tremendous. A separate analysis prepared for us by the Comptroller for 1969-70 indicates a minimum of \$113,800 for buildings and grounds maintenance.

Whether Bowdoin needs to maintain this large a program is open to real question.

Roughly 40 percent of the students in sports are multiple participants. This suggests that certain sports might be dropped with a large number of students still able to participate.

STUDENT HOUSING

The seven dormitories house 63 percent of the student body. The remainder of the student body is housed off campus.

The operation of the seven dormitories, an income-producing activity at most colleges, will result in a loss for the current year of \$18,137. This same general pattern of losses has been true for the last five years.

The Senior Center has been the biggest money loser over the last five years.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Organization For Academic Administration Should Be Revised And Strengthened. Under this concept all activities associated with the in class and out-of-class life of the students are united under the primary line of authority of the College. The functions of the present Librarian and of the Director of the Computing Center would remain as at present. However, the functions of the Dean of the College and of the Dean of Students would be rearranged and a concept of academic divisions is introduced.

The Dean of Students, with the aid of the Assistant Dean of Students, would be responsible

for student activities, the Moulton Union, the Afro-American Center, the Senior Center, student counseling and placement and student housing. He also would continue to teach, as at present.

The responsibilities of these officers as delineated above would carry with them fiscal authority and accountability for the operations under their charge.

For planning and control purposes, the concept of three academic divisions is introduced to replace the 21 academic departments now existing.

The divisional concept will reduce the span of control of the Executive Vice President and Provost, thus freeing valuable time for planning and managerial activities.

2. The Financial Authority Of The Proposed Executive Vice President And Provost Should Be Clarified.

3. The Trend Towards Smaller Class Sections Should Be Watched Carefully And Unproductive Courses And Departments Discontinued. Courses which are "nice to have", but not educationally productive should be discontinued. Those departments graduating fewer than 8-10 students per year should be carefully reviewed and, if found unnecessary to the educational program, discontinued and the staff terminated.

4. Clerical Staffing In Academic Departments Should Be Reduced And More Carefully Controlled. The clerical staffing in the departments of Economics, Geology, History, Philosophy, Physics and Sociology should be cut back to a 40-week per year basis. The arrangement with the Sills Hall secretary should be similarly reduced.

5. It is recommended that a room utilization standard of 60 percent for classrooms and 50 percent for laboratories be established. Similarly, student-station utilization standards of 75 percent in rooms up to 60 in capacity and 50 percent in rooms over 60 in capacity also should be adopted as guides. In the case of laboratories, every attempt should be made to schedule laboratories 20 hours per week at 80 percent student-station use.

6. Room Sizes Should Be Coordinated With Section Sizes.

7. Classrooms And Laboratories Should Be Scheduled For Both Morning And Afternoon Use.

8. A Descriptive Inventory Of All Teaching Space Should Be Maintained.

9. No New Academic Building Should Be Undertaken During The Next Ten Years.

10. Major Attention Should Be Given To Reducing The Cost Of The Library. Bowdoin now should put its emphasis in acquisitions in the area of micro materials which are much less costly. We estimate at this time the College might save between \$20,000 and \$50,000 per year in the library area.

11. An Administrative Systems Programmer Should Be Added To The Staff Of The Computing Center.

12. Administrative Use Of The Computer Should Stress Its Capabilities As A Management Tool.

13. Admissions Expenditures Should Be Held Constant For The Next Three Years.

14. Reductions In Student Aid Should Not Be Made Unless There Is A Change In The Policies Related To Minority Students And Maine Residents.

15. Expansion Of Student Aid Endowment Should Be A High Priority. In any future capital drives, Bowdoin should put highest priority on the raising of endowed funds for student assistance.

16. The Number Of Varsity Teams Should Be Cut In Half. We suggest continuation of football, hockey, basketball, swimming, track, cross country and tennis.

17. The Athletic Department Staff Should Be Reduced To Seven Members.

18. The College Should Develop A Strong Intramural Program. Sports dropped from intercollegiate competition could be added to the intramural program.

19. The Program Of Student Health Services Should Be Reorganized To Reflect The Reduced Emphasis On Athletics And The Availability Of Other Services In The Brunswick Area.

20. Responsibility For Dormitory Operations Should Be Assigned To The Dean Of Students.

In addition, the following recommendations are offered affecting dormitory operations:

a. A critical review should be made of custodial staffing in all dormitories, and especially in the Senior Center.

b. The provision of laundry services as part of the dormitory contract should be discontinued.

c. The women exchange students now housed in Burnett House should be transferred to the Senior Center. This will have the effect of releasing one full-time security man assigned to approximately 25 women in that building and would release the building for other use, such as a "home" for the Art Department.

Howell Defends Policy

By RICHARD PATARD

We begin to see what President Howell meant in this year's convocation address by reducing the College's functions to more purely academic ones; but while the President advances the boldly antiquated proposition that Bowdoin remains above all an academic institution, the report considers us foremost a financial one. Nowhere is this shown more clearly than in the section of the report dealing with student life, where the report often advocates changes on a purely organizational rationale without realizing the potential repercussions on student life.

Throughout President Howell's review of the report a vaguely defensive strain sounds loudly. With abrupt brevity the report's factual errors are catalogued throughout three pages by his staff. An old Bowdoin sports player himself, Pres. Howell is at pains for example to report that the athletic department income grosses \$60,000, not \$32,000; he points out that our library actually is largely done switching to the Library of Congress system;

that our financial staff has been halved since our last fund campaign. Nowhere is this defense more dogged than in the critique of the report's student life section. In fact, the proposal that we have some elaborate schedule of rationing classroom space is dismissed as ridiculous, unnecessary and costly. But the real gem, is his preciously terse reaction to the report's recommendation that financial aid be allotted a high priority: "It has been."

Nevertheless, we cannot but sympathize with the President's implicit effort to resist the psychology of the report, which considers Bowdoin from an exclusively organizational and financial perspective and completely dehumanizes students. Above all, it should be noted that the permanent reduction of the student/faculty ratio is accepted by the President and faculty, and lauded by the report: a sacrifice of academic quality at the College's core. It is exactly such sacrifice of essential academic priorities that the President's convocation rhetoric seemed to deplore and wish to avoid.

Text Of Management Report: Funds And Organization

OBSERVATIONS

The following observations have been reached after study of the Development, public and alumni relations and publications activities of the College.

ALUMNI FUND SUCCESSFUL

The long-established Alumni Fund should be considered as successful by almost any measure which might be applied to it. A relatively high percentage of alumni are giving to the Fund; the average gift per alumnus exceeds \$100 per year and appears to be increasing; the Fund consistently produces a substantial sum each year; relative to the results of other prestigious institutions, the results of the Alumni Fund are commendable by almost any measure of performance. There are several keys to the apparent successful operation of the Alumni Fund including: (1) the establishment of an annual fund goal, (2) the specific administrative assignment of the Fund to a single individual, (3) constant effort to evaluate the success of the Fund through objective measures of historical performance and of relative performance when compared to similar activities at other schools and (4) careful, professional and sophisticated attention to the organization and administration of the Fund. These principles, which have been applied so effectively to the Alumni Fund, are a credit to the College and could serve as guiding principles for other development and public relations activities.

YEARLY PLANNING NEEDED

The Vice President for Development, who has clear responsibility for directing the staff effort for development and public relations activities, does not have a plan of work for each year which clearly defines the tasks to be accomplished. Part of this stems from the lack of an overall planning system and of goals and objectives for the College which, in itself, makes it difficult for the Vice President for Development to effect such a plan. However, particularly for developmental matters, the absence of a yearly plan makes it difficult to measure what has been accomplished, except as noted above, in the case of the Alumni Fund. It is also difficult to judge, without a clear operating plan, whether the most important work has been accomplished and whether the priorities in College development and public relations are correct. There is a tendency to operate on a "hot project" basis and to devote large amounts of time to small or peripheral projects while the major activities take a back seat. For example, one staff member is devoting a large portion of his time to becoming familiar with deferred giving although he has no assigned responsibility for such work. Large amounts of time are devoted to writing proposals which will result in small sums.

FUND-RAISING GOALS

NEEDED

An unspecified goal of "more money" is insufficient to guide or measure the progress of fund-raising activities. No specific measuring device exists with which to evaluate the work of the Central Development Office. Fund goals by source of funds, by type of gift or for each individual working in fund raising are non-existent. Without clearly established goals, the College has done surprisingly well in fund raising in-between major campaigns. To continue without goals would reflect poorly on the results of future fund-raising efforts and make it virtually impossible to effectively evaluate results obtained from the resources committed to fund-raising activities.

FUND-RAISING NEEDS COORDINATION

Again with the exception of the Alumni Fund, the professional members of the Central Office of Development staff do not have clearly assigned fund-raising responsibilities. Each seems to operate on a project basis with these projects assigned by the Vice President for Development on the basis of individual time available, previous experience and general interest in the work. More than one of the Assistants to the Vice President does preliminary research, or writes proposals, or enters into deferred giving or works on bequests or some other element of the fund-raising activities. Some of these staff members expressed the desire to have more specific assignments and objectives and a greater role clarification. The lack of clear division of work assignments leads to duplication of effort and further complicates the evaluation of total work performed and of individual performance.

DEVELOPMENT OFFICE

OVERSTAFFED

Bowdoin appears to function extremely well when organized for a major development campaign, but to continue the same level of staffing between campaigns with less productivity. The result is, at this time, overstaffing for fund-raising activities and a tendency on the part of the staff to produce "make work" projects. The results of this practice are high unit costs of fund raising, reduced staff morale and disproportionate allocation of College resources between major campaigns.

EXCESSIVE

PUBLICATIONS

When all expenditures are considered, Bowdoin appears to be spending a very large sum on telling its story. Exclusive of individual news releases, between 25 and 35 different publications are put out each year by the College. These range from the College Bulletin and the Alumnus, which are major publication efforts, to such things as the Bowdoin Fathers Association Calendar, the listing of speakers to appear at the Senior Center, Music Department publications, a brochure for the Public Affairs Research Center, various sports programs, the Whispering Pines, museum catalogs and the like. Due to the number of publications, their low volume, the College's geographical inaccessibility to printers having technologically advanced production facilities, plus related factors, these publication efforts are produced at high unit costs. The College Editor, in fact, does not have effective control over all College publications; exclusive of the publications of offices outside the Development Division, four individuals reporting to the Vice President for Development have publications responsibilities: The Director of the News Services, the College Editor, the Editor of the Alumnus and the Secretary of the Alumni Fund. The degree of coordination among these individuals is insufficient to the resources being expended. The fact that the News Service is located at some distance from the other publications activities further complicates the problem.

ALUMNI HOUSE

UNDERUTILIZED

At the present time the Alumni House is used only once or twice each week. It is axiomatic that the alumni spirit is instilled while the student is an undergraduate and that greater contacts between the alumni organization and the undergraduate student body help to produce this spirit. Failure to utilize the Alumni House for undergraduate functions, for meetings of alumni and undergraduates and other

activities which would bring greater contact between the undergraduate student body and the alumni have not been explored. Failure to do so represents the underutilization of an asset which could pay dividends in the immediate and long-range effectiveness of the program.

Assignment of custodial personnel according to need	\$ 40,000
Reduction of overtime	74,000
Academic clerical staffing reductions	4,300
Library (staffing and acquisition)	50,000
Admissions	4,000
Athletics - team costs	30,000
salary and other	75,000
Health Services reduction	28,000
Leasing of new building	18,000
Miscellaneous dormitory arrangements	18,000
Bookstore	15,000
Development Office	32,000
Editorial	20,000
Total Savings:	\$408,300

Projected Savings Through Implementation of Reorganization Proposals.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are offered to improve the fund-raising, public and alumni relations and publications activities of the College.

REORGANIZATION PROPOSED

The Vice President for Development would have one Administrative Assistant who would be responsible for conducting basic research for the Vice President, or for any of the principal officers of the Development Division, supervision of the central development office, maintenance of reports, and the conduct of small projects not specifically assigned to one of the principal officers of the Division. The Director of Development would be responsible to the Vice President for Development for all fund-raising activities exclusive of the Alumni Fund. It is proposed that there be an Assistant Director for Deferred Giving and, during the conduct of a major campaign, an Assistant Director for the Capital Fund.

The Secretary of the Alumni Fund would continue to report to the Vice President, as at present, but would take on the additional responsibility for coordinating the activities of an Alumni Field Secretary, a position which in substance encompasses the present activities of the Alumni Secretary.

The College Editor would continue his present responsibilities, but would have clear authority over the Editor of the Alumnus and, as subsequently explained, would play a more important role in coordinating and directing all official publications of the College.

The Director of News Services would continue to report to the Vice President, as at present, but, as will be seen, would be brought into closer coordination with the College Editor and the rest of the Development staff.

Unless and until a Capital Fund Drive is mounted, the staff of the Development Division should be reduced by two professional staff members (one of the present Assistants to the Vice President and the Assistant Director of the News Service) and three full-time clerical staff (two in the present Central Office of Development and one in the News Service) for a total annual payroll savings of approximately \$32,000.

If and when the College enters into a Capital Fund drive, additional staff should be added for purposes of that drive and, upon its completion, this staff should be terminated.

The adoption of the above recommendations, in addition to saving the College approximately \$32,000 in payroll costs plus the associated expense, will free the Vice President for his more important planning and managerial functions and key fund-raising contacts, bring together like activities for closer coordination control and provide for the more effective assignment

of responsibility and measurement of results.

VICE PRESIDENT: EXPANDED ROLE

It is recommended that the Development Office be budgeted in the same manner as all other activities of the College. For this

lead in collaborating with the Director of News Services in the development of an annual publications program for review by the Vice President for Development and his subsequent recommendation to the President. This program should be designed to:

— eliminate or combine publications of marginal value to the College.

— effect greater cross-utilization of staff between the Offices of the College Editor and the Director of News Services.

— maximize the support of publications to the academic program and to the fund-raising and alumni activities of the Development Office, and

— effect greater fiscal and editorial control over publications.

It is further recommended that the College Editor no longer edit books, that greater effort be made to find other printers with increased technical capabilities over those now used, that greater use be made of students in the production of creative photography and art work for publications and that the College move, insofar as possible, to reduce high unit costs by increasing volume on fewer publications.

ALUMNI HOUSE

The Alumni House represents an asset which has not been effectively utilized to strengthen relationships between students and alumni. It is recommended that the proposed Alumni Field Secretary, who should have responsibility for supervision of the Alumni House, develop programs for greater utilization of this facility, which would bring students and alumni into contact on the campus with increased frequency. It should not be necessary to increase the staff in the Alumni House or the budget of the Development Division to accomplish this objective, which should obtain for the College both immediate and long-term gains in the relationships of students and alumni and in the relationship of these students to the College when they leave the campus and themselves become alumni.

"Not . . . The Best Solutions"

By MARK SILVERSTEIN

In its observations and recommendations on fund raising and administrative organization the Report of the Academy for Educational Development called for: a redefinition of the responsibilities of the Vice President for Administration and Finance, the Assistant to the President, and the College Editor; a reorganization of public relations activities; a consolidation of News Service and College publications having "marginal value;" the utilization of the Alumni House for Alumni-student contacts; yearly planning of fund raising and public relations goals.

A commentary on the Report by President Roger Howell entitled "Some Errors of Concept" listed several criticisms of the recommendations it offered. As regards the savings projected by the Report, Howell wrote, "This listing is misleading, at least to the extent that it does not also indicate increases in expense which would be involved in implementing many of the recommendations."

In a memorandum to the Members of the Committee on Policy the President considered other recommendations and listed the following reactions:

"The structure and procedures of operation of Bowdoin's Governing Boards are complex. As relatively new President, I agree that some clarification of

responsibilities and principles of operation is desirable."

"(The recommendations on administrative reorganization) spotlight some real and significant problems . . . However the recommendations . . . do not seem to me to provide the best solutions . . . and (I) am continuing discussions with my staff officers on these points. I do feel strongly that AED has greatly overemphasized the complexity of institutional planning in a college like Bowdoin."

"... Were the Treasurer to be operating the way the AED report implies, we would probably have a problem. In fact, he does not operate that way."

"(A revised organization for development and public relations activities) is under continuing study . . . I expect we will implement some of the recommendations in this area and not others. For example, it would be foolhardy to saddle the Secretary of the Alumni Fund with responsibility for the Alumni Secretary. This would only guarantee a less effective effort on the Alumni Fund."

"It is likely that a cut-back in staffing of the News Service will be made."

"... I and my staff can thus far think of no worthwhile additional programs for work of the Alumni House that would produce results commensurate with increased costs."



Indian peasants from the North suspiciously eyeing a foreign photographer.

India Slides Portray Color, People, Poverty

by EVELYN MILLER

Members of the Bowdoin community were introduced to India, her color, bleakness, poverty, and her people in "Portrait of India", an essay in colored slides presented by Matt Hunter, Tuesday evening, in the Senior Center. Matt, a senior, spent last summer in India, gathering material for independent study projects in religion and art. Participating in the Experiment in International Living, he travelled from Bombay, northeast to Kashmir and back.

With classical Indian music in the background, Matt offered few comments on the slides. Instead, he allowed "Portrait of India" to speak for itself, and gave the viewers a chance to study and appreciate each slide.

The audience could relax and savor the color, the contrast, and the facial expressions before them. Brown and greyish-white dominated in the shots of the

streets, the thin dark people of Benares sitting on the steps of low white-washed buildings. Street vendors of various ages sat behind their wooden bowls of green vegetables, and bicycle-driven taxis seemed to whiz by. The expressions on the faces of the adults were passive, but the children, innocent and suspicious, frowned at the foreigner with the camera who was taking their picture. The poverty of the people was striking; there were many thin people and one noticed no fancy embroidered Indian shirts, now so popular in America.

In contrast to the bleakness of the city was the lush green of the countryside. Some slides depicted whole vistas of greenery, while another brought one "inch-close" to a brilliant pink lotus blossom.

Again one returned to the city, this time to be crowded streets of Bombay, where automobiles replaced some of the bicycle-driven taxis. In the red

light district, prostitutes in brightly colored clothing lounged in the whitewashed doorways of the cubicles where they earned their living.

It was evident that religion played a large part in the lives of the Indian people. One saw many people, some with religious marks on their foreheads, or dressed in clothing peculiar to their religious sect, going on pilgrimages or to their temple for Krishna's birthday. Many carried very British black umbrellas and wore plastic sandals, for it was monsoon season.

Because there was minimal commentary and because the slides were excellent, the audience could view the production as art instead of just a bunch of pictures taken by a tourist. The editing, arrangement and quality of the slides, set against the melody of the sitar and drums, truly made the production, in an artistic sense, a portrait of India.

Guest Column

Democrats Dawdling

by MIRANDA SPIVACK

The Democrats are going to do it again. They are almost assuring Nixon of re-election in the same manner that they granted him the presidency in 1968. One would think that the Democratic party would learn from experience, or that the leadership might realize that history repeats itself, or that any cliché along those lines might occur to them. Unfortunately the answer is none of the above.

In an apparent effort to revive some of the mod-lib (moderate liberalism, sometimes viewed as related to rad-lib—remember that one?) factions of the Democratic party, the party leaders seem to be instead widening the crevice between these two elements of the party. The mod-libs will become mad liberals, the rad-libs will turn into rat libs and not vote (again). A pre-convention dispute came to a head last week in the form of a rift between the so-called reform element of the party and the old guard concerning the choice of a temporary chairman of the Credentials Committee for next year's convention. According to an article in the New York Times of October 9, written by R. W. Apple Jr., this is an important position and was a very significant battle, but as is often the case, the reporter either didn't understand this overwhelming significance, didn't bother to find it out, or perhaps even thought the significance to be self-evident. The Times is big on letting the reader puzzle the pieces together. However if we do take the word of the Times and realize that we are missing at least 75% of the story, then we can at least be satisfied that something was amiss in the upper echelon of the Democratic National Committee last week.

Unfortunately the problems do not lie only with the Committee, but also with the general liberal "leadership" e.g. the press, broadcast journalists and the lesser party notables. They keep telling themselves (and us) that it's all over for Nixon; that there

is no question about the fact that he is a one-term president. Some have even gone so far as to say that there will be no more two-term presidencies in this century. This is a bit more cautious only in that it does not rule out the possibility that some of these hypothetical single terms might belong to a Democrat. It is as if the liberals are aching for a historical justification for their feelings. Except for Lyndon Johnson, who was a special case, the liberals have nothing to go on except wishful thinking.

The problem with this kind of talk is that it is incredibly and terrifyingly inbred. Many people in this group, which comprises only a minute fraction of the voting population, are getting very excited because they have heard so many times and from so many different quarters (so they think) that Nixon is through. What they don't realize is that they are essentially talking to themselves. Even though they may change physical location, the faces are essentially the same.

If the Democrats, assuming that they will provide the only feasible alternative to Nixon, would stop stabbing each other and eliminate the attitude expounded by Richard Strout of the New Republic, who has long played the role of self-appointed spokesman for liberal confusion, the party might be able to pull itself together. (Strout has recently taken the line that we all loved Hubert and that he wouldn't have messed things up as much etc., etc., etc.) But as things look now, the Democrats are wallowing in their misery and almost masochistically enjoying being out of power, because there is a very definite someone to act as the brunt of Democratic anger. But if this isn't the case, then it is time to stop the virtuous "I told you so attitude," perpetuated by the very people who created the atmosphere for the Catastrophe of 1968. It is time to get on to the business of planning a systematic Republican defeat.

Water, Water Everywhere . . . And Not A Drop To Sleep On?

by MARK SILVERSTEIN

Water beds—the latest thing in expensive but popular somniferous furniture—are a no-no on this campus according to the Office of the Dean of Students. The decree came in the form of a terse forty-nine word memorandum dated October 13, which read:

NOTICE

BECAUSE OF THE POTENTIAL DAMAGE TO BUILDINGS AND FURNISHINGS, WATER BEDS CANNOT BE USED IN COLLEGE RESIDENCES. STUDENTS WHO HAVE INSTALLED WATER BEDS IN THEIR ROOMS SHOULD REMOVE THEM RIGHT AWAY. GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS WILL STORE ANY DISMANTLED WATER BED AND REPLACE IT WITH A REGULAR DORMITORY BED.

Assistant Dean of Students Ashley Streetman explained that the administration feels the water beds "represent a potential danger . . . not so much the weight as the possibility of the water causing damage to the floor and the ceiling below if it should get out of its container."

Streetman stated that the bed ban was not arbitrary and that Dean of Students Paul Nyhus had consulted with officials from other colleges about the matter. These officials, including several at Amherst, all opposed the presence of water beds in dormitories.

"Not all water beds are the same," commented Streetman. "There are varying degrees of

safety . . . instead of getting into hassles over which one is safer . . . we thought it better to ban all of them."

Most of all, the administration fears the possibility of pranks involving the water beds. "Someone might puncture one of the beds," said Streetman. "We have been known to have water fights in Hyde, for example, from time to time."

Grid Tarbell, a sophomore at PSI U, estimates that there are approximately ten or twenty beds on campus. "That includes eight in the PSI U house, seven in the Beta house, four in the Senior Center . . ."

"They kicked me out of the dorm the first week," Tarbell noted. The enterprising water bed czar added that several persons are seeking clarifications on water bed policy from Dean Nyhus. "Somebody here who has a water bed" has an appointment with Dean Nyhus next Wednesday.

Tarbell argued that water beds are not safety hazards if they are properly constructed. "If the bed frame and safety liner are properly constructed, any threat of puncture is no danger. The water will escape into the liner and form a sort of swimming pool."

And furthermore, he added, the University of Pennsylvania allows water beds in dormitories if a proper liner and frame are installed. "If it's a question of water damage then we have to convince the administration that the frame and liner will make them safe."



The Second Annual 'Orient' Gourmet Guide To Brunswick

by FRED CUSICK

(Reviewer's note: The reader should bear in mind that the column below was written by a student whose taste buds have been all but extinguished by three years of Bowdoin dining, and who still occasionally indulges his secret passion for mayonnaise sandwiches.

Because of time, money, and stomach problems, I was unable to review all of the eating places in Brunswick. In cases where I found no substantial change in the quality of food or service (McDONALD'S, BILL'S, KENTUCKY FRIED CHICKEN) I have reprinted the remarks I made last year.

The eating places mentioned below are rated on a four star scale: * acceptable, ** fair, *** good, and **** excellent.)

PRE-FAB FOOD

GRANT'S BRADFORD ROOM out at Cook's Corner will give you a breakfast, lunch, or dinner that is comparable to (but not better than) what the Moulton Union has to offer. The prices are slightly higher at the Bradford Room, but the Bradford is considerably cleaner than the Union. Minus *

McDONALD'S: What can one say about McDonald's, except that it's one of the ugliest sites on the roadway. Just a glimpse of the "Golden Arches" turns my stomach. The decor of McDonald's is red, white, and blue and the employees are dressed in pseudo-military style. It's enough to turn you off even before you eat the food. Minus *

KENTUCKY FRIED CHICKEN: The Colonel's bewiskered mug is all over the place. The chicken is better than the rubbery stuff the Union serves. What caught my eye was a diploma on the wall which stated that ————— "Has undergone the prescribed courses in merchandising, management,

training and supervision of personnel, accounting, advertising and promotion, sanitation, and the secret cooking process recognized by U.S. Patent 3,245,000. That sort of thing gives you confidence. Minus *

HOWARD JOHNSON'S: Hodo's presents a problem to the would be food reviewer. It's almost un-American to say anything critical about it. People go there because they are sure of getting eatable, relatively tasty American food. There are "good" Howard Johnson's and there are "bad" Howard Johnson's (The worst tend to be along major highways.), but no Howard Johnson's is really bad.

The Brunswick Howard Johnson's is pretty good. I say this despite the nameless bit of crud I found encased in the ice cube of my Hodo cola. Plus **

NEWBERRY'S WEATHERVANE RESTAURANT: From the "Tempting Dinner Steak" to the "Golden Brown Filet of Fish Dinner," to the "Burger Deluxe Special," the food at the Weathervane is unappetizing. Minus *

CLASS PLACES

CLARE'S RESTAURANT: The prices are a little high for what they're serving you, but the Muzak is pleasant and the clientele — Bowdoin faculty and the better-heeled members of the Brunswick plutocracy — give the place a little class. Plus **

SENIOR CENTER DINING ROOM: Without question one of the best places to eat in Brunswick. The food is excellent, despite a lamentable tendency to serve pork and an occasional attack of liver.

The service tends to be slow and the waiters often forget to set enough tables, but these defects are more than made up for by the humorous floor show that the staff puts on almost every day; dropping plates; singing "Happy Birthday," shouting "HOME MADE!" at the people in line. Plus ****

NEW MEADOWS INN: My critical faculties were anesthetized by a martini. I remember a large room with a somewhat nautical air. My french fries came late and were slightly singed. The bill was pretty high. I think the place is on the Bath road. Plus **

CHUCKWAGON: The Chuckwagon has slipped a bit as far as service goes, but the steaks are still excellent and relatively cheap. Plus **

MISCELLANEOUS

NORWAGO DINER: The Norwago is a small pillbox-like structure that's on your right as you come into Brunswick from the Maine Turnpike. It used to be the only spot in Brunswick that was open all night long. Bowdoin students and truckdrivers mixed there. The truckdrivers are still there.

The Norwago serves a rather spicy hamburger dish called a "pepperburger" that has left a lasting impression on my stomach and soul. Minus **

BOWDOIN HOTEL COFFEE SHOP: Still the best peanut butter and bacon sandwich in town. Minus *

DUNKIN' DONUTS and SPUDNUTS: Of the two, I prefer Spudnuts. It's more sincere, and its donuts are not as fossilized as the "Fresh Every Four Hours" confections of Dunkin'. Dunkin': Plus **; Spudnut: Plus ***

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MOULTON UNION DINING ROOM: The Union gets smellier and more crowded as time goes by. The College seems to be unwilling to do anything about these conditions. I don't know what can be done about this situation. Perhaps a large scale food riot would help. Minus ****

FOUNTAIN



Clayton/Orient

The Orient wishes to apologize for an error in last week's faculty meeting article. Professor Dane has no objections to Newman Center blanketing appropriations.

The John Fitzgerald Kennedy School of Government

of Harvard University announces a new graduate program in Public Policy. Ph.D., Master's or joint Master's/professional school degrees offered. Applicants should be interested in policy analysis and be at ease in both the world of words and the world of numbers. Write Dean Harry Weiner, Littauer Center, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138 for catalog and application.

We would hope that some qualified Bowdoin students might wish to apply.

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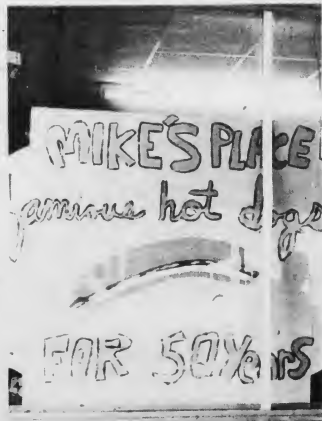


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Trials And Tribs In Tights

By EVELYN MILLER

Have you ever wondered what goes on in Sargent Gym behind the closed doors ominously marked "no spectators" every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday afternoon? On these afternoons a coed group of Bowdoin students meets for one and a half hours of modern dance, a new addition to the athletic program. Taught by June Vail, wife of David Vail of the Economics department, the course consists of warm-up exercises, "locomotor exercises," and "movement sequences."

The strenuous warm-up includes exercises for relaxation, flexibility

and strength. It is this part of the class which introduces the novice to the muscular aches and pains of the dancer. One sore student said that after class "you go up to your room and you really feel good — if you can make it up the stairs."

The "locomotor exercises" are exercises in movement across the floor. The students walk, run, leap and do other basic modern dance movements. The locomotor exercises emphasize balance, grace, and mental concentration, all necessary before one can really dance.

During the last half hour of the class the students investigate the

Homesick Blues . . .

(Continued From Page Four)

police did, however, point out that I'd have to get the van out of the area somehow, as the business district would not profit from the presence of a disabled vehicle.

Thoroughly panicked (not only couldn't we move the van, but the only place we had to sleep was its back half), we went from one service station to another, finding no one who'd even look at the transmission much less let us stay on their property till we could find someone who would help. It looked as if we had no place to go and no way to get there and no idea of what our friends back at the unnameable car dealer were about to do to our van, until we staggered into the American gas station, on Maine Street near the railroad. There, we at last found someone who, instead of stares and refusals, gave us a place to park for a day or two, and a cheap and cooperative tow to that place. In fact, the people there even suggested a mechanic, another good guy, who was to eventually come down the next day from several miles out of town to repair, in ten minutes, the transmission the other mechanics and service manager had refused to even inspect. We were lucky, but were very nearly stranded.

You know, I was prepared for almost any horrible thing to happen almost anywhere this summer. But I was not prepared, and especially not after eight weeks and 12,000 miles of refutations of my

prejudices, for the stares with which we were met everywhere in Brunswick, or the derogatory comments we overheard directed at us, or the antagonisms which greeted us in so many other ways. Maine's cool, right? And it's not as if Brunswick never saw a college kid or a freak.

No, I'm afraid we were just looking for Amerika in the wrong place. I shudder when I think of the traditional 'as goes Maine, so goes the Nation' because the Amerika of hate and fear is not in the 3,000 miles between New York and L.A.; it's alive and well in Brunswick and in Maine.

On Friday and Saturday (October 22-23) at 8:00 p.m. in the Experimental Theater, the Masque and Gown is presenting two student directed one-act plays: *A Bad Play for an Old Lady*, by Elizabeth Johnson, directed by Edward G. Simone '74 and *Rats*, by Israel Horowitz, directed by Christopher W. Gahrn '74.

Admission is free.

many possibilities involved in executing a motion with a "movement sequence." A simple movement such as a swing of the arms is dissected, stylized, enlarged upon, or added to another simple movement such as a turn. Sometimes the students explore motion by creating their own short movement sequences and performing them before the class.

The participating students are taking the course for a variety of reasons. Some students came for the physical exercise alone. A number of female students are taking the modern dance course to continue their education in dance. One student said he enrolled to improve his posture.

All of the students in English 50, a theater course, were required to take at least one class of modern dance a week to gain a heightened awareness of movement and the body, and to minimize self-consciousness.

Most of the students found the classes to be different from what they had expected. Some had expected jazz dancing. A number of the male students expected the class to be like ballet, "tipping around and doing weird things", as one student put it. Many of the students were surprised to learn that relaxation plays a very important part in dance. They found that they were able to forget about their studies while concentrating on their body.

Through this, they were gaining a better awareness of the body. One girl said that dance seemed to "unite your mind and your body." Another student found the classes "physically and mentally uplifting." June Vail explained the relationship between the physical and the mental in dance in this way: "It seems to me that dance has to do with integrity, that dance can actually help a person find his center. Symbolically, a dancer's concern for balance and awareness of his body relates to an inner balance and self-awareness."

The most commonly expressed opinion on modern dance was that it was fun and that it felt good.

I Klimed Katahdin or Meditations On A Mountain

By ERIC WEIS

Not many people have enjoyed the pleasure of having apricot brandy above the timberline on Mount Katahdin in the north of Maine. Among the lucky few who have are 10 members of the Outing Club who climbed Katahdin to the timberline and

back last weekend. Our group was not permitted to climb the rest of the way to the summit due to bad snow and ice conditions further up the trail.

We camped at Katahdin Streams, one of four major camping areas around the base of the mountain, accessible only by dirt road through Great Northern Paper Company forests, north and east of Millinocket. We ascended the mountain on the Hunt Trail, northernmost and last leg of the Appalachian Trail, some 2,000 miles long, stretching from Springer Mountain in Georgia all the way to Katahdin in Maine.

The climb was arduous — the trail was very steep most of the way, and demanded perseverance, as well as physical stamina.

Beginning with an area of deciduous trees, we made our way up into the coniferous sections, with spruces and pines predominating as we progressed further. The soft yellow and red hues of the autumn leaves mixed in with the somber green tones of the evergreens, providing beauty on all sides of the trail.

The light gradually changed from a soft mixture of filtered colors through the tall trees, to more direct sunlight as the trees became shorter with increased elevations. Eventually the deciduous trees gave way entirely to the spruces, and after three hours of climbing, we finally reached the treeline, emerging into an area of immense boulders and granite slabs, with crawlspaces and ledges everywhere. After making our way up over the large rocks, the group stopped short of the tableland tundra, and relaxed for a leisurely lunch in the chilly mountain air. Patches of snow were evident around us, and even a few icicles were discovered under a large rock. After a brief respite,

we descended to our campsite on legs weak from fatigue, but with a sense of accomplishment fresh from the climb.

The weekend was filled with interesting experiences aside from the climb itself. There was the tent that refused to be built without bent rods, and which when constructed, leaked during the night. And on Saturday night, we met a forestry student from the Adirondack Mountains in New York who was camping next to our site. After joining us for some tea, he proceeded to split whole logs for our fire with one swing of his axe. He even resembled Abe Lincoln in appearance, and provided us with some interesting information about the life of a Forestry Service Agent, as well as insights into the wood cutting industry in Maine.

Most of the people in our group forgot to bring hats, gloves and the real necessities of life outdoors. This proved to be a source of some minor problems, but no one minded the inconveniences very much. More than one member, however, brought the other amenities of life as seen by college students. We had at various times, Apricot Brandy, Gallo Vin Rose, Christian Brothers Brandy, and other mutually enjoyable libations. Indeed, a good time was had by all.

The trip ended with our return to the campus on Sunday afternoon. Though sad to leave, we returned to Bowdoin with a renewed sense of inner strength and self-confidence. However corny that may sound, it's true — mountain climbing is a great experience for your soul.

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Curley/Orient

Halfback Joe Rosa fakes around Williams' defender in 2-3 squeaker last Saturday in Williamstown.

Bears Battered

Bewildered 0-55 Bruised 2-3

By FRED HONOLD

Games like last week's are better left in the past, and attention instead focused on the future. The shutout was something which had not happened to the football team for 27 games; Bowdoin's last shutout game in 1967 at Williams in a 0-10 game.

For those present at the game it was a disaster, for those who did not attend it was a nightmare. Bowdoin fumbled three times, was intercepted twice, and in 63 plays gained 172 yards with 8 first downs. The one shining statistic came with Doug Erlacher's commendable job of punting. Doug punted seven times for 289 yards, over 40 yards per kick.

By the end of the first quarter Bowdoin was behind 0-14, at the half 0-35, and when the fourth quarter began 0-41. Williams was overpowering as it rolled for 576 yards in 95 plays for 15 first downs.

For those interested in records, this was not Bowdoin's worst defeat. In 1891 Bowdoin lost to Harvard 0-79, 1906 to Cornell 0-72 and 1920 to West Point 0-90.

But this week is a new game, the game is at home after two weekends on the road, and the Bears seem psyched to blow Colby right off of the field. Colby's team admittedly is tough, a team which is the culmination of building years. In Coach Jim Lentz's words, "This Colby team is the best team they've had in a long while." They have a great receiver in Lane - No. 20, a good passer in their quarterback Cone - No. 12, and a quick freshman tail back Gomiewicz - No. 30.

With Bowdoin's record at 1-3, the team can still finish the season with a winning record by taking the final three games. The team has the talent and hopefully tomorrow it will click.

STATS

Two junior running backs, Jeff Begin and Joe Bonasera are the leading Bowdoin College ground gainers after the first four football games of the 1971 season.

Statistics show that Begin has gained a net of 209 yards in 47 tries for an average of 4.4 yards per carry and 52.2 yards per game. Bonasera, who has played in only two games, has rushed 32 times for 168 yards, a 5.3-yard average and 84-yard game average.

by LINDA BALDWIN

Another 2-3 loss was the story at Williams' last weekend. Although not as close as the 2-3 Amherst game the week before, the Bears put out a good effort.

Bowdoin got off to its usual slow start, allowing Williams single goals in each of the first two periods. Joe Rosa, playing halfback, passed up to Girma Assmerom for a score in the third. Williams added another, making it 3-1. Shortly, thereafter, Girma Assmerom picked up a rebound off the Williams goalie and passed off to Don Hoenig on the wing for the final score.

Again, the booters missed scoring attempts shows up in the statistics. Whereas Williams had 26 shots on goal, Bowdoin was only able to get off 17. Sophomore Kent Chennault, in the goal for the Bears, had 12 saves and was only beaten after persistent shots by an aggressive Williams' line.

The Bear defense still looks a little sloppy. Coach Charlie Butt is experimenting with different lines, many times going with four forwards, three halfbacks, and three fullbacks, or 4-2-4, or trading off between the forward and halfback lines.

Bates

Our booters were able to squeak by Bates 1-0 in a tough, sometimes rough, contest in Lewiston Tuesday. Many fouls on both sides broke up the play somewhat.

Forward Girma Assmerom scored the lone Bowdoin goal. Coming in the third period, Martin Assoumou on the right headed it to center Assmerom who scored on a low shot. Perhaps the low score was due to many missed scoring opportunities by both teams; there were relatively few shots on goal.

A win here tomorrow against Colby would bring the Bears to 4-4, with four games still remaining.

WATERPOLO
TONIGHT AT
7:30
YOU KNOW WHERE
BE THERE!

BETACHIPSU

By BRIAN CURLEY

For the past four weeks the sounds of hard-hitting bodies have echoed from Pickard Field. These sounds have not been limited to the varsity and frosh football practices, however. For another brand of football, euphemistically called "touch", has also been going on.

The current Interfraternity League Football season is rapidly drawing to a close. The top teams are now in the midst of the post-season playoffs, with the champion to be declared next Tuesday.

The competition during the season was divided into two leagues. Play was limited to teams within one's own league. Thus the playoffs often provide surprising results due to the fact that in interleague competition is initiated.

The playoffs consist of two semifinal games which pit the first-place team of League 1 against the second-place team of League 2 and vice versa. The winners of these two games meet in the championship game.

The first game of the playoffs has already been played. This game saw the second-place team in League 1, Beta, go up against the number one team in League 2, the Zete house. The game was a rematch of last year's championship game opponents. But once again Zete, led by both offensive and defensive standout, Jack be nimble Jack be quick Swick, was not enough for a very strong and versatile Beta team. Good defensive play by Beta's Chuck Vickery and the passing combination of Bernie Quinlan and Fred Ahern led Beta to a close 25-19 victory.

The other semifinal game will see the undefeated and untied Psi U Owls go up against Chi Psi. This should also be a very close game, with perhaps Psi U's Tucker Welch to Kip Crowley combination providing a bit of trouble for Chi Psi.

The final sees Beta, gunning for its fifth consecutive championship, going up against the winner of the Psi U-Chi Psi game. Presumably, Beta could find itself up against the Psi U Owls, who just last week handed Beta its first defeat in the last three years of play. Will wonders never cease!

Editor's Note: As a member of Beta, Brian Curley's personal prejudice may or may not have entered into this article.

	LEAGUE 1		LEAGUE 2	
Psi U	4-0-0	Zeta Psi	4-0-1	
Beta	3-1-0	Chi Psi	3-0-2	
AD	2-2-0	Kappa Sig	2-2-1	
Deke	1-3-0	TD	2-3-0	
ARU	1-3-0	Ind.	1-4-0	
		Delta Sig	1-4-0	

SINK OR SWIM

by LINDA BALDWIN

Bowdoin's water jocks go after their first win, meeting Husson College here tonight at 7:30. Water polo, a very fast-moving, aggressive sport, is fairly new to Bowdoin.

Organized, managed, and coached by Rick Haudel and Tom Costin, the team has played five regulation games this fall: Brown University, Harvard University, and Exeter Academy in Providence, R.I. last weekend, and Exeter and Andover Academies the week before.

The squad is badly hindered by its size. Starting off with 17 members pre-season, the team has dwindled to a core of only eight swimmers.

During regulation play there are seven swimmers in the pool, including the goalie. In other words, the team lacking depth, the individual swimmer swims most of the four 8-minute quarters with only two minutes between quarters and five minutes of rest at the half. Bowdoin also gets itself into trouble if one or more of its members fouls out, which in water polo means five personal fouls or one major foul. So, obviously, these two factors give a team with more players a fantastic advantage. Also, lacking the manpower, the team finds it hard to practice together, what with no one to scrimmage against.

Although there are no set offensive and defensive positions, with the exception of goalie, a very high percentage of Bear goals have been scored by juniors Rick Haudel and Tom Costin. Whereas, Senior swim team captain Bow Quinn, sophomore Phil Molloy, and freshmen, Dave Buckley, Scott Vinal, and Jim Senseacqua lend support defensively. Freshman John Mullen plays in the goal, sometimes backed up by Vinal, the only member of the team with previous water polo experience.

Also planned as part of the polo team's season is a trip to Boston October 30 for the New England Water Polo Championships.

hockey ticks on sale soon

Reduced-rate season tickets for Bowdoin's 1971-72 home hockey games will go on sale Nov. 9.

Also going on sale Nov. 9 — for Bowdoin students, faculty and staff season ticket holders, and other season ticket holders — will be tickets for the Bowdoin Holiday Hockey Tournament Jan. 1-2.

The season tickets, which do not include admission to any tournaments, are priced at \$15 for adults and \$10 for children 14 years of age and under. They will be available at the office of the Department of Athletics in Bowdoin's Morrill Gymnasium. Mail orders will be accepted.

Season tickets will admit holders to all eight regularly scheduled home games plus one exhibition contest. The \$15 price for adults represents a saving of \$2 and the \$10 children's price represents a saving of \$7. In addition, season ticket holders are guaranteed admission to all home games even if any are "sold out", and are given preference in sale of available tickets to the holiday tourney and to possible post-season tournament games.

The Jan. 1-2 holiday tourney will include two doubleheaders each night, with admission to each doubleheader set at \$2.50. Between No. 9 and Nov. 30 tickets for either or both doubleheaders will be on sale in the Athletic Office to Bowdoin students, faculty and staff season ticket holders and public season ticket holders. Alumni who live out of town may write in for tickets during this period.

The remaining holiday tourney tickets will go on sale Dec. 1 on a first come-first served basis. Teams participating in the tournament are Air Force, Dalhousie, Princeton and Bowdoin. Tickets for regularly scheduled home games will be sold at the door for \$2 each, with no special children's rate available. The box office at the Bowdoin Arena will open one hour before game time. No seats will be reserved.

Coach Sid Watson's Polar Bear varsity hockey teams have finished as the No. 1 small college squads in the East for the past three consecutive seasons. His 1970-71 team won the Eastern College Athletic Conference (ECAC) Division II championship.

The 1971-72 home varsity games will be:

Dec. 8 St. Anselm's, 7:30 p.m.; Dec. 16 Coling's (exhibition), 8 p.m.; Jan. 7 Vermont, 7:30 p.m.; Jan. 8 Connecticut, 7:30 p.m.; Feb. 5 AIC, 3 p.m.; Feb. 11 Williams, 7:30 p.m.; Feb. 12 Middlebury, 4 p.m.; Feb. 29 Boston College, 7:30 p.m.; March 4 Colby, 7:30 p.m.



WHAT RULES??

James Bowdoin Day . . .

"The Folly Of His Nonage"

by DAVID COLE

James Bowdoin Day is a pleasant, if essentially meaningless, little tradition that entered its third decade last Friday, October 22. The event, the James Bowdoin Day program explains, is meant "to honor those undergraduates who distinguish themselves by excellence in scholarship, and to commemorate the Honorable James Bowdoin (1752-1811), first patron of the College." It did not really matter that many of the scholars were *in absentia*. Nor did it matter very much that Mr. Bowdoin, son of an unpopular one-term governor of Massachusetts, was an unimportant human being who deserves commemoration only for his financial support of the school named after his father. Despite all this the program was an enjoyable and, at times, almost educational experience, especially for those who do not demand too much relevance in their education.

This year 1971 marks the one-hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the matriculation of Nathaniel Hawthorne and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow into Bowdoin, and this fact was repeated several times by the speakers. These men of letters provided the theme for both of the main talks during the ceremony.

Donald Lowry, a senior, delivered what the program termed the student "response." He responded to nothing in particular but the audience generally responded well to him. Lowry's talk began ominously: "President Howell, members of the faculty, distinguished guests. . . ." But he picked up quickly. His subject, the college life of our two men of letters, sounds uninspiring but nonetheless succeeded, thanks mainly to Lowry's rather dry sense of humor. So dry is it, in fact, that on a few occasions Lowry himself did not realize how funny his speech really was, as when he expressed surprise that Longfellow, living so near

Harvard, should ever have bothered to come to Bowdoin in the first place.

Lowry noted that Longfellow and Hawthorne were very different students. Longfellow was studious and ambitious of literary success. The future author of *The Song of Hiawatha* kept in shape in the winter months by shadow-boxing, and he wrote one friend that he had become a pugilist of some ability. Lowry lamented that we will never know whether Longfellow "could have floated like a butterfly and stung like a bee, as a later American poet put it." America had to settle for the poet.

Hawthorne, on the other hand, was more congenial, a frequenter of taverns and enthusiastic hater of the college that dedicated half a library to his memory. He took up with the worst sort of people (Franklin Pierce was a close friend) and was once caught playing at cards. For this offense Hawthorne, then a freshman, received a fine; the upperclassmen involved were either suspended or expelled. This environment did not appeal to flamer Hawthorne, a mediocre student, and Lowry pointed out that the hero of Hawthorne's first book dies of overstudying.

It was this first work by Hawthorne, entitled *Fanshawe* after the doomed student, that provided the material for the main address of the day: "Myth and Reality: The Invention of the College Novel," by Leslie Aaron Fiedler, professor of English at the State University of New York at Buffalo. Fiedler noted that *Fanshawe* was the first novel to try to describe college life. Since then, the form has become very popular, producing thousands of college novels. This is rather strange since, as Fiedler noted, *Fanshawe* is a rotten book. Publishers in Hawthorne's time would not touch the book and Hawthorne finally published it himself, continuously. But even

(Please Turn to Page Two)



BOWDOIN ORIENT

[The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States]

VOLUME CI BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, OCT. 29, 1971 NUMBER 8

Robert G. Albion: "The Old Heave Ho"

by FRED CUSICK

Sailing a ship along the coasts of America during the 19th century was a dangerous job. Faulty navigation could put a ship on the rocks, or a gale, in those days of no weather reports, might catch a ship too close in and drive her ashore; the cargo in her hold might shift, or even catch fire. A fire on a wooden ship moved quickly.

To all these natural hazards was added a manmade one, the "wrecker." Wreckers were simply pirates who stayed onshore. At night, by means of false lights and signals they lured ships on to the rocks; killed the crews and then plundered the cargoes. The cargo of a single East Indiaman might set up a wrecker for life. The wrecker, with his fake signals, was one of the first Americans to realize the value of deceptive advertising.

Anyone interested in wreckers, or in any other aspect of maritime history, would do well to sit in on Professor Robert Albion's Senior Seminar in "Anglo-American Maritime History." You'll not only pick up a great deal of entertaining and useful maritime history, you'll also be able to watch an experienced "wrecker" at work.

Albion, who was Gardner Professor of Oceanic History and Affairs at Harvard up until his retirement in 1963, has learned the value of deceptive advertising. For years he has taught his course in maritime history, and for years students have flocked into it under the impression that it was a "gut" course which would require no more than the memorization of a few sea chanteys. Albion has encouraged these illusions. He always refers to his maritime history course by the slightly derisive name that the students have given it: "Boats." His first lecture — a carefully prepared concoction of light history, autobiography, and slightly risqué sea yarns — gives the wary student no hint of the work that will be expected of him later on. "You see," Albion says, "you lure them in with the 'old heave-ho' [Albion's term for the sea yarns he tells] and then you make the course 'academically respectable' [Albion's term for work]." Those students who don't feel like being "academically respectable" get the "old heave-ho" from Albion, who was once "Assistant Dean in Charge of Flunking" at Princeton.

Albion graduated from Bowdoin in 1918 after serving as Editor of the *Orient*. "I used to cover the football games for the *Press Herald* down in Portland. In those days none of the players wore numbers and you didn't have an announcer to tell you who had made what play. At the end of every



Orient/Clayton

Professor Robert Albion spins a yarn for his course on "Anglo-American Maritime History."

period I'd have to run like hell to the Kappa Sig house to call in the score."

After getting out of Bowdoin in the middle of his Senior year Albion joined the army, because he thought that it offered the best chance of getting to France. He spent what remained of the war in Louisville, Kentucky training troops; turned down a Rhodes Scholarship, and went straight to Harvard. "When the time came for me to do my Ph.D., Professor Abbott at Harvard called me in and said: 'Well, any taste can be gratified in the name of history. What d'ya like?' I told him that I liked ships and forests, so I did my thesis on the timber problem of the Royal Navy."

Albion's interest in "Boats" grew out of that first book on the timber problem. In most of his books he has collaborated with his wife, who is listed as Jennie Barnes Pope on the title page, "People ask (Please Turn to Page Four)

Alfred Kinsey At Bowdoin: He Didn't Learn It Here

(Editor's note: When Alfred Charles Kinsey of South Orange, N.J., graduated from Bowdoin College in 1916 there was little in his record beyond its general excellence which would indicate eventual greatness, especially not as the first great statistical analyst of human sexual behavior, that is, unless one takes into account the general malaise affecting most graduates of our Institution in the Pines. (Hawthorne after all lived with his mother for several years after Commencement.) Indeed, a new biography of Dr. Kinsey, produced by one of his associates at the Institute for Sexual Research, Cornelia V. Christenson, describes his Bowdoin years as "busy but uneventful." However, as the author of the so-called "Kinsey Reports" he became the most unacknowledged famous graduate of Bowdoin in the college's history.)

by DON WESTFALL

His letter of application for transfer from Stevens Institute of Technology was hand written under the letterhead of his Boy Scout troop, a reflection of the days when Eagle Scouts didn't remain stoically silent or talk of youthful indiscretion when merit badges were mentioned in mixed company. In fact scouting and camping were interests which he kept up throughout his life. A particularly perceptive friend noted the unity which sexual research provided for him. The friend was "amused to see how the Scotch Presbyterian reformer . . . had finally got together with the scientific fanatic . . . The monographer Kinsey, the naturalist Kinsey, the camp counselor Kinsey all rolling into one. . . ." This truth is unassailable. He harkened to the Scout Motto with a vengeance: *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male and Sexual Behavior in the Human Females* were for him more than just science; they were the ultimate in being prepared.

Alfred Kinsey had several reasons for applying to Bowdoin. Unhappy with the engineering education he was receiving at Stevens, where his father was an



ALFRED CHARLES KINSEY South Orange, N. J.

24 A. H.

Z ♀; ex-Stevens Technology; Quill Board (3); Y. M. C. A. Cabinet (3); Biology Club (3); Bradbury Prize Debate (3); Varsity Debating Team (3).

"KINSEY"

With grave aspect he rose, and in his rising seemed a pillar of state.—Milton.

When Alfred Charles Kinsey entered college last fall he was a dignified, non-committal individual, who stalked about the campus with little to say to anyone. Since then he has come out of his shell to some extent, and we have discovered that he is a worthy successor to Phil Pope, for on entering his room one never knows whether Mr. Kinsey or a large, able-bodied snake is going to greet him. And we have also discovered that he is a professional at the piano, and to the most uncultivated ear the "Moonlight Sonata" is preferable to Niven's one finger selections. If you loosen up a little more, Al, you will make quite a man.

Instructor, "Al's" real interest was biology, and in 1913 Bowdoin's department, with Manton Copeland and Alfred O. Gross, was, for a small school, one of the best in the country. He also thought it important that the scientist be a well-rounded man, and Bowdoin offered a fair range of extra-curricular activities.

Unfortunately, transfer to the liberal arts school caused a series of ugly scenes between father and son.

Kinsey's father insisted on the boy's remaining at Stevens and becoming an engineer if he desired continued financial support from the family. However, the young man put science above his not so happy home and chose Bowdoin. With the aid of Mrs. Mayhew (of bird lecture fame), a wealthy New Jersey friend of the College and by working at YMCA camps in the summer, he was able to put himself through his final two years as an undergraduate.

True to the promises made in his application, Kinsey did become involved in College activities during his stay at Bowdoin. Although not a campus "personality" he was a varsity debater (winner of the Fairbanks and second in the Bradbury) and he was also a member of the Quill Editorial Board (a fact which puzzled this former editor until he read the address Kinsey wrote and delivered at the Commencement of 1916. It displays that uncommon prose style which most of the breed seem to possess. The first line was "I owned a friend in a gray quill yonder.")

Socially "Al" wasn't much. The Bugle described him as "a dignified, non-committal individual" who should "loosen up a bit more." He joined Zeta Psi primarily because they had a good piano and served pie for breakfast. Paul Niven, publisher of the *Bath-Brunswick Times* Report, who was a fraternity brother as well as a classmate of Kinsey's, reports: "In the college-boy antics of his college and (Please Turn to Page Four)

Hawthorne College Novel Recalled

(Continued From Page One)

Hawthorne admitted finally that the book was a monstrosity. He wrote one friend: "I cannot be sworn to make answers as to all the literary or other follies of my nonage; and I earnestly recommend you not to brush away the dust..." Fiedler chose to ignore these instructions and the results were not as awful as Hawthorne might have expected.

Fanshawe, according to Fiedler, is a bitterly anti-academic book. The location is Harley College, a dismal liberal arts academy set in the wilderness of colonial America, an institution older than the nation itself. The central character is a poor student who works hard but without success to achieve academically. The principle villain is the College President, Melmouth, a "scholar and a divine" henpecked by his wife, Melmouth is contrasted to the local tavern owner, whom Hawthorne describes as poet; in Hawthorne's opinion the tavern offers a much better education than the school. The tavern, of course, is off limits to students. Fiedler pointed out that, in Hawthorne's time, not only were the taverns off limits to Bowdoin students but it was prohibited to walk into the forest on the Sabbath. It was this sort of restriction that angered Hawthorne and killed his first and least memorable hero.

Dreadful though it is, Fiedler still felt that *Fanshawe* has some delicious moments. The book included what Fiedler claimed was the first description in the history of American literature of a really drunken night and its effects the next morning. Hawthorne even offers early America's first printed recipe for the care of hangovers, apparently one of the few things he learned at Bowdoin.

Fanshawe is an attack on the way colleges used to be. Restrictions were preposterous, and the total absence of womankind intensified the

tension and depression of the academy. But Fiedler noted that even today the college novel remains thoroughly anti-academic. In the last part of his address he discussed *Drive, He Said*, a novel by Jeremy Lerner (also of Buffalo) that has been made into a movie by Jack Nicholson (the film precipitated something of a general riot at Cannes). *Drive, He Said* takes place at the modern American College, no longer represented by Harley-Bowdoin. The college in *Drive, He Said* is coeducational: "The female is no longer the raped," Fiedler declared, "but the rapist." Moreover, there are no more ridiculous restrictions; in fact,

there are no restrictions at all. At one point in *Fanshawe* President Melmouth enters the forbidden tavern and gasps "Heavens! What do I see?" The modern college authorities, Fiedler stated, no longer enter even the college dorms, much less the taverns, because they know exactly what they'll see.

But despite the great change in college life since 1825, the hero of *Drive, He Said* also breaks down. He is finally apprehended by men in white suits after running around the campus naked and freeing all the animals in the labs, while his roommate shouts in the background that his mother has just called.



-Orient/Clayton

Lecturer David Ragone at the Senior Center Tuesday night: Would you buy a used combustion engine from this man?

Council: Business As Usual

by JO DONDIS

Student Council met this Tuesday evening. The meeting was short and accompanied by the familiar humor of its members. Two announcements were made: (1) The Recording Committee has advised the Student Council that it will not recommend any change in the present grading system. However a poll concerning this issue will be taken. (2) There will be a move at the next faculty

meeting to exclude student representation because of alleged misrepresentation of the faculty by the press. A discussion of the second announcement followed with the Council passing a motion calling for a letter to be sent to the faculty: "The Student Council regrets any misunderstanding which may have arisen, but reaffirms its strong belief in the validity, indeed necessity, of student representation at faculty meetings."

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Dr. Robert Nisbet, prominent sociologist and author, imbibes the heavy nostalgia of the thirties.

by JO DONDIS

Dr. Robert Nisbet, a prominent sociologist and author from the University of California at Riverside, spoke to a Bowdoin audience last week. The lecture was sponsored by Phi Beta Kappa, which in the past has brought many interesting personalities to the college. Nisbet's lecture, entitled "The 1930's, Our Major American Nostalgia," was delivered in a low-keyed scholarly manner.

Speaking of the cultural characteristics, he said, "I don't think the 1930's will go down in history as a golden age in culture." He attributed the success of the movie industry to the unusual number of talented writers rather than to technology or to competent actors or actresses. Also he spoke of the popularity of the radio and the powerful effect it had on the

American public. He rated the theater as good and the music as innovative. Addressing himself to the literary aspects of the age he charged that the best authors (Dost Passos, Hemingway) got their start in the '20's: "The 1920's were culturally a more creative period than the thirties. The thirties were rather sterile in cultural terms."

Nisbet gave an interesting assessment of the political situation. He called it a "highly political decade. Political issues were sharp, distinct, and polarized." The thirties marked the twilight of the ideology of "rugged individualism." He characterized the three political mentalities of the period. The belief that business should remain as free as possible from governmental control formed the basis of the right-wing American spectrum. To the liberal mentality the national government seemed a

source of reform in American life. The labor movement began to organize and it was supported by this liberal mentality. The radicals believed in revolution and "were buoyed up by the fact of the Depression, by the existence of a well-organized Communist party and by the existence of the Soviet Union itself."

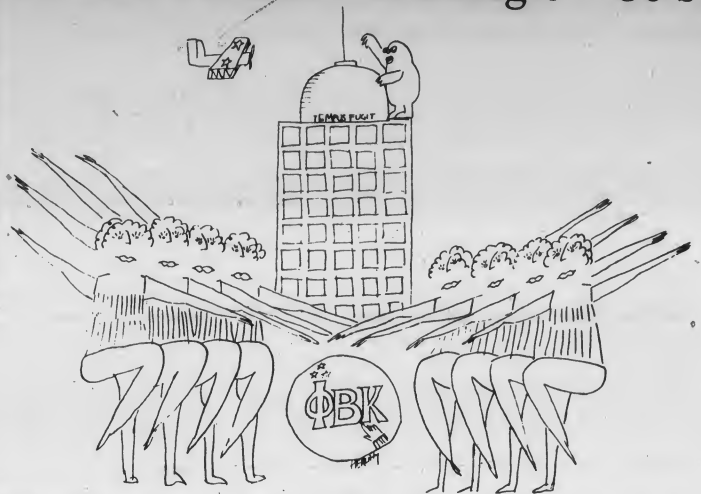
The social themes of the day were closely linked to economics. People believed that if the economic problem was solved other problems would be too,

noted Nisbet. The preoccupation with the problems of community, identity, authenticity, and alienation did not exist. "These are problems which demand a reasonably affluent society," he said. The thirties were not a period of such affluence.

Finally Nisbet asserted that everything and everybody was optimistic. "The '30's may well have been the last decade of a wide-spread deeply rooted optimism in the American mind." Unfortunately the gentleman never reached a conclusion. I

walked out of the room wondering why this period in American history had been singled out for such an address and what lay beneath the deluge of facts heaped upon the audience.

However Dr. Nisbet did show an excellent factual knowledge of the period and he made some acute observations. He stated, "The most amazing thing about the 1930's is the fact that that bleak period should become a decade of institutionalized nostalgia. It is probably the single most studied decade of the 20th century."



The Androscoggin

Maine's Effluents And Affluence

by DEBBIE SWISS

"My purpose today is to bridge the gap between the physical and biological scientists on one side and the economists, planners, and policy makers on the other side." This concept was the basis for a lecture given on Wednesday by A. Myrick Freeman III, Associate Professor of Economics at Bowdoin. Prof. Freeman's talk served to tie together various aspects of river pollution that have been discussed by members of the interdepartmental course on the Androscoggin River.

Viewing resources from an economist's point of view, Professor Freeman stated that "Resources are scarce and every resource has a cost; because resources are scarce, we must economize." He mentioned that in analyzing a resource such as a river, one must conduct a cost-benefit analysis. This involves comparing monetary costs and monetary benefits. More important, this analysis leads one to consider more logically alternative uses for the resource, to consider variables on which one cannot place monetary labels.

Freeman went on to say that a river analysis would reveal that "it has the possibility of carrying waste products for industry on one side and for recreation, aesthetics, and commercial fisheries on the other." It would be convenient to think of all variables in terms of dollars, but it would not be thorough.

In deciding on water control standards, Freeman stated that "one must gather information on the cost of achieving a standard and then determine if this cost is worthwhile." Technical aspects, however, cannot be separated from political aspects. Prof. Freeman pointed out that "Even commissioners of environmental agencies make decisions in a political context using the technical information as a basis for the decision."

There are several alternatives to waste treatment in rivers. The

"least cost" solution involves imposing effluent charges for individual sections of the river while the most costly method requires all dischargers of pollutants to undertake secondary treatment of wastes. One student posed the question: "Has it been ignorance on the part of legislators in choosing secondary treatment rather than the least cost alternative?" Prof. Freeman replied: "I think it's ignorance,

but the rationalization is that it's easier to enforce secondary treatment than other forms of control."

Professor Freeman has himself attempted to consider the variables of water quality control in a political context. As a member of the Clean Water Initiative Committee, he worked toward drafting a state bill to impose taxes on pollution (Please Turn to Page Six)

Worn Wire Hits Waterbed: Zap, He's Gone, Y'Know?

by TOM MILLER

Tucson, Ariz. (CPS) — Malcolm Coors, a University of Arizona grad student in economics, is apparently the first fatality of the waterbed first sweeping through nouveau-riche hippies this year. Coors had been watching a late-night talk show on his tiny Sony television, which had frayed electrical connecting wires. The set fell into a puddle — the result of his cat clawing at the waterbed — and he was electrocuted. The electrically charged water seeped up and surrounded his body before he could reach safety. Malcolm would have been 23 two days following the accident.

Ironically, Malcolm had just completed writing a paper for his "Economics and Culture" class on the waterbed, which had frayed electrical connecting wires. The paper, entitled "Price and Quality Factors Affecting Cost of Liquefied Mattresses: A Ten City Sample," had been sold to Lyle Stuart Publishers of New York. They had planned to release it this winter under the title *The Sensuous Waterbed*. The publishing house has made no comment on its plans now that the author has died.

Coors' economics professor, Cynthia Keeler, said the paper demonstrates how the price war on waterbeds, which began in Los

Angeles and spread to virtually every metropolitan area in the country, is really no different than practices used daily by large aerospace and steel concerns. In fact, the Coors paper documents a curious parallel between hip-capitalists selling waterbeds and stockbrokers trading defense industry shares. The appendix to the paper, said Cynthia, is a description of the waterbed's effect on the user's psyche, sex, and thought patterns. Evidently it is this part which will comprise the bulk of the Lyle Stuart book.

Coors (no relation to the brewery family of Golden, Colo.) had purchased his waterbed for \$24.95 at Hydro-Fux Unlimited in Tucson about four months ago. Since then the price has dropped five dollars. The manager of Hydro-Fux, Phil Scott, disclaims responsibility for the accident saying, "I told him when he bought it to put a pad over it for just that very reason. Anyway, we have a five-year guarantee on all our beds. Wasn't that a bummer though? I mean, Zap, he's gone, you know?"

Scott said he'd give a new waterbed without charge to Coors' girlfriend Aurora, with whom Malcolm was living at the time. Aurora escaped injury — she was up getting a roach-clip when the accident occurred.

Yale's Tuition Plan Here?

by EVELYN MILLER

Aware of the mounting cost of college tuition and the growing financial burden placed on middle and low income families, colleges and universities are being forced to seek new ways for students to finance their educations. Yale and Duke Universities are both experimenting with innovative deferred tuition programs this fall.

Yale's program involves annual payment of a fixed percentage of a student's income over a long period of time. The student must pay 4% of his income for every thousand dollars in tuition deferred, beginning at graduation and continuing for a maximum of thirty-five years. Thus someone who has deferred one thousand dollars of his tuition yearly during his four years at the school will pay 1.6% of his annual income. Students who begin to make payments in the same calendar year are considered a group; when the group has paid off their total debt all individuals are relieved of payments. The architects of the plan estimate that it should take around 28 years for a group to pay off its debt. If, however, the debt is not paid in thirty-five years, the members of the group are no longer obligated and Yale takes the loss.

The choice of whether to participate in the program is left up to the individual. Currently 50% of Yale's students are receiving financial aid. Yale adopted their deferred tuition plan because it did not want to abandon its current admissions policy, which judges prospective students without regard to financial need.

The program is being funded privately. The Ford Foundation was approached by Yale for financial backing, but decided that it would prefer to have a number of universities besides Yale begin the experiment. Instead, the Foundation appropriated \$500,000 to study the matter. Kingman Brewster, president of Yale, feels that the success of the program depends on whether other universities follow Yale's lead and whether

the Federal Government eventually agrees to assist in financing the extended payment loans.

Duke's program differs significantly from the Yale plan in that it limits participation to a select two percent of the 8,500 students enrolled in the University. The students were chosen because they are seeking careers with sound income prospects.

The Duke program is less complex than the Yale plan. Loans to be repaid in thirty years or less are granted and prevailing market interest rates are charged. An undergraduate student is allowed to defer up to \$1,000 of his tuition per year and a graduate student \$1,500.

According to Wolcott Hokanson, Bowdoin's Vice President for Administration and Finance, Bowdoin is carefully watching the Yale experiment although it is not currently developing its own plan. Mr. Hokanson pointed out that far fewer people than estimated are participating in the Yale plan and it is not yet clear whether students thought the plan too complex, or whether they were not in as dire financial straits as the Yale administration had imagined. In the sixties, Bowdoin offered an installment plan which was in operation for four years. A student could pay room and board in twelve equal monthly installments. One and a half dollars was charged each month to cover handling costs. Because very few people took advantage of the program, it was discontinued. However, Mr. Hokanson said that, "We're thinking about the possibility of reviving that, or something close to it."

Currently, a number of Bowdoin students are using bank plans and commercial educational payment plans to finance their education. Unfortunately, the financing charges can be fairly high. Mr. Hokanson stressed that the college was concerned about the continued rising costs of education and "will keep watching and thinking."

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Jaded Diplomacy

American foreign aid is not motivated by the best of intentions, as has become peculiarly apparent during the past two weeks. Reaction in the Congress and in the Executive Department to events in Chile and the United Nations demonstrate the same jaded gunboat and dollar diplomacy attitude that has characterized American foreign policy since the last decade of the nineteenth century.

On October 15, a *New York Times* article reported that United States officials, reacting to Chilean President Allende's nationalization of American assets, had "called on Chile . . . either to honor her international obligations or risk what they termed the 'ripple effect' of mounting United States resistance to helping underdeveloped countries."

On October 27, President Nixon and a number of powerful members of both houses of Congress followed in the footsteps of Secretary of State Rogers in expressing "shock" and "outrage" at the jubilation with which the UN General Assembly overwhelmingly ousted Taiwan and seated The People's Republic of China. There were hints that American aid to the world organization might be curtailed, ostensibly because the U.S. has assumed a "disproportionate share" of U.N. financing but obviously because of the stunning realization that the good old days of the American Century are numbered.

For policy makers who constantly pipe the tune of "law and order" it is not surprising that they wish to be not only the policeman of the American people but of the world as well. Once the United States could cloak intervention abroad behind the notorious "Uniting for Peace" resolutions in the General Assembly; once it was able to curtail Assembly debate on the Indochina War; once it could channel U.N. funds into dubious projects such as the "Mekong River Development Project"; once it could prop up an island despot with an aging army and an American fleet as a great power on the Security Council. Today such actions no longer seem possible, just as *laissez faire* style investment backed by Marines in foreign nations such as Chile no longer seems possible.

The conclusion? One might suppose it would be that American foreign policy needs to be reoriented in a less selfish and militaristic direction. But the President, his Secretary of State, and the powerful congressmen cannot react this way. Instead, they would weaken the U.N. by pulling the financial rug from under it, isolate America as the defender of world reaction and "struggle against history," as Neil Houghton wrote. And Congress sets up the "Overseas Private Investment Corporation" in order to "insure private United States investors operating abroad," a government-backed scheme that carries with it the attitude that what America does overseas is purely her own business, literally speaking.

Pre-supposing that this attitude will prevail, who can blame those who, thinking of world peace, point at the United States and say along with "Pogo" that "we have met the enemy — and he is us?"

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The Current Fantasy

by MIRANDA SPIVACK

Is Bowdoin really in financial trouble? I don't know, but somehow I really doubt that it is as serious as we are led to believe. I don't think the financial crisis is as serious as the danger that comes from "over fear". In terms of classical economic theory, i.e. in view of last year's deficit, it is probably wise for the college to proceed somewhat cautiously. But it is unquestionably unwise for Bowdoin to tread so lightly that we can't hear the footsteps.

I think that possibly one of the problems is that Bowdoin has been presented as a college that is very conscious of becoming, but not very concerned about being. It appears that the various Bowdoin administrations, despite their very basic differences have consistently had one thing in common. They seem to have always thought of Bowdoin in terms of what it should be, not in terms of what it is. Much to my relief, Bowdoin is not Harvard, never will be Harvard and in my opinion, shouldn't want to be Harvard. I honestly don't think

that the calibre of the academics of the two schools is very different. Harvard probably does have a better chance than does Bowdoin in the competition for name brand professors, but this has much to do with the fact that Harvard is undeniably in a city. However, in the last analysis, who cares? One of Bowdoin's finest attributes is that it is not in a city. And I really don't see the point of attending a lecture with 499 of my peers simply because a George Wald or Galbraith is presiding. I think that I would probably feel more "personal contact" with the person sitting 300 seats away than with the professor, who probably isn't such a great lecturer anyway. It takes more talent to be a good professor than to be a famous one.

This little proverb can also be applied to Bowdoin as an institution. It is much more important and exciting to be part of a vital, vibrant college than it is to be part of a rather ordinary, but well-known college.

This is the exact point at which

Bowdoin must be very careful and concise about what it wants to be. Perhaps because I am still new to Bowdoin, but I have been to college before, I feel that I can justifiably offer some unolicited observations and advice. Bowdoin is small and therefore has the potential for academic innovation, experimentation and excellence. The possibilities for academic intimacy are almost unlimited. But what I fear may happen is that in an attempt to balance the budget and promote financial security, Bowdoin may miss the boat, fumble the ball or simply lose some of its uniqueness (choose the most appropriate analogy). The easy solution is to balance the budget. That I do not doubt. It is more difficult, but definitely more interesting to try to balance the entire picture so that we could have some degree of financial security, yet also some degree of free circulation and application of new ideas. What will it be? I don't know, but I do know that security can be comfortable, but often rather dull.

Al Kinsey, Bowdoin's Unsung Son

(Continued From Page One)

fraternity associates, Al took little interest; for example, a pre-football game student rally with its cheers, bonfires, etc. was simply not his dish! Neither were the college dances, fraternity houseparties and other social occasions. Because of the depth of his college work, it was far beyond the comprehension of most of his friends. Perhaps Al may have wanted to discuss his courses with us, but most of us were not up to it. Obviously the Zetes haven't changed too much; however one wonders if Kinsey ever had an opportunity to observe some of their more exotic entertainments during Campus Chest weekend.

Gross says "He knew his birds thoroughly and exhibited great enthusiasm for every bird seen. This initiated regular weekend trips in quest of bird lore."

In the years following graduation from Bowdoin Kinsey received his Ph.D. in zoology from Harvard and became by 1929 both a full professor at Indiana University and the world's leading authority on gall wasps. He remained a faithful alumnus, responding regularly to requests for donations with small checks. He even returned to Brunswick in 1932, while on a motor trip with his family, in order to see his old mentors Professors Gross and Copeland.

The turnabout in Dr. Kinsey's career occurred in the late 1930's when after teaching a course on "marriage" at IU he developed an increasingly strong interest in supplying accurate, scientific answers to commonly asked questions about sexual behavior. This began an eighteen year study of a subject so fraught with taboos as to practically guarantee public outrage at its publication.

In the storm which raged after the 1948 publication of *Sexual Behavior in the Male* (which with its companion volume may be found in the Special Collections Suite of the Hawthorne-Longfellow Library) Dr. Kinsey was vilified more than once in the press and pulpit as a pornographer and underminer of America's morals, although he was usually defended by the scientific community.

Apparently Bowdoin College did its best to ignore this newly prominent alumnus. The section on Alfred Kinsey in the "General Catalogue of Bowdoin College," which was published in 1950 at the height of Kinsey's fame, would lead one to believe that he had done no significant work since his last tract on gall wasps in 1938. This extraordinary delicacy can probably be attributed to what John L. Baxter, a Trustee of the College and classmate of Kinsey, has called the "more than average . . . stuffiness" of many members of the Governing Boards. Mrs. Christenson also reports that Dr. Kinsey was mentioned as a possible recipient of an honorary degree from Bowdoin, but he was rejected (probably by the Committee on Honors according to Mr. Baxter) because of "imagined possible ridicule of the nature of his research."

True to form the College still ignores the fact that Alfred Kinsey was an alumnus. Resting on its nineteenth century laurels, looking back fondly on the days of Hawthorne, Longfellow, and William Pitt Fessenden, Bowdoin remains circumspect in its relationship with her most famous twentieth century graduate.

Perfidious Albion

(Continued From Page One)

me who Jennie Barnes Pope is. I say, 'She's the woman I'm living with.' She translates all my books into English." Albion thinks that he was lucky to succeed at the "racket" of maritime history. He's gotten a lot of nice trips out of it. During the Second World War he served as historian of naval administration in Washington while "Sam" Morrison (Rear Admiral Samuel Eliot Morrison) covered naval operations. He considers his seminar at Bowdoin "the pleasantest duty" that he's had so far.

Physically Albion resembles an elderly British admiral from the age of Nelson. He always wears a navy blue jacket and a sea green sweater. It's only when he opens his mouth that the British admiral disappears and the "Downeast" takes his place. He has an old-fashioned Maine accent that grates gently on the ear as he fixes a student with his eye and utters something unpleasant like "academically respectable."



Kinsey's two real loves at Bowdoin were biology and the piano. Mrs. Christenson quotes one of his contemporaries as saying that Al played the piano "tempestuously" as this was "the way he took of relieving the tensions which must have been built up in him by the long hours he spent on laboratory work . . ." Kinsey's biological interests ran to birds and snakes (the amateur Freudian could have a field day here, especially after learning that Kinsey was an avid knife collector). As an ornithologist Dr.

The Triumph Of The Will: One Week In Nazi Nuremberg

by MARK SILVERSTEIN

The following are the unabridged notes taken by this writer in the dark while watching "The Triumph of the Will," a Nazi propaganda film shown in Wentworth Hall on Monday, October 25, at 7:30 p.m.

Triumph Des Willen — "a document of the 1934 Party Rally produced by order of the Fuehrer." Date: September 5, 1934, "twenty years after the beginning of the World War, sixteen years after Germany's crucifixion, nineteen months after Germany's renaissance, Adolf Hitler flies again to Nuremberg (with music by Wagner)". Shots of Der Fuehrer's plane flying through a Germanic sky into Nuremberg. The Horst Wessel Lied is played as the plane flies over streets filled with marching Nazis. Streets lined with thousands of seig heiling Germans, including children. Der Fuehrer is driven through the city. Pretty maidens point to their Fuehrer. Trumpets blare. Hitler is smiling — more Wagner — everyone is shouting. Hitler gets flowers from a mother and a child. Sieg Heil! Sieg Heil! People stand in house windows and salute — shot of a patriotic housecoat on a window sill — Hitler holds his arm outstretched and Germany's legions stand solemnly at guard. More lovely maidens point to their Fuehrer. Shots of individual S.S. men, taken to make them resemble heroic crusaders. The crowd goes wild when Hitler appears on a balcony that is decorated with light bulbs arranged to spell "Heil Hitler."

Torchlight parade in Nuremberg — a Nazi band strikes up a march — blaring trumpets — more military marches — lots of smoke from the torches, symbol of things to come —

Nuremberg in the morning. A window opens on the old city. Swastikas fly everywhere; the flags are reflected in the Rhine River. All the church bells ring.

Rows and rows of army tents all over the place. It's Der Hitler Jugend. Bare chested Hitler youth play drums, have their hair combed and shave with shaving cream. Water fights, laughter, everyone tries to beat the hell out of each other — they carry kettles of boiling water with their bare hands — piles of frankfurters for the master race. Lots of singing. All eat well and smile. They wrestle and show off. Great fun for the master race.

At night, a gathering of the Sixth Party Congress. A memorial tribute to Von Hindenburg. A salute to the armed forces. Rudolf Hess speaks. He introduces Hitler. Loud roar. Applause. "You are Germany! When you act, the people act! When you judge, the people judge! We will stand beside you during good days and bad, come what may! Under your guidance Germany will become the home of all Germans throughout the world! (Roar) You are our assurance of peace! Sieg Heil! (cannibal roar in the stadium)"

Von Wagner reads an excerpt from the Fuehrer's proclamation:

"People cannot live in a constant state of revolution . . . The biggest tree experiences the longest growth!"

Sepp Dietrich says,

"All we demand of foreign nations is that they respect the truth of Germany!"

Reinhardt announces that work has begun on the autobahn. "Improvements and creation are everywhere."

Julius Streicher, "the Jew biter of Nuremberg," grunts.

Labor Fuehrer Ley speaks. "All in work must be governed by a single thought — to make the German worker upright! . . . I say the National Socialist Law is the basis of truth! In this National Socialist state of order, liberty, and right your lives are secure!"

Goebbels speaks. "The creative art of modern political propaganda. It is better to win and hold the hearts of the people."

"Mein Fuehrer! 52,000 labor service men are ready for the review!"

The 52,000 chant in unison —

"Shoulder spades!"

"Order spades!"

"Here we stand!"

"We are ready!"

"On with Germany to a new era!"

"Comrade, where are you from?"

"From Dresden . . . from the Danube . . .

from the seacoast . . . from Pomer . . . from

the Black Forest!"

"One people!"

"Ein Reich . . . Ein Fuehrer . . . Ein Reich . . .

Ein Gott!"

"We plant trees . . . For roaring forests!"

"We build roads!"

"We provide the farmer with new soil!"

All sing while looking at their Fuehrer.

"We were not in the trenches or under

shellfire . . . Yet . . .

We are soldiers! We are the young team of the

nation!"

The great battles of World War I are named as the

banners are draped.

"Im Verdun . . . Im Flandern . . . Im Sommes . . .

Im Tannenberg . . . Im Wasser . . . Im Landen . . ."

"Comrades: The Red Front and the Reaction

are all dead!"

Hitler speaks. "Here you stand before me for

the first time and before the German nation.

For millions of comrades work will no longer

be deviate! . . . You are being watched by all

of Germany! I know that just as you proudly

serve Germany, so Germany sees you in its

image!"

The servicemen pass in review, spades and shovels over their shoulders.

Night again — another torchlight parade — "We S.A. men knew only to be loyal to our Fuehrer! Heil! Heil! Heil!" The swastika waves as the crowd roars and chants. Large bonfires are built. Jubilation.

Morning — the camera pans into a trumpet — More Hitler Jugend! More drums! More trumpets! All salute Der Fuehrer. All the kiddies yell for the Fuehrer. Goebbels laughs. Hitler stands silently and grimaces at the crowd.

"The youth of our nation is shaped in your image! Because you are the epitome of altruism! Because you are the image of loyalty! Adolf Hitler, leader of German youth, will speak! (cannibal roar)"

"My German youth. . . After a year I again greet you! You here today are only a part of what is spread all over Germany! . . . We want you to be one people . . . And you, my youth, are to be that people! We want to see one nation and you must educate yourselves for it! We want this people to be peace loving, but also courageous! (Heil! Heil! Heil! The mob roars) We want this nation to be hard, not soft, and you must steel yourselves for it in your youth! And when nothing remains of us, then you must hold in your fist the flag we tore from nothing! . . . I know this cannot be otherwise! The same spirit that dominates us today burns in your young minds!"

The Hitler Jugend bellow as Hitler drives by. The next day. A gathering beneath a gigantic steel eagle. As the night falls, thousands of swastika flags are paraded. Swastikas for as far as one can see. Hitler speaks.

"Today 200,000 men are assembled brought only by their hearts and by their loyalty. It was the great distress of our nation that brought us together . . . other nations without this . . . experience do not understand. . . They think it strange and mysterious that we come together . . . they cannot understand it . . . They are wrong! The State does not order us! We order the State! We created the State! Our movement stands like a rock! Drum will join drum and flag will join flag! Group will join group and district will join district! . . . It would be a sin to lose what we have gained by so many sacrifices and privations! We cannot give up what makes life worth living. It is worthwhile because ours is a great mission . . . given . . . by the God who created our nation! It is our vow every hour and every day to think only of Germany and our people! Of our German nation! Sieg Heil!"

The next day at Nuremberg. The army and the S.S. The shot of the three long swastika banners and the rows of soldiers. Trumpets blare and the legions march. The Fuehrer gazes over the troops that parade about his reviewing stand. The old Imperial flags are paraded under the swastika banners. The army goosesteeps. Suddenly, all halt — trumpets blare — Hitler speaks!

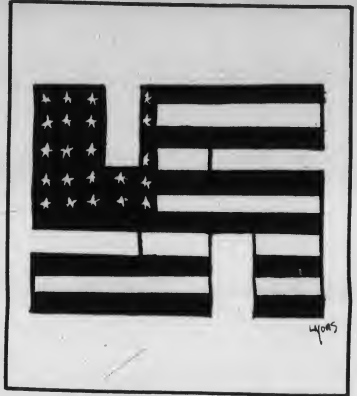
"S.A. and S.S. leaders! Those who believe our Party to have suffered a split are only deceiving themselves! Our Party is solid as a rock! . . . No one but a fool or a deliberate liar could think that I would disband an organization that took so many years to build! . . . I am handing you the new insignia . . . knowing that I have placed it in the most loyal hands in Germany! And so I greet you as my old and loyal S.A. and S.S. friends! Sieg Heil!" (The mob roars and the cannon boom) Hitler greets the soldiers — a cannon boom before each handshake — in the background, the Horst Wessel



Lied — all the banners read "Deutschland Erwacht!"

Hitler drives again through Nuremberg. More chanting. More yelling. More songs. A military review. Hitler is wearing his old party tunic. Very impressive military formations. Row after row of goosestepping legions. The camera tries to make one feel as if he is marching with Hitler's legions. Twenty-five minutes of parading. Himmler greets Hitler as the new SS marches by. One wonders how Germany was ever stopped and one realizes the nature of the juggernaut that crushed France in 1940.

And now, the final rally. It is night. Hess



introduces the Fuehrer. Great roar from the massed mob. Hitler is stiff and unsmiling.

"The sixth party congress is near an end . . . It was just a demonstration of political power for millions! . . . It was a personal and spiritual meeting of the old fighters! . . . When our Party consisted of only seven members it still had two principles; first, it wished to be a party of ideology and second, it wanted to be the only party in Germany! . . . This racially best of the German people demanded to be the leaders of the country and people . . . This nation subordinated itself in growing numbers . . . Whoever feels he is a carrier of the best blood has used his blood to lead the nation! (Great roar in the hall) The Party is the selecting ground for Germany's leaders. Its organization is hard as steel but its tactics will be flexible! All upright Germans will be National Socialists but only the best National Socialists will be Party members! . . . What is bad does not belong to us! (Roar) It is our wish that this State shall endure for thousands of years. We are happy to know that the future belongs to us completely! . . . If the older ones among us weaken then the youth will carry on! (Sieg Heil! Sieg Heil!) Only if we use all our efforts to completely adopt National Socialist thinking then our Party will become an indestructible pillar of the German nation! . . . The idea of our movement is the philosophy of our nation and the symbol of our eternity! Long live National Socialism! Long live the German nation! Sieg Heil!"

Hess proclaims: "The Party is Hitler! Hitler is Germany, just as Germany is Hitler! Sieg Heil!"

The Party song is sung and the film ends with Hitler's legions marching off into eternity.

Why see an old Nazi film such as this one? Nazism is dead and gone anyway — or is it? The trouble is that we cannot be sure that some form of Hitlerism will not reappear. The millions of joyous sieg-heiling Germans, including intellectuals, artisans, professional men, workers, mothers, and children are a frightful sight to behold. Here was a modern, industrialized, educated state defying a madman with his guttural yells and throwing its destiny into his hands, "subordinating itself" as Hitler said. True, Germany never had a democratic heritage, but neither had it ever experienced the likes of National Socialism. And never had the German intelligentsia prostituted its talents and education the way it did between 1933 and 1945. Never had a nation marched so willingly to the tune of flag, country, leader, and race, leaving nationalism and humanity, far behind.

Rows of soldiers in precise formation, marching, marching, marching past their Fuehrer, in step with a rousing military march is an impressive sight. It is the epitome of organization — of Order. The enthusiastic, unquestioning submission of millions before the rules of the state and society is also impressive — it is the epitome of Law. This sort of law and order makes ruling no difficult task and renders the people the willing tool of those in power.

Today's law and order rhetoric, coupled with the cult of the flag and patriotic songs betrays, it seems, the longing of certain individuals in power for the law and order characteristic of National Socialism. Let these individuals remain unnamed — suffice it to say that it includes those who would pack the high court so as to make it their personal instrument, shoot their way into prisons and communities for the sake of "expedient justice", muzzle the press, and divert attention from pressing national problems with fanatic patriotic, moral, and religious exhortations.

To say "It can't happen here" is not the same as saying "It shall not happen here." What happened in Germany should never be forgotten, not for nostalgia's sake but because, as Santayana stated, those who do not learn from past mistakes are doomed to repeat them. Films such as "Triumph of the Will" should be shown and reshown — lest we forget.

Chamberlain House: Bowdoin Baroque

by CLINT HAGAN

That Bowdoin students and their wives have long lived in the old Brunswick home of Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain at the corner of Maine and Potter Streets was not noted in the recent Orient story on "Apartment housing" as the editors felt the "Chamberlain House" deserved special mention.

It is just off campus at 226 Maine Street across from Potter Street and from the fraternity house of Alpha Delta Phi, of which former President Chamberlain was a member, and diagonally across Maine St., from the First Parish Church from which he was finally buried in February, 1914.

Chamberlain occupied the house while he was president of

Bowdoin after the civil war, and it has been reported that few houses in Maine have seen more of the nation's great men as guests.

The general reportedly entertained Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, McClellan, Porter, Warren, Ayers, Griffin and Howard. Senators, congressmen and governors discussed the problems of the day within his walls: men like Charles Sumner, Carl Schurz, William Pitt Fessenden, Lot Morrill, William F. Frye, Eugene Hale, and James G. Blaine.

And Henry W. Longfellow lived at the Chamberlain House while he was a member of the Bowdoin faculty, and stayed there when he came back for the 50th reunion of his class in 1875 to deliver his famous poem, "Morituri Salutamus."

Today, the old Chamberlain House is owned by Mr. and Mrs. Emery W. Booker of Brunswick, who live in a home on Potter St., adjacent to the Chamberlain House.

Over the years, Mr. Booker, a retired Banker and one of Brunswick's most distinguished citizens, and his wife, Marion, a teacher at Brunswick High School, have given preference for the several Chamberlain House apartments to Bowdoin students and their wives, and like Longfellow, many Bowdoin students have brought their brides "home" to live in the old Chamberlain home.

Rents are reportedly reasonable at the Chamberlain House, and

Bowdoin students have long had reason to be grateful to Mr. and Mrs. Booker, especially for their interest and help in assisting married students in finding homes at the historic Chamberlain House which now includes seven apartments.

Recently Mr. Booker found the 33-star flag flown by the 20th Maine Regiment at Appomattox and a bust of General Chamberlain, in old belongings of the house, and presented both items as gifts to the college.

And this fall several students and their wives are again in residence at the Chamberlain House, which itself, at one time, was one of the showplaces of the town.

Mrs. Catherine Smith, a resident of Mere Point, who was a secretary to General Chamberlain, tells that the drawing room of the original home was resplendent in tapestries, glittering chandeliers, a marble fireplace, oriental rugs and Queen Anne furniture. Its crowning glory, she says, was a light blue painted ceiling where silver stars twinkled. The famous library was crammed with books, some in magnificent bindings, letters, antiques, relics, and war mementoes. A battle flag, much repaired, adorned the ceiling, and it is this flag which was recently presented to the college by Mr. Booker.

It was here at the library that the general loved to work on his articles, memoirs, and a book on the war which kept him busy, and active until his death, Mrs. Smith adds.



Shown above is Mr. Emery W. Booker, owner of the Chamberlain House, who purchased the home from the Chamberlain heirs. Mr. Booker recently presented the General's 33-star flag and bust to the college.

Androscoggin . . .

(Continued From Page Three)

discharges. This bill, unfortunately, was defeated in the Maine legislature. Currently, this committee is supporting a proposal which would be a major victory for ecologists — taxing sulfur oxide pollution on a federal level.

Patronize Orient Advertisers

The Bowdoin College Department of Music will sponsor a program of guitar music by Bunyan Webb.

Mr. Webb, stationed at the Brunswick Naval Air Station, will perform at 3:30 p.m. in Wentworth Hall of the Senior Center. His concert will be followed by a question period. The public is cordially invited to attend.

The concerts by Mr. Webb will be given at 8:15 p.m. Oct. 31 and Nov. 10.

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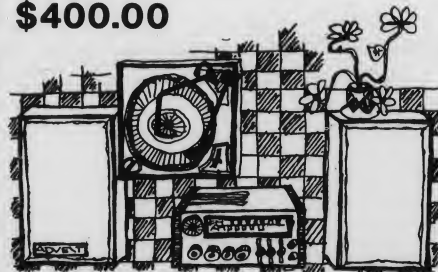
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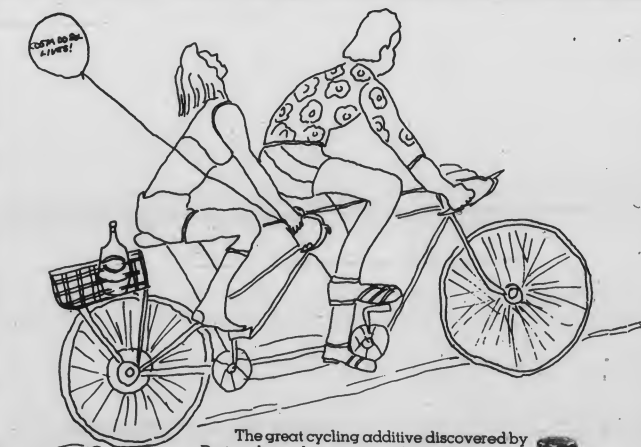
To match the quality and reliability that the Sony and the Advents represent, we recommend the Garrard SL-55B Automatic Turntable with a Pickering XV-15/140E cartridge. The Garrard has a heavy platter, a synchronous motor, a convenient cueing control and comes with a dust-cover and base.

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The nominees for the Committee on Committees were voted on and approved by the Student Council. They are as follows:

Arts — John P. Kenny, Debbie Reis
Development — Dan Gilmore
Athletics — Dana Verrill, Jim Coffin
Educational Programs — Richard Adams, Ken Santagata
Grounds and Buildings — Gary Merhar, Rich Casper
Honors — Kevin Wellman

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& Nixon) personally brought the course into the White House so staff members could learn the Evelyn Wood technique.

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lesson reading slowly.

One last thing, back in 1964 we adopted the following as a national policy: "We promise that you'll read at least 3 times better than when you started, or we'll refund your tuition." That policy still stands.

That's it. The schedule of free mini-lessons is listed here.

BETA CHAMP OVER CHI PSI IN FINALS

by BRIAN CURLLEY

In a very tightly-contested, hard-fought game this past week, the Beta House squeezed by Chi Psi to win its fifth straight Interfraternity Football League Championship. Beta was forced to come from behind at one point, and then, in the waning seconds of the game, stave off a late Chi Psi rally.

With less than two minutes left in the game, and Beta leading 27-20, Chi Psi was faced with a last down situation deep in its own territory. Quarterback Tom Murphy then lofted a long pass toward the end zone which, amazingly enough, was caught by Colie King. The score was then 27-26 in favor of Beta.

The conversion attempt, however, was no good due to a technicality. A Murphy pass was seemingly completed, which would have meant a tie score. But the alert Betas had noticed that the ball had been directly tipped to the receiver by a member of his own team, without having been touched, in the meantime, by a defender. This nullified the extra point, thus giving Beta, with the aid of the rule book, the championship.

Both teams played a fine game. Chi Psi receivers Colie King and Russ Bailey gave the Beta defensive backs quite a bit of trouble with their amazing, sometimes acrobatic, catches. But a strong pass rush by Beta's John Taussig, John Currie, and Ralph Crowley forced Murphy to hurry many of his passes.

Beta's Fred Ahern again led his team, scoring all four touchdowns.

Earlier in the week, Chi Psi had earned the right to face Beta in the championship game by easily routing Psi U, 33-16.

The Psi U Owls were thus unable to gain a rematch with Beta, whom they had defeated earlier in the season. A team's season many times does come down to one shining moment. For Psi U it was the game of a few weeks back in which they stung Beta. For Beta, it was again the championship.

M.B.A. RECRUITMENT SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

The School of Management of Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York, will be interviewing interested applicants for the Masters in Business Administration and M.S. in Accounting Programs on Monday, November 8, 1971, all day.

For further information inquire at the Career Counseling and Placement Office on campus.

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COLBY: A WINNING WEEKEND

Back To Winning, 30-27

by FRED HONOLD

When the football team ran out on Whittier Field last Saturday after losing the two previous games on the road, they were determined to comeback, but it would be a comeback against a strong Colby team. And though the game wasn't decided until the final seconds, the Bear's 30-27 victory was hard fought and proved to be the kind of exciting game designed ideally for Parent's weekend.

The action unfolded slowly as Colby, who seemed to have the stronger offense, was halted just out of scoring range by he Bowdoin defense. Yet Bowdoin was the first to score—with 3:21 remaining in the first quarter, Jim Burnett kicked a 25 yard field goal, one of three he would kick during the day.

It wasn't all late in the second quarter that Colby scored on a ten yard pass to go ahead 7-3 but not for long. As the clock ran out on Bowdoin's fourth down Quarterback Ed Grady dropped back and lofted a long pass to end Cliff Webster. Cliff made a spectacular over the head catch and then raced away from grasping Colby defenders for a touchdown on the 79 yard completion. As the teams trotted off the field for the half-time show, Coach Jim Lentz's Bears lead 10-7.

For the football fan who loves action, however, the game didn't really begin until the second half.

Soon after the second half started, Jim Burnett appeared on the field for his second field goal of the game, and as the ball floated over the goal post from 40 yards out Bowdoin led 13-7. Within a few minutes though, Colby had marched straight down the field, and with 9:15 left on the clock, their freshman tailback, Peter Gorniewicz scored on an 11 yard end run.

Cheers rose from the visitor stands as Colby went ahead 14-13, but the cheers only lasted for a short while. Bowdoin received Colby's kickoff, and at first the goal line looked far away. Then Grady handed off to Halfback Joe Bonasera who started toward the left side of the field, stopped short and swerved back to the right side of the field on his way for a 67 yard touchdown run as 8:54 remained in the quarter. Once Bonasera is in the open it's near impossible to catch him. Jim Burnett closed out the quarter with another field goal, this time for 35 yards.

As the fourth quarter began the Bears were up 23-13. That lead

was cut to 23-20 three minutes into the quarter as Colby scored again on a three yard run.

Bowdoin's predicament was, to say the least, precarious—but the offense finally began clicking. On a sustained drive of 12 plays in which Al Sessions carried the ball 8 consecutive times, Sessions scored on a one-yard plunge with 1:16 remaining on the clock. The score: 30-27.

If anyone thought that the game was finished, it didn't show as the fans stayed in the stands. Colby still had a chance to score, but with 53 seconds left, defensive back Joe Tufts picked off a long Colby pass and ran it back 40 yards to the Colby 35 yard line.

In Bowdoin's second win of the season, the team was again outgained in total yardage. The Bear's carried 55 times for 232 yards and passed 4 times for 136 yards, for a total of 368 yards; the Mule's carried 51 times for 199 yards and passed 16 times for 21 yards for a total of 392 yards.

Individual statistics would show: Joe Bonasera—14 for 113 yards; Jeff Begins 11 for 39 yards; Joe Bird 4 for 15 yards; Al Sessions 18 for 53 yards. Mike Jones ran back 4 kickoffs for 72 yards. In interceptions Howie Martin ran back one 17 yards with 39 seconds left in the first half; Joe Tufts ran back one 35 yards with 53 seconds left in the game.

Jim Burnett, Bowdoin College's soccer-style kicking specialist, has set a New England small college record of three for most consecutive field goals in a single football game.

The Hanover, N.H., senior turned the trick Saturday as the Polar Bears defeated Colby 30-27. The old regional record of two was shared by seven different players.

Burnett's latest three-pointers traveled 25, 40, and 35 yards. He has been successful on five of his seven field goal tries this year and has kicked 12 consecutive extra points without a miss. In 1970 Burnett tied the Bowdoin record of seven for most field goals in a single season and booted 16 of 17 conversions. The one he missed was blocked.

His total of 27 points gives Burnett the lead among individual Polar Bear scoring leaders thus far this fall.

Halfback Joe Bonasera of Winchester, Mass., is pacing Bowdoin's ground-gainers with 281 yards in 46 carries for a 6.1-yard rushing average and an average of 93.7 yards a game.



Al Sessions carried the ball Saturday 18 times for 53 yards, somewhat below his previous 3.4 yard average per carry. Here he attempts to fake out charging Colby lineman after handoff from quarterback Ed Grady.

Fullback Jeff Begins of Topsfield, Mass., has gained 248 yards in 58 tries for a 4.3-yard average, and halfback Al Sessions of Baltimore, Md., has a 3.4-yard average on 114 yards in 34 carries.

Quarterback Ed Grady of Meriden, Conn., has completed 18 of 44 passes for 354 yards and one touchdown. He has a 40.8 per cent completion rate.

Doug Erlacher of Milwaukee, Wisc., has punted 13 times for 520 yards and a 40-yard average.

Bowdoin vs Bates Saturday

Coach Jim Lentz's Bowdoin College varsity football squad will be trying to win its fourth consecutive CBB (state collegiate) championship Saturday (Oct. 30) when the Polar Bears play host to Bates at Whittier Field.

Bowdoin, which has a 2-3 record, will be favored but Bates, which has lost its first six games this season, will be trying hard for an upset.

The Polar Bears have defeated Worcester Tech '35-14; lost to Wesleyan 14-13, lost to Amherst 39-21, lost to Williams 55-0 and defeated Colby 30-27.

Coach Bob Hatch's Bobcats have lost to Middlebury 33-7, Tufts 35-7, Trinity 17-7, Worcester Tech 31-15, American International 37-3 and Norwich 21-14.

Bowdoin, which won last year's game 21-3, holds a wide edge in a series that began in 1889. The Polar Bears have won 40 games, Bates has won 26, and seven contests have ended in ties.

Booters In Easy Win

by LINDA BALDWIN

Bowdoin ran off with an easy 3-0 victory over the Colby soccer team last Saturday. Colby's only rally attempt came in the second period with nine of their total 17 shots on goal. Bear goals were scored by forwards Girma Asmerom, Berhanu Ageze, and Peter Brown, all coming in from the left side. Goalies Russ Outhouse, Ken Chenault, and Peter Bevins combined to make ten saves for the shutout.

The Bowdoin squad almost completely dominated play and was able to get off more than 30 shots.

pacers contest close at 27-28

by WAYNE GARDINER

The Bowdoin running Bears upped their record to 3-2 with a narrow victory over the Colby Mules, 27-28. The meet was close at every point, and was highlighted by many outstanding efforts.

The foremost of these efforts was the performance of Colby's Lew Paquin, who pulled away from the rest of the field to take individual honors in 28:58.7, a new Bowdoin course record, Billy Wilson '75 took second place to lead the Bowdoin pack across the line. Charlie Hayward '72 took second place third, followed by Fred Lambie '72 in sixth, and Wayne Gardiner '74 in seventh. Deke Talbot '72 finished in ninth place, beating the fifth Colby runner, and thus assuring the Bear victory.

Tuesday, the Bowdoin squad participated in the MIAA state meet and finished fourth. Although there were some disappointing performances, Charlie Hayward continued to run well, and Bowdoin was never completely out of the race.

Although all the scoring took place in the first half, the game remained interesting as Coach Charlie Butt rotated his players and continually mixed in some less experienced squads. Among them, Aggeze looked good on the wing, and sophomore Daniel Cesar took some threatening shots in the second period.

If anyone, Joe Rosa would be named most valuable player of this game. Asserting his fairly new position at center halfback, Rosa is a hard running, aggressive half-player whose domain seems to extend all over the field. Rosa also had an assist off Peter Brown's slow bouncer goal.

Series Hopes

On Wednesday the booters played a game which no one wants to talk much about. Losing to the University of Maine 2-4 also washed out Bowdoin's hopes of winning the Maine State Series. Previously undefeated in the Series, the Bears can now only tie U. Maine, who has played all its Series matches, with wins against Bates and Colby.

Bowdoin lead off the scoring on a Billy Sexton to Joe Rosa combination. Maine added singles late in the first and third periods. Girma Asmerom tied the game with ten minutes left on an unassisted high shot from straight on. And Maine added two more.

Here again defense was the problem, as, according to Coach Butt, the fullback line completely broke down.

water jocks win first

Bowdoin swimmers completely outclassed Huson College in a water polo match held here last Friday night. Paced by Rick Haudel and Tom Costin, with 8 goals apiece, the team racked up 28 goals to Huson's 3. Huson, playing its first regulation game, showed its inexperience in ball handling and team play.

Haudel and Costin played well together down front, able to find each other open and work the ball down into scoring position. Costin has a very powerful backhand shot which many times took the Huson goalie by surprise.

Goalie John Mullen had a successful night, playing most of the 32 minutes, with 15 saves. Mullen also scored a goal while Scott Vinal was tending goal in the third period. Vinal was good

defensively, able to initiate many turnovers, and also scored four times. He also swam for Huson during the final 8 minutes.

Senior Bow Quinn, also on the defense, successfully broke away for three unassisted goals in the second period. Phil Molloy added single goals in each of the first three quarters to the Bear effort.

Although Doug Buckley only had one score, his presence was felt in his ability to take the ball away from his opponent and get it down to his offensive end. These passes resulted in eight goals.

This ends a very short season for Bowdoin's water polo team. They will not be participating in the New England Water Polo Championships as previously planned, but hope to schedule some meets next spring.



Centerback Sophomore Maurice Butler launches a tackle on Colby pass receiver on Bowdoin 10-yard line.

Applications Overwhelm Moll's Office

By PAUL GLASSMAN

A significant increase in Early Decision applications indicates that Bowdoin's Admissions Office will be besieged this year with an even greater number of applications than last year.

547 applicants are competing for approximately 85 places in the Class of 1976 under the Early Decision Plan, the Admissions Office announced on Wednesday. This is an increase in applications of 47 percent over last year's number.

Of the 366 male Early Decision applicants, an increase of 12 percent over last year's figure, 75 will be accepted. In accordance with past years, the Admissions Office aims to fill about one-third of the freshman class of men with Early Decision candidates.

The situation with respect to women is not as definite, however. 181 women have applied under the program, an increase of 302 percent over last year's figure. Director of Admissions Richard W. Moll stated that he does not know how many of these female candidates will be chosen, since the Administration has not told him how many freshmen women to accept.

The directive from the Governing Boards planned the introduction of coeds for over a two-year period. Last year, 30 freshmen women, 30 transfer women, and exchange students were to have been expected. With the unforeseen number of applications, however, it was decided to accommodate 55 freshmen women. (67 women, more than expected, actually enrolled.)

Supposedly, the original directive of the Boards is still effective this year. In view of the phenomenal increase in freshman applications, it seems that some adjustment will be made to welcome more than 30 freshmen coeds. For the 30 places for female transfer students, 10 applications have already been received, although the deadline is not until May 1.

LeRoy Greason, Dean of the College, said that, presently, plans are being made for 60 women (not including exchange students). He did not, however, indicate the breakdown of this number, and stated, "It is very likely that the same thing (as last year) will happen this year, but we have no basis for what we will be able to accommodate, and we will have a better idea later in the year. I suspect in reality that both of those figures [female freshmen and transfers] will be higher." Thus, Moll will proceed into the initial admissions process without knowing how many women he will be allowed to admit.

Moll said that between 5 and 10 male transfers will be admitted for next year, and that 5 applications have already been made.

As of Wednesday, 170 applications for regular admission were filed, 115 by men and 55 by women. Thus, in total, 481 men and 236 women have filed applications, an overall increase of 55 percent over last year at this date.

Moll attributed last year's drastic increase in applications to the following facts: No Scholastic Aptitude Test scores reported were required by Bowdoin; women were admitted as freshmen for the first time; Bowdoin's rural setting was an attraction in light of the ecology movement. Because of Bowdoin's cost, however, Moll did not expect another substantial

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THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

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BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, NOV. 5, 1971

NUMBER 9

And Simplistic Answers

Trager On China: A Simple Question

By RICHARD PATARD

The second in Colonel Kattar's R.O.T.C.-sponsored series of lectures has brought to Bowdoin one of the more distinguished, although unfashionably conservative, domestic authorities in a field which receives conspicuously scant attention in the College's regular curriculum — contemporary East and Southeast Asian Studies. In Pickard Theatre this Tuesday at 6:00 p.m., Dr. Frank N. Trager, Professor of International Affairs and Director of the National Security Program at New York University, discussed Communist China's role in influencing the prospects for peace in Asia.

Dr. Trager is originally more a student of Burma than of China; in 1966 he published *Burma, from Kingdom to Republic: A Historical and Political Analysis*, and has since compiled two extensive annotated bibliographies of sources on that nation. His wife is also a published Burma scholar, and he revisits the country every two years. Yet the chronic shortage of American scholars in Asian studies — a shortage which our many prospective American and European history and government majors might do well to contemplate — and the interrelation of contemporary phenomena deeply affecting all Asia, have led him to try his wings in flights of Indonesian and Chinese history, flitting about outside the proper bounds of his own specialty. In 1966 he released *Why Vietnam?*, a hearty endorsement of President Johnson's Indonesian anticommunist crusade, which he praises for its moral righteousness and world-political foresight; in 1959 he edited a volume on Marxism in Southeast Asia; and two years ago he co-edited with Dr. William Henderson, also of N.Y.U., amongst the most prominent names in the ranks of vocally pro-Taiwan China scholars, *Communist China, 1949-1969: A 20-Year*

Wars; William A. Ruether, publisher of Buckley's *National Review*; The Hon. Clare Luce Booth; and three 'heartland' Congressmen, Lamar Baker, Phillip Crane, and Carl Curtis. This group of worthies published a full-page political advertisement in the *New York Times* of October 24. It read in part:

"It is unthinkable that we as a people could go back on a solemn pledge backed by treaty obligations . . . On the simple question of whether the republic of Taiwan, which has faithfully observed both the letter and spirit of the charter for 25 years, deserves to be expelled from the U.N. for no fault of her own except for Peking's insistence, Americans must in conscience say 'NO!' Make your voice heard!"

No treaty obligations bind the United States to maintain the Republic of China in the United Nations; and possibly our seventh fleet has had no small part in ensuring Chiang's "faithful observance of the spirit and letter of the U.N. charter." Nevertheless, Dr. Trager's name stands out in 14 point type from among "the undersigned."

After briefly tracing the development of nationalism in Asia, Trager went on to speculate about the consequence of China's admission to the U.N. "The Security Council will remain stultified," he observed, "as it has been for the last twenty years." He suspected that the effectiveness of the General Assembly as a peace-keeping body would be reduced; how much more its peace-keeping effectiveness could be reduced is debatable. Even Trager was only able to cite one instance of effective U.N. intervention in Asia — the Korean fluke. He anticipates a "redistribution of memberships and alliances. I would not," he



Orient/Clayton

Professor Frank N. Trager of N.Y.U., speaking in Pickard Theatre Tuesday on China's role in Asia.

Assessment, an assessment that was extremely unflattering.

The viewpoint which Trager brought to his lecture is even better suggested by a resume of the organizations to which he belongs: The Council on Foreign Relations, The China Academy of the Republic of China, the American-Asian Educational Exchange, the Foreign Policy Research Institute, the Georgetown Center for Strategic Studies, and the Rand Corporation. He was formerly Director of the U.S. Economic Aid Commission to Burma, and has been awarded the U.S. Air Force University Award, 1966-1969. Just this autumn he became Chairman of the Organizing Committee of an ad hoc "Committee to Keep the Republic of China in the United Nations," which claims as prominent members: Henry Cabot Lodge; Merton Tice, former Commander-in-Chief of the Veterans of Foreign

continued, "think the General Assembly is going to be very effective in the next two years . . . The objective result on the U.N. [of China's admission] is that it has been weakened rather than strengthened, in a kind of peacekeeping operation."

Trager predicted a Chinese policy of "protracted warfare" throughout the foreseeable future. "The game of the game is to get the U.S. out; we're helping to get ourselves out; . . . to have hegemony over mainland Asia . . . I therefore see ahead a period of protracted warfare . . . at a low level . . . while at the same time they deal on a government to government basis as if you were a peace-loving nation."

As in his *Why Vietnam?*, Trager expressed grave concern for preserving the honor of the United States by meeting our treaty obligations. "If a

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Coeducation: Italian And Field Hockey

By EVELYN MILLER

In assessing the progress of Bowdoin's venture into coeducation one finds a welcome lack of major difficulties so far. Dean Nyhus, Dean of Students, reported that the area in which there has been the most requests by female students is athletics. Apart from the planned modern dance course, the college didn't "run out and buy a bushel barrel of field hockey sticks and a barrel full of archery equipment," Dean Nyhus said. "We did say we would respond to requests." The athletic department responded to the interest in a field hockey team and a request for a gymnastics group is being worked out. The Dean pointed out that the budget is a limiting factor, not only for the woman's athletic program, but for the entire athletic department.

Another request made by some of the female students is for courses in Italian. Dean Nyhus said that the Romance Language Department is working on the problem and hopes to offer Italian next semester.

A project currently being carried out is the establishment of a women's center in the former Phi Delta Phi chapter room, a headquarters and meeting place for Bowdoin women, and a place where non-professional counseling may be available. Dean Nyhus said that a number of faculty wives have declared their readiness to talk to girls who would like to speak to an older woman about their problems.

Debbie Reis, proctor of 232 Maine Street, said that although Grounds and Buildings has furnished the room, nothing of a permanent nature is being done because the room may have to be used next year for student housing. In that case, another room would be provided by the administration. Not much is being done with the room at present because there hasn't been a need. To Debbie's knowledge no one on the Women's Advisory Committee, composed of Brunswick women and faculty wives, has been contacted because no problem too great for proctors' or friends' advice has arisen. The room is currently being used as a lounge and is also available for use by Bowdoin women not living in 232 Maine Street.

An informal coed group of students interested in the question of the changing nature of male-female roles, both inside the Bowdoin community and in society in general is meeting with Ms. Katherine Sherman of the Philosophy Department, and a member of the ad hoc Committee on Coeducation. Participants in the regular Wednesday evening salon are "people who aren't happy about the general nature of male-female roles — the long accepted stereotypes of men and women," explained Ms. Sherman. "Because Bowdoin is going through a transition, this is a good place to begin thinking about it." Ms. Sherman expressed the feeling that she was glad there haven't been any serious problems, but thinks Bowdoin still has a long way to go in becoming a coeducational college. "The solution is not just a numerical one," she maintained. "It involves a very fundamental change in attitudes; I don't think the Bowdoin community in general has thought enough about what coeducation involves to make that fundamental change yet."

Mr. William Shipman, Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee on

(Please Turn to Page Two)

Librarians Everywhere Crave Bowdoin Music Publications

by MATT FORTADO

Two works commissioned by the Bowdoin College Music Press, Vincent F. Luti's "Mixed Quintet" (1970) and Morton Subotnick's "Serenade No. 3" (1965), are the subject of a review by Richard Swift in "Notes," the quarterly journal of the Music Library Association. Mr. Swift, of the University of California at Davis, commented concerning Bowdoin's program: "Few other colleges or universities have been so enterprising in the domain of

contemporary music...Librarians will wish to obtain the entire series of Bowdoin publications, if only in the hope of discovering a few other works that will match the Subotnick in musical and expressive powers."

The Bowdoin College Music Press, which first began publishing commissioned compositions in the mid-1960's, has achieved notable success and has helped not only to foster the development of contemporary music but to alleviate in some measure the

dearth of culture at Bowdoin. All of the works published by the Press have been performed at least once at Bowdoin, often at the Contemporary Music Festivals, and Ross Lee Finney (who gave Bowdoin the idea for the Music Press) composed his "Divertissement" under the program for the opening of the Senior Center. Elliot S. Schwartz of the Bowdoin Department of Music, and John E. Rogers, on Bowdoin's faculty from 1964 to 1967, both published works

through the Music Press, and the other published composers, including Meyer Kupferman, David Burge, Richard Moryl, Pauline Oliveros, William Balcom, and Edwin London, have all performed, lectured, or participated in panel discussions on campus. George Crumb, once commissioned to compose by the Press, was recently the recipient of a Pulitzer Prize in music.

The Music Press attempts not only to encourage the composition of contemporary music but also to insure the best

possible exposure for its compositions. After a performance here, the Press arranges for the premiere in New York of all works commissioned at Bowdoin, and the program is applying for a grant from the Ford Foundation that would enable them to record as well as to publish the pieces. Bowdoin's resident performing group, the Aeolian Chamber Players, who give a series of concerts at the college and serve as the faculty for the Summer School of Music, also take the published works on tour with them for performance.



The second annual sacrifice of the virgin pumpkin, held last Sunday night in an effort to placate the Great Pumpkin's wrath. Orient/Weis

Ad Hoc Coed Committee Welcomes Students' Ideas

(Continued From Page One)

Coeducation, also expressed the opinion that there was no acute problem at the moment and felt that morale on campus is "pretty high." The Committee was established a year and a half ago to examine the financial implications of coeducation and to review the question of the male-female ratio. In addition to these two areas, the Committee is discussing the question of housing for female students and the distribution of female students throughout the academic departments of the college. The patterns of distribution, as they

have developed thus far, indicate that the female students are not "packing" certain disciplines but are spread out across the whole spectrum of departments.

Although the Committee is not an umbrella committee concerned with all aspects of coeducation, Mr. Shipman said that it is "very much interested in having comments from women," and a systematic method of getting information is being discussed. Mr. Shipman encourages students to contact the committee, which is trying to serve as a sounding board for new ideas.

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Bowdoin Boys Volunteer To Serve Town

By TIM POOR

One hundred and nine Bowdoin students are presently active in the Voluntary Services program, a project this year beginning its first full term of operation.

The goal of the organization, as stated by project coordinator Mrs. Pierson, secretary in the Education Department, is to "provide students with a place to offer their services to the community."

Mrs. Pierson termed the response of students "impressive," though the "community demand far exceeds what we can supply," resulting in a perpetual need for student volunteers.

The principle problem presently seems not to be a lack of student volunteers, but rather a lack of means to inform potential volunteers of last minute services referred to the program center. To remedy this situation, efforts are being made to contact representatives of student government and fraternities in order to establish a group of students available for last-minute service.

There are presently six programs requiring the immediate attention of the organization. They are:

The Big Brother Program: a program whereby Bowdoin students work individually with Brunswick boys who are lacking adult male companionship due to broken homes, deceased or unknown fathers, military service, female dominated families, or jobs which keep the father away from home much of the time. A coordinate program for "Big Sisters" is also in operation. Students work with school social workers, guidance counselors, teachers, and principals in order to give the children needed attention. Thirty eight Bowdoin students are presently involved.

Pineland Project: a service whereby students work with the mentally retarded at Pineland Hospital, in Pownal, Maine (see Orient, October 15, 1971). The various areas of assistance include those in the school, dorms, pharmacy, gym, physical therapy clinics, occupational therapy clinic, the speech and hearing clinic, and the Children's Psychiatric Hospital. Seventeen students presently take part.

Bowdoin Undergraduate Teachers: a program providing service to the schools and teachers of the Brunswick area. As well as performing a community service, the project offers an opportunity for the students involved to gain experience in the field of education. Eleven students are participating.

Bowdoin/Brunswick Tutorial Program: a service which will begin as soon as first report cards are issued. It pairs college students' strengths with high school students' weaknesses. The student meets with his Bowdoin tutor once a week.

Brunswick Convalescent Center: a program providing friends and companions for residents of an 82 bed geriatric facility. Occupational therapy includes work in the arts, crafts, music, and other activity. Five students are involved.

Brunswick Senior Citizens Evergreen Club: a project providing hosts and hostesses for three hours once a month in the morning or afternoon to elder members of the Brunswick populace. Monday afternoons, pianists and other musicians play music which senior citizens enjoy. Volunteers also read aloud local news to those who have poor eyesight or who cannot read. Three Bowdoin volunteers are involved at this time.

Bowdoin students interested in participating in any of these or other programs should contact Mrs. Pierson at room 106, Sills, ext. 356.



Tallman professor, Lou Emma Holloway, delivering the first in a series of three Tallman lectures, Tuesday night in Wentworth Hall.

Tallmen Lecture

'Was Lincoln A Honkey?'

By DAVID COLE

Tuesday night in Wentworth Hall, the first of the Tallman Lectures was delivered by Lou Emma Holloway, visiting associate professor of history. Miss Holloway came highly recommended for this most prestigious of Bowdoin lectureships. She has taught at Scripps, Franconia, Grambling, Morehouse and finally Tougaloo colleges, and has held fellowships from the Rockefeller Foundation, Carnegie-Mellon University and Wesleyan University. She was also a William Robertson Coe Associate at Stanford this summer. As President Howell and the program further noted, Miss Holloway is presently working on a book which will present the speeches and writings of the blacks who served in Congress during Reconstruction.

Wentworth Hall was packed as Miss Holloway began what she described as "an informative kind of lecture." She seemed nervous and her delivery suffered; she spoke rapidly and without expression for most of the lecture, displaying none of the enthusiasm she has shown in her class. Much of the audience was lost, though some were won back as she loosened up toward the end, and the audience finally applauded warmly when she closed.

Miss Holloway's lecture treated the "Black" Reaction to the Election of 1860, and as "an informative kind of lecture" it was often quite good, at least for those in the audience unfamiliar with the subject.

The election of 1860, according to Professor Holloway, was like all subsequent elections in that it offered little to blacks. Free blacks could vote in only a few Northern states, and there the right was strictly regulated. For instance, in Ohio blacks could vote only if they had no white blood.

Free blacks felt little enthusiasm for any party. Slave owners and their allies controlled both factions of the Democracy as well as the Constitutional Union party. The Republicans, on the other hand, may have seemed more friendly to the black cause, but even they were committed to a hands-off policy in the South and to the enforcement of the hated fugitive slave act. They offered no guarantees for the civil rights of free black men.

Blacks had no place in the political process. "Your celebrations are a sham," Frederick Douglass, an escaped slave, told listeners on July 4, 1852. Blacks felt little different eight years later. The *Anglo-African*, a respected black newspaper, warned its readers that "The two great political parties . . . both entertain the same goals and bear the same burdens." "Under the guise of humanity," the *Anglo-African* declared, the Republican party was as anti-black as the Democracy. Other free blacks agreed, and although some, like Frederick Douglass, later made lukewarm endorsements of Lincoln, most wished a genuine abolitionist would run as in 1852 (when the abolitionist candidate was Bowdoin's own John P. Hale, Senator from Vermont; he was soundly defeated by Bowdoin's own Franklin Pierce).

Lincoln won without their support, and Douglass reasoned that the Republican victory had at least broken the hold of Southern slaveholders over Washington. Free blacks were even happier when the South declared itself out of the Union. "I am decidedly in favor of secession," Douglass declared, and H. Ford Douglass, no relation, urged the South: "Stand not upon the order of your going, but go to

once." This sentiment was, of course, not restricted to blacks; many white abolitionists agreed, "No Union with Slaveholders" was an old motto of the followers of William Lloyd Garrison.

Once again Lincoln disappointed the free black community. Not only did he decline to respect the South's secession, but he refused to make the abolition of slavery the cause of the war. As Postmaster Montgomery Blair expressed it to Governor Andrews of Massachusetts, "Drop the nigger."

Blair's feelings were shared by many whites. "We want you * * * niggers to keep out of this war. This is a white man's war," a thankfully anonymous American told a black man. But the blacks refused to accept this. They offered their services, and when refused often drilled illegally. The *Anglo-African* noted that, even if slavery were not an issue, the interests of blacks clearly stood with the North. But as blacks continued to meet with hostility, attitudes changed. Wesley Tate declared that he would have nothing to do with this "unholy, ill-begotten, would-be republican government." As Lincoln held out against the slavery issue, blacks turned against him. "As for Abraham Lincoln," Douglas said, "he is no more fit for the place he holds than was Buchanan."

Racial tension grew, ending in outbreaks of violence between whites — usually Irish, according to blacks — and free blacks.

Slowly, though, Lincoln grew to realize that the problem of ex-slaves would have to be met. In 1863 he met with a "selected group" of free blacks, not the most articulate, and explained to them his own feelings on the matter.

Lincoln favored colonization. Although he felt that blacks could never reach equality with whites in the United States, he apparently felt they might do better against Latin Americans. Urging the blacks to migrate to Central America, Lincoln declared that the coal mines there would offer an excellent base for an economically independent black community. As for the natives, said Lincoln, "I would endeavor to have you made equals . . . to the best of them."

Blacks responded in opposition. A conference of free blacks promulgated several resolutions concerning colonization, ending with "Resolved: That we don't want to go." "This is our country as much as it is yours," declared one angry black man, "and we do not intend to leave it." A New Jersey black made the best answer in a letter to the President: "Coal land. If you please, sir, give McClellan some, give Halleck some, and please, sir, save some for yourself."

Then, in September of 1862 and finally on New Year's Day, 1863, Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, and his place in black hearts was secure. Miss Holloway asserts that the blacks should have checked the small print; the proclamation was not legally binding and made no promises on black civil rights. But Lincoln has remained the Great Emancipator, and it is part of what Miss Holloway calls "the crime of white historians" that this myth has not been punctured.

The lecture was indeed informative. And the information is necessary to a balanced picture of Lincoln and the Civil War. But the information was not new, not nearly so revolutionary as Miss Holloway implied. Although many members of the

(Please Turn to Page Four)

Androscoggin Area Shows Job Increase

By DEBBIE SWISS

Each week, Interdepartmental 51 has at least one guest speaker discussing some aspect of the Androscoggin River. Dr. Edgar A. Miller, Director of Research, Planning and Program Assistance for the Department of Economic Development, presented last Wednesday's lecture. His talk centered on employment in the Androscoggin Basin in relation to state-wide employment.

Dr. Miller mentioned that "it will probably be some time before Maine pulls out of the manufacturing employment recession." Though the basic industries of Maine's economy have been losing employees faster than the national average, "the employment in the Androscoggin Basin has increased slightly — 1500 jobs in a ten-year period." Relative to the rest of the state, the Androscoggin Valley is a manufacturing center.

"Historically, economic systems have been heavy on manufacturing and light on non-manufacturing sources of employment," stated Mr. Miller. Yet in Maine today, the greatest source of growth in employment is in public education. The general growth of non-manufacturing jobs is greater than in manufacturing. Economically, Maine can no longer continue to depend on its traditional forms of employment. Maine's economy has been based on six major industries: leather, paper, food, textiles, lumber and wood, and transportation.

"The industries of Maine are typically small with 75 percent having 500 or less employees," commented Miller. This type of small plant is weak because of low wages, few new products, and inadequate management. The economically ideal firm is directly contradictory to that which is typical of Maine in that it is characterized by product-line expansion, efficient operation, and good management.

... Admissions

(Continued From Page One)

increase this year, he remarked. "I thought that this year we would be touched by the same drop in applications that other colleges experienced last year."

The economic makeup of the Class of 1976 will depend on one issue: whether or not the Governing Boards decide in February to again allow unrestricted funds to be drawn on for scholarships and loans. Last year, \$61,250 from unrestricted capital funds were used for loans, and \$29,799 from unrestricted operating funds were allotted for scholarships. Moll said that his department will begin to feel "strapped" if the money from the unrestricted funds is not forthcoming.

Walter Moulton, Director of Student Aid, said that he is making the same estimated request that he made for this year's freshman class: \$235,000 in scholarships and \$60,000 in loans. Early Decision applications were due on November 1, and the replies will be mailed around Thanksgiving. Early decision candidates maintain that Bowdoin is their first-choice college and that, if accepted, they will enroll here.

Mr. David R. Scarponi, Chairman of the Brunswick Town Council, will conduct an informal lecture on the subject of student voting. The lecture will include a discussion of the legal aspect of the student vote and will also cover the impact of student voting on town politics.

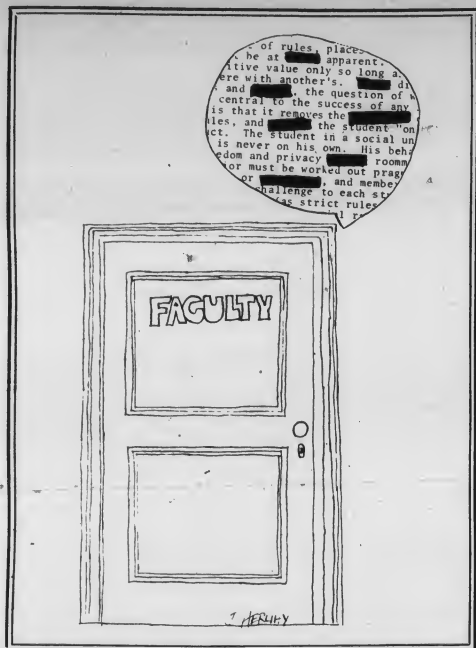
3:45 p.m., November 8
Smith Auditorium

BOWDOIN ORIENT

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Number 9



Contrary to current rumor, there will be no proposal to exclude all students at the upcoming faculty meeting. The fictitious motion was supposedly a reaction to misrepresentation in the Orient by ace reporter, Fred Honold. Dean Greason and Professor Nate Dane, the victims of the reporter's oversight, were misquoted in his last faculty meeting article.

The bogus issue was the subject of debate during the last Student Council meeting and a resolution subsequently was passed, opposing such a faculty move.

Fortunately, the erstwhile proposal disappeared late this week. Both Dean Greason and Professor Dane flatly denied association with it.

If, however, the proposal should reappear, we caution the faculty: The adoption of such a policy has the opposition of an overwhelming majority of the student body. It would also help foster the antique image of a secretive faculty, scheming behind closed doors, its members preferring anonymity, so they can express their true views without fear of student repercussions.

The campus should be spared the tension caused by such cryptic meetings.

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Trager's Weltpolitik: China Lobby

(Continued From Page One)

treaty is ratified according to the Constitution, it has the force of law, as if it were a law of the U.S. government. Therefore it is the duty of the chief executive to carry out that law as he would carry out any other law." Trager conceded, however, that some revision of our treaty commitments may be required. He would like to see SEATO replaced with a bigger, better "Pacific and Indian Ocean Defense Agreement." "Without that, the chances for peace in Asia are poor, and you can expect protracted warfare there..."

Responding to questions, Trager indicated that the Chinese will not hesitate to use the conventional armed forces aggressively: he cited India in 1962, Korea, Tibet, and the north of Laos. He thinks guerilla warfare more likely. Finally, he stated that the basic aspirations of the peoples of Asia were enough food, peace, and economic development; "their couple of acres of rice land."

Trager lacks a reasonable temperamental consistency throughout. For example, in countering objections that Vietnam is a morally "wrong" war, Trager insists (Why Vietnam?, p. 209) that "there is no right or wrong war. War is the extension of politics when politics no longer solves the problem." Yet his rationale for "faithfully observing treaty obligations", based on constitutional rationale, hardly reflects the same Realpolitik. In short, Trager sacrifices academic sincerity to his personal chauvinism; even his most academic writings are more argumentative than derivative. One who has spent his life studying nationalism ought by now to have bridled his own.

More specifically specious were Trager's generalizations about the aspirations of Asians en masse. Burmese peasants, without the cultural heritage of the Middle Kingdom, may aspire only to bloated brown bellies; but the Great Han have preserved a proud cultural hauteur from time immemorial; now their aspirations are periodically inflamed to the Marxist millenium. Whether nationalist or Communist, however, few Chinese are reduced to the subhuman barbarism Trager imputes to "the people of Asia," whatever that may be.

Trager pronounces the staunch anti-communism of the old China lobby. Communism is still construed as a monolithic spectre; the possibility of fruitful U.S.-Chinese negotiations between governments never occurs. And no more imaginative approach to future Chinese relations is imagined than a revamped defensive alliance, a la John Foster Dulles.

Finally, most sinologists would question Trager's predilection of indefinitely protracted low-level warfare waged by Chinese, with regular and nuclear power held in ready reserve. Trager misses the significance of the 1966 foreign policy debate, which triggered the cultural revolution, entirely: an expensive, militaristic anti-americanism necessarily detrimental to her economic growth rate and reliant upon Russian technical aid was defeated by a low-cost policy of limiting external aggression to guerilla "wars of liberation" supported on Peking's part mainly by words alone, and perhaps a few guns. The Maoists realize that they cannot have guns and butter, that vast military hardware precludes

economic growth; hence their relatively small military establishment for a nation of China's size. Since the massacre of the Indonesian Communist Party, Peking's policy has been to let foreign revolutions go it alone, while concentrating on domestic ideological purity and economic growth. Except in cases such as Vietnam, where Peking must vie with Moscow for influence with military aid, there is much less likelihood of protracted Asian warfare than Dr. Trager would imply.

Election Of 1860

(Continued From Page Three)

audience may not have known these facts already, that is not the fault of historians, white or black. The question of where the President and his party stood on the issues of Southern slavery and black rights has been a matter of intense debate for years, much of it unfavorable to Lincoln. W. E. B. DuBois, a black sociologist, criticized Lincoln earlier than 1930, and in 1948 a white historian, Richard Hofstadter, tried to expose "Lincoln and the Self-Made Myth." The debate was on, but confined to historical circles. However, in the sixties the *New York Times Magazine* asked "Was Lincoln a Honkey?" and the fight went public. Today Lincoln's sins have been exposed from Bowdoin to Room 222.

It has become fashionable to debunk traditional heroes, and Lincoln has received more than his share of flack. The debunking of myths is, of course, a necessary part of the study of history. But there comes a time when historians have to move beyond the digging up of dirt to a new analysis of the issue. Lincoln was a racist by our standards; there is an element of truth in George Wallace's claim of kinship to the rail-splitter. But he also succeeded where purer, more genuine opponents of slavery would certainly have failed. "I'd like to have God on my side," Lincoln once told advisors, "but I'd settle for Kentucky." Eventually Lincoln won the war and cleared the way for the end of slavery.

It is useful to present the dark side of Abe Lincoln. But it is as wrong to give only this side as it is to present only the other. It is to be hoped that, in the next two lectures, Miss Holloway will be equally informative — but more analytical too. Revisionism is too easy; the best historians goes farther.

All Letters to the Editor must be received no later than Thursday of the week of publication.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

In The Interest Of Accuracy

To The Editor:

In your front page article, "Describing Lou Emma Holloway," of 8th October, please correct "John Russworm, who graduated in the 1820's." to read John Brown Russworm of the Class of 1826. In the interest of accuracy I am sure I have Historian Holloway's support in requesting this correction.

Sincerely yours,
Roger Michener
The University of Chicago

With Increasing Dismay

To The Editor:

I read with increasing dismay the review of *Citizen Kane* by David Cole in the Friday, October 15 issue of the *Bowdoin Orient*.

Orson Welles is certainly not "best known for his role as the lecherous advertising magnate" in *I'll Never Forget What's His Name*. If one has never heard of his stage career he should at least be cognizant of the fact that Welles produced the original radio presentation of H. G. Wells' *War of the Worlds*.

To cite a movie for being black and white is, at best, petty.

Citizen Kane has been credited with originating many of the camera techniques now considered standard in motion picture production. I assure, you, Mr. Cole, the reporter's face is not absent from the picture because the cameraman was unable to find it.

As for the transparency of the fictional character you are correct. Unfortunately the character is not Joseph P. Kennedy but William Randolph Hearst. This was so obvious that the Hearst chain of newspapers refused to carry advertising on or reviews of the picture.

Sentiments in this office (filled with film buffs) is

that the review was a satire. If this is the case, then congratulations.

Chip Berlet
co-director
College Press Service

The Deluge

November 2

To the Editor:

An anonymous Bowdoin student has formulated very clearly the problems which result from certain frolics in dormitories. I fully share his views and wish to call them to the attention of all residents on campus dormitories.

Sincerely yours,
Paul L. Nyhus
Dean of Students

Dean of Students
Bowdoin College

Dean Nyhus:

I would like to call your attention to a certain matter concerning the "frolics" which go on between Coleman and Hyde Halls and perhaps other halls as well. The combat itself is innocent enough — throwing wet toilet paper, buckets of water; and it has not disturbed my sleep or studying. However, at the end of them the floors and particularly the bathrooms are covered with dirt, caked with wet tissue paper, and saturated with water. The job facing the janitor the next morning is genuinely immense. There is no violation of the honor system or moral code, but the forgetfulness of consideration. Perhaps it could be stopped if the monitors or proctors were somewhat more careful. In any case, I thought I would bring it to your attention.

A Student

Orient Music Review

Eclectic Approach Superb

"Afternoon of a Georgia Faun,"
by Marion Brown ECM 1004ST

Ever since jazz artists have recorded their music, they have searched endlessly for a company that would allow them the freedom to recreate their own musical expressions on record, without exploiting them artistically or economically. This demoralizing situation has stimulated some musicians to form their own recording companies, while others have simply accepted this corporate interference in art, figuring that a second-rate album is better than no album at all. For Marion Brown, though, the alternative was to sign with a new, uninhibited German label, ECM, and the impressive results can be heard on his newest album, "Afternoon of a Georgia Faun."

A brief listening to "Afternoon of a Georgia Faun" shows that Marion Brown has moved very strongly toward the original ethnic roots of African jazz, by incorporating complex percussion patterns and instrumental improvisations. Sound, and its disciplined conversion into music, is his main concern — anything that produces sound, from wooden sticks to metallic bells to vocal noises, can be combined with the contemporary elements of jazz ensemble to fit his concepts of music. The title cut is an excellent example of the new directions in which Marion's music is traveling. Here he employs the interaction of percussion and total collective improvisation in a "tone poem," evoking the moods and scenes of a rain-shower in the forest. In this first part, the percussion instruments, invented and designated by Brown, display a primitive simplicity, representing scenes into which the complex, brutal intelligence of animal life has not yet entered. But throughout the song, they are used to keep the music alive and moving, and to broaden the tonal melody with different colors and accents.

In the middle sections of "Georgia Faun," the acoustic wind instruments created by Brown play a very important part. Their melodic lines, especially the flutes, are beautifully simple, always very distant and separate from each other. They evoke a mood of insecure loneliness, in which the animals first awaken to the drives of their own life, and become conscious of their need to go out to other living things. These flute improvisations are the animal's pleading calls to their environment for some sign of approval. From these first awakenings and conscious efforts to communicate life, we melt into the wisdom which gives purpose to all the confusing, shifting movements of natural and intelligent life, contained in Chick Corea's amazingly lucid piano solo. Varying between sweet, melodic chords and sharp, stabbing dissonances on the one hand, and frenzied runs among the chords and up and down the keyboard, his piano work seems to provide a knowing pulse for the whole song. His solo is the high point of the first selection, when all the elements of sound fuse into one, completely clear musical picture.

After this glimmering contact with wisdom, the music undergoes an abrupt change. The form of improvisation becomes much more complex when the interaction of the piano and flutes gains control of the musical direction. The delivery of the solo instrumental lines favors the lyrical and emotional, reflecting a mellowing of technical virtuosity, and the tempo varies considerably between the quick and the deliberate. The images of animal life in the forest conveyed by the improvisations range from light,

lively scampers and somber plods of individual animals, to the more bizarre ballets of animals interlocked symbolically in poses of celebration and agony. Marion also uses vocal sounds to intensify the images of animals in confrontation. Through abrupt, syllabic groans, shouts, shrieks and wails, Brown can make the human voice emphasize the haunting imagery of the scene without using words. Vocal inflections are very flexible and grotesquely expressive. Everywhere we look in the forest, we see chaotic motion of all types, and hear the roar of continual sound — our senses are bombarded with disordered sensations. But the order, if it can be called that, comes in the final section of the song, when the musical flow returns symmetrically to the passage of simple, idiophonic percussion. The cycle has been completed, as the raindrops begin to fall again, and the animals release themselves from their embraces to return, alone, to their shelters.

The other song on the album "Djinni's Corner," contains many elements of the first song. Again, percussion and vocal noises are used to express complicated moods, to broaden the ensemble improvisations with varied colors and accents, and to give the individual solo lines more tightness. But this time, the collective improvisation of the flutes, saxophones, clarinets, piano and drums is arranged into a much more complex format. Marion has created his own application of the concepts of improvisational ensemble, which he calls "interchangeable discourse." In this new jazz form, each musician of the ensemble has his own "station," consisting of his major instrument and other miscellaneous instruments (particularly wind and percussion pieces). After they establish their opening theme, with a three-measure improvised phrase, all the musicians move from station to station, improvising their own solo lines in each successive station and interacting with solos from the other stations. Every time a musician changes stations, he must modify his approach to his own major instrument by utilizing the instruments he finds in the new station. With all this movement and change there results an almost infinite variety and flexibility in the music — each musician must not only express his own instrumental ideas, but he must continually alter and refresh these as he encounters different ideas. This produces the ultimate in spontaneous expression, since everyone is not only working in totally novel situations as they travel from place to place, but they are also working with musical concepts not necessarily compatible with their own. By examining the complex work of Brown, Anthony Braxton, Bennie Maupin and Chick Corea, we can easily envision the possibilities that such an arrangement offers. The impulsive rhythms and percussions entangle the listeners body, and force him to feel his own earthiness.

Marion Brown's eclectic approach to music strikes me very strongly. After having heard his other recorded material, along with some material by Anthony Braxton, Bennie Maupin and Chick Corea, there was no doubt in my mind that the musicianship would be anything but superb. Their unity as a group dazzles me, though. Although their music is free-form improvisation, these artists prove that "free-form" does not mean no form at all. As the music progresses, they impose the disciplined order through their own tight interaction, which requires not only technical skill, but an innate sense of making music happen as life happens, in a continuous flow.



Little Maine Men Made Great

The Life of Pierce
by Nathaniel Hawthorne

Muskie
by Theo Lippman, Jr.,
and Donald C. Hansen

By RICHARD PATARD

Along with her many less distinguished sons, alma mater Bowdoin has spawned to discreditable infamy a ghastly litter; among the foremost of them are Franklin Pierce and the American Campaign Biography.

Many great art forms trace their origins to the appearance of new social institutions: Gregorian plainsong to Hildebrandine Catholicism; lyric poetry to the Olympian Games; the novel of manners to the rise of the bourgeoisie; and the campaign biography, as its name implies, to the American political campaign.

The first such chronicle, Hawthorne's *Life of Pierce*, appeared in 1852, between Pierce's acceptance of the Democratic Presidential nomination and his subsequent election. The campaign biography is adequately defined as a book written with the obvious purpose of promoting (or discouraging; e.g., *A Texas Looks at Lyndon*) its subject's election, while making a pretense of impartial relation. If it lacks the requisite bias, it verges upon history; and without the facade of impartiality, it would be simply political propaganda. The true campaign biography, however, is neither history nor politics: it is largely the attempt to acquaint the public with a hitherto largely unknown candidate. Candidates whose lives and records are well-known have no need of exposure in a campaign biography.

Hence, it is hardly surprising that both the first and the most recent books of this genre concern themselves with unfolding the drab details of two obscure, homespun, and otherwise undistinguished Democrats from the backwoods of northern New England: Franklin Pierce and Edmund Muskie. Muskie, sent to press this year by Theo Lippman, Jr., editorial writer for the *Baltimore Sun*, and Donald C. Hansen, political reporter for a small-time Maine newspaper syndicate, indicate how far the campaign biography has fallen from its already abysmally low stature in Hawthorne's day. Nevertheless, a comparison of the two books brings out some characteristics of both candidates which are, like almost all their characteristics, stuporously dull.

The niche occupied by Franklin Pierce in the annals of American History is imperceptibly small: Samuel Eliot Morison confines him to five sentences in his 1122-page *History of the American People*, under a discussion of the 1852 Democratic Convention:

Owing to the operation of the two-thirds rule, all strong men of the party — Lewis Cass, Stephen

Douglas, William L. Marcy, and Buchanan . . . — killed each other off, so that on the forty-ninth ballot a dark horse won. This was Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire, whose only qualifications were a handsome face and figure, a creditable military record in the Mexican War, and an almost blank, hence blameless, political record. He was introduced to the public, who knew practically nothing about him, as "Young Hickory of the Granite State." It is a great pity that Cass or Douglas was not nominated. What the Presidential office then needed was backbone; and Pierce had the backbone of a jellyfish.

Hawthorne expands his "almost blank" record into a 145-page tract stuffed mainly with Pierce's Mexican War diary, speeches on the Senate floor on trifling issues, and his 1852 acceptance speech, which fails of its purpose to close the biography on an inspiring rhetorical note. The book ranks among Hawthorne's worst; the author himself calls such writing "remote from his tastes," undertaken to "operate upon the minds of the multitude during a Presidential canvass." Nor was it undertaken as the result of any unusually close camaraderie with Pierce: Hawthorne admits that not since their college days had he been "accustomed to meet with Franklin Pierce (That familiar name which the nation is adopting as one of its household words) (sic) in habits of daily intercourse." Unfortunately Hawthorne provides us with no further insights into this unusual Bowdoin friendship.

Muskie has all the drabness of Pierce with none of its stylistic grace. The following passage is typical:

"The Muskie family was close-knit. Father ran the shop and Mother the household. The Elder Muskie was a strict disciplinarian . . ."

Ad nauseum. Lengthily, two Muskie supporters build Muskie as "the man who should have won in 1968 and may win in 1972," the man the stars have destined for the Oval Office. That remains to be seen; presumably Richard Nixon may have something to say about it. But a comparison of this biography with Hawthorne's can at least show more than the degeneration of the campaign biography.

A number of similarities between Muskie and Pierce become immediately apparent: both were rescued from national anonymity by the Democratic Convention; both were presented to the public in the image of Presidents past, Pierce in Jackson's and Muskie in Lincoln's; both had the habit of keeping silent of crucial issues until after a consensus had coalesced, basing their reputations instead on crusades on behalf of unopposed causes, Pierce contra the spoils system and Muskie contra pollution; finally, both reach the front running only by the unforeseen elimination of more popular and qualified candidates (Cass, Douglas, Buchanan; the Kennedys). In fact, the obvious corollary is that Muskie stands every chance of being the Franklin Pierce of the twentieth century.

Which of the two would make a better President defies me. But at least Pierce had a PR man who could write.

Massachusetts Hall

Ye First College Building: A Saga

Massachusetts Hall at Bowdoin College, "ye first college building," was to have been "after ye manner of Hollis Hall (at Harvard), to be built of ye best bricks, four stories high, ye roof to be well slated, and to be finished with a properly projecting handsome cornish (cornice)."

James Bowdoin III, first benefactor of Maine's oldest college and son of Governor James Bowdoin II of Massachusetts, in whose memory the College is named, wrote his suggestions to Rev. Samuel Deane, Vice President of the Trustees of the College, in 1795, a year after its founding.

Eventually built on a much less grand scale, and completed in 1803, Massachusetts Hall, one of the first brick buildings in the area, has recently been added to the National Register of Historic Places.

The Governing Boards voted in 1793 to build "a building fifty feet long and forty feet wide, three stories high with a cellar under the whole." James Bowdoin's ideal building came into being with the construction of the original Maine Hall in 1808.

In 1799 the exterior of

Massachusetts Hall was completed, a temporary roof was put on and the windows were boarded up for the next two years while additional funds were obtained for its completion.

In 1802, the building was opened and additional work brought it to completion in 1803. When it opened in the spring of 1802, Massachusetts Hall housed the President and his family, students, a chapel and a hall for lectures.

The building was documented by an Historic American Buildings Survey team in 1962. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 provided for the expansion of the National Register. Former Interior Secretary Walter Hickel has written "This law will not halt progress; it provides instead a list of properties worth saving and assures that they will not be destroyed without due process."

John Briggs, Historian of the Maine State Park and Recreation Commission, nominated the building for inclusion in the National Register.

The early financial plight of Bowdoin caused her Trustees to look locally for an architect and

builders, saving the campus from imitation of the college at Cambridge.

Most probably, Samuel Melcher III, Brunswick's famous housewright, was the architect for Massachusetts Hall. Melcher is responsible for many of the fine old houses in the area. Bowdoin President Leonard Woods wrote in 1862 that all the functions of the college "were snugly and economically provided for within this single edifice."

Professor William D. Shipman, Adams-Catlin Professor of Economics at Bowdoin and an expert on the architecture of the area, said "the building was at once plain and distinguished. Ornamentation was (and is) almost entirely lacking, save for the doorways and the cupola. Tastes of the period, plus economic necessity, dictated a simplicity and restraint that have proved more durable than other architectural types on the campus."

The Medical School of Maine occupied part of Massachusetts Hall from its inception in 1820 until the completion of Adams Hall in 1862. The School was discontinued in 1921. The School had taken over the entire



Massachusetts Hall before Adams Hall was built, and the building became known as the Medical College. After the School's departure it fell into disrepair for several years.

In 1936-37 the building was completely remodeled. From that time until 1965 the building provided quarters for some of the administrative offices. A Faculty Room was created on the restored third floor in 1941, and the remainder of the building is now used as faculty offices.

Another Brunswick building with Bowdoin connections is also included in the National Register. It is the Stowe House at 63 Federal St., now a National Historic Landmark. Mrs. Stowe, whose husband was a professor at Bowdoin, wrote her immortal "Uncle Tom's Cabin" while living there. It is also a Samuel Melcher house.

Another National Historic Landmark is the Harpswell Meetinghouse in Harpswell Center, constructed in 1757-59.

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BEAR BROADS BOW

By DEBBIE ROBERTSON



Freshman Debby Duffy dribbles downfield in last Saturday's hockey contest with Bates.

Bowdoin's first women's field hockey team made their debut last Saturday on Pickard Field against Bates. Although Bates managed to win a 7-0 victory, the Bowdoin girls went down fighting.

Not knowing how many girls would show up, Mrs. Sally LaPointe, who is the voluntary coach, was totally surprised when thirteen enthusiastic girls turned up for the game. Those who played were: Debbie Duffy, Celeste Johnson, Emmy Schroeder, Debbie Robertson, Stephanie Monaghan, Brenda Klump, Tina DeVries, Beth Kelley, Barney Arnold, Debbie Stranges, Patty Small, Jennifer Brewster and Rebecca Morrow.

Considering only a handful of girls showed up for practice the weeks preceding the game, the team did a remarkable job of working together on the field.

During the half-time the Bowdoin strategy was changed as Debbie Robertson, who replaced Celeste Johnson, as left wing in the first half, became goal keeper in the second. While Emmy Schroeder held the left wing position in the second half. Substitutes in the last half were Celeste Johnson and Nancy Stuart. The switch proved a success for Bates did not score during the second half.

By BRIAN CURLEY

The interfraternity squash season is nearing its end. It has been characterized both by performances worthy of varsity competition as well as some luckily hidden within those white rooms of Morrell Gym.

This IFL season appears to be approaching another exciting conclusion. The playoffs are in sight and four teams are gunning for the championship next week.

Before the official playoffs begin, however, there must be a playoff match to decide the first place team. Monday night Beta (9-1) and Chi Psi (9-1) will again clash to decide this. Earlier in the year, Beta was beaten by Chi Psi in a very close match. But, in squash, as in many other sports, a team can have good days and bad days. So, Monday's match should prove to be interesting.

The playoffs, to be held later next week, will see the first place team play the fourth place team, Kappa Sig, and the second place team play ARU, who ended third. All four teams are very close in ability and any one of them could end up champion.

Throughout the season there have been many fine performances. One especially

worth noting, Peter Flynn has gone undefeated in 10 matches. A member of the Beta house, Peter has led his team into the playoffs. Flynn's skills at the game are marked, and he could very easily play varsity, were it not for his membership on the hockey team. During the past weeks he has beaten a few of the varsity players.

There has been a lot of fire for the matches by many of the world champions, they have a lot of fun. Cries of excitement are sometimes heard emanating from the squash courts after dinner. Anyone who witnessed the championship match between AD and Beta last year (won by AD!), will attest to the fact. A lot of enthusiasm has been stirred up for the sport by many people, most prominently, the varsity coach, Ed Reid.

IFL squash is just another step on the road to the White Key Trophy, the award given to the

fraternity which gains the best combined record in all interfraternity sports. Beta is currently leading Chi Psi by one point, with IFL hockey and basketball seasons coming up soon.

Many houses gain much enjoyment from these interfraternity match-ups. Others, however seem to be lacking in enthusiasm.

IFL Squash Standings

Beta	9	1
Chi Psi	8	2
ARU	7	3
Kappa Sig	6	4
Zeta	6	4
AD	3	7
DEKE	3	7
Delta Sig	3	7
TD	3	7
Independents	0	10
Psi U	0	10

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ELEPHANT HUNT!

asmerom: what next?

By LINDA BALDWIN

Girma Asmerom broke two records here last Saturday, in a game taken 4-0 from Bates. All four goals were scored by Girma, which resets the most goals in a game, set in 1969, from 3 to 4. Also, surpassing his last year's record of 10 in a season, he already has 11 goals with two games remaining.

For those who have never seen Girma Asmerom in action, he is a short, fast, clever ball-handler, who exhibits highly developed skills of dribbling, passing, and shooting. Most of the time you will find him at center forward, but sometimes he moves off to the right inner or right wing positions. Many times his actions on the field leave the opposition looking awkward and bewildered, and the crowd chuckling.

Against Bates, the first and fourth Asmerom goals were unassisted, dribbled in and shot center field from about 5 yards out. Bowdoin leapt quickly ahead in the first minute of the game and added another late in the first

period on a pass up from left halfback Nick Sampsis, who had just come into the game.

The most spectacular goal, however, came two minutes into the second quarter. Don Hoenig placed a shot from the right side, which rebounded off the left goal post. Girma Asmerom charged in and tapped it into the net, catching the Bates goalie, who was still on the right side covering Hoenig's shot, completely offguard.

In a game played earlier this week under poor rainy wet conditions the Bears dominated Colby 6-2. Gezu Bekele contributed half the Bowdoin scores. Peter Brown, Girma Asmerom and Martin Assoumou added singles.

Thus, Bowdoin finishes tied for first with the University of Maine in the Maine State Series.

Tomorrow, Tufts will bring the 1971 Bowdoin soccer season to a close. To Bowdoin (6-5), Tufts is a strong team. They have only lost one game — to Amherst, 1-0 in overtime.



Girma Asmerom's shot here resulted in his record-breaking goal against Bates Saturday.

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P-BEARS NEED TUFTS FOR WINNING SEASON

By FRED HONOLD

Bowdoin is again No. 1 in the BBC league with a 42-15 win over Bates last Saturday here at Whittier Field. The Bears won the first half of the series the previous week in a 30-27 last minute win over Colby.

The first quarter was Bowdoin's as quarterback Ed Grady directed the squad downfield for two touchdowns. Both TD's were scored by halfback Al Sessions who crossed the goal line on quick one yard plunges. Jimmy "The Toe" Burnett kicked both extra points, two of the seven he would complete for the day.

Bates was first to score in the second period on a 19 yard run and then successfully went for the two point conversion on a pass. With 6:50 left in the half, Bowdoin came back up the field again and scored on an 8 yard pass from Ed Grady to tight end Cliffhanger Webster. With 20 seconds left in the half, Bates had come back downfield again the other way and scored on a two yard run. Halftime score: Bowdoin 20, Bates 15.

The third quarter in effect was the last quarter of the game, as no scores came in the final period. Joe Bird got the second half off to a quick start as he bobbled the kickoff to confuse the Bates suicide squad and then flew down the sideline for a 95 yard kickoff return and a touchdown, 13 seconds into the half. Bates hoped to come back with a quick score, but two minutes after Bird's score, defensive back Mike Jones intercepted a pass and ran 41 yards for Bowdoin's fifth score of the day. Finally with 6:33 remaining in the third quarter, Ed Grady scored the last time on a dazzling one yard hop across the goal line. Thus the score was 42-15 as Bowdoin upped its record to 3-3 and Bates extended its losing streak to 20 in a row.

Bowdoin looked both strong and weak in the statistical department. The Bears ran 73 plays, 20 first downs and an offensive total of 429 yards. Bates offense had 51 plays for 355 yards with 15 first downs; they also fumbled once. But Bowdoin fumbled 8 times, losing 3 of the fumbles — a problem which could mean winning or losing in a tight game. Bowdoin's 77 yards in penalties was offset by Bates' 87 yards.

In the field of individual statistics Ed Grady looked impressive as he ran 8 times for 49 yards and completed 7 out of 7 passes for 171 yards; halfback Al Sessions carried 16 times for 53 yards and 2 touchdowns; the indestructible Jeff Begin bulled his way for 50 yards in 9 carries;

flanker Joe Bird caught 3 passes for 57 yards; tightend Cliff Webster hauled in 4 passes for 97 yards.

Tomorrow the Bowdoin football team finishes out the season at Tufts, an important game which means the difference between a winning or losing season. Attendance for this game will, hopefully, be strong.

bowdoin football players —

Burnett, Bowdoin's soccer-style kicking specialist, was named to the Eastern College Athletic Conference (ECAC) Division II Star Squad for his work when Bowdoin defeated Colby 30-27. Burnett kicked three consecutive field goals to set a New England small college record for most consecutive field goals in a single game. He also drilled three more conversion kicks through the uprights to bring his streak of consecutive PAT's to 28 over the

past two seasons.

The New England Small College Statistical Service ranked Bates, a running back who was injured in Bowdoin's third game and has been unable to play since then, as the area's fifth leading small college scorer with an average of 8 points per game played.

Bonasera, also a running back, was awarded Honorable Mention on the ECAC Star Squad. He was ranked as New England's fourth leading ground-gainer with an average of 93.7 yards in the three games he has played. Against Colby, Bonasera turned in a 67-yard touchdown run and caught a 42-yard pass that paved the way for one of Burnett's field goals.

Erlacher, an offensive end, was listed as the region's second leading punter. He has averaged 40.0 yards in 13 punts and trails the leader by only .7 of a yard.



Sophomore quarterback Ed Grady races around the left side. Grady ran 8 times for 49 yards and was 7 for 7 in the passing category.

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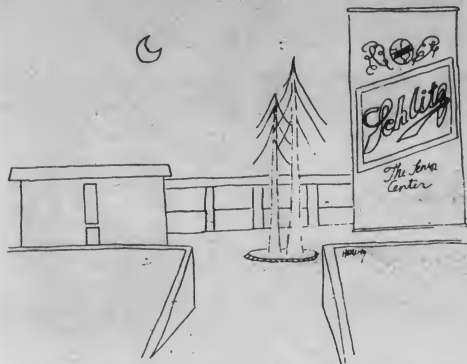
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Government 22

By PAUL GLASSMAN

The unwillingness of the Government Department to sanction any more student-guided courses will probably jeopardize the creation of alternatives of learning at Bowdoin in the near future.

The student-taught course, Government 22, *Modernization in the Western World: Politics and Social Change*, which was to have been evaluated by the Department of Government and Legal Studies and the Committee on Educational Policy following its 1970 offering was recommended for one additional year (Spring 1971). "Because of the impact of the 1970 strike on the initial edition of the course, proper evaluation was deemed impossible. A second edition was expected to provide more complete data for the Department and the CEP to use in assessing the merits of the particular course and the concept of student instruction," states the CEP report for 1970-1971. The Government Department's evaluation of the course in now in the Committee.

The course, which enrolled 19 students, consisted of five principle parts: 1) the introduction, two lectures and a panel session, 2) nine class sessions, one with each of the instructors, 3) independent study on a research paper, 4) presentation of these papers, and 5) evaluation of the course by the students. The nine class sessions were actually tutorials; group of two or three students met with each of the nine teachers: George Alston Cirma Asmeron, Peter Bieger, Horace Lovelace, Mike "Jan, John Medeiros, James Nicholson, Duane Taylor, and Steve Marchand.

The course was initiated by students in John Rensenbrink's Government 21 course in the academic year of 1969-1970. The students were interested in drafting and teaching a course as a correlation to Government 21. They worked closely with Mr. Rensenbrink, and hoped to cultivate student interaction. The second year, however, the course was supervised by the entire department, which appears to have executed this supervision only minimally. Most of the time spent in relation to the course was with the student-instructors outside of the classroom. Richard Morgan, chairman of the department "looked in occasionally" into the small class sessions of the course. Other department members had similar affiliations with Government 22.

The final grades were assigned by the Government Department after consultation with the instructors. Although the grades were to have been based on the

student's work with his instructors, his participation, his paper, and the presentation of the paper, the department members were familiar only with the written form of the paper. The final grades, 11 P's, 4 H's, and one Incomplete (eventually a P) are more generous than those the department would have assigned on the basis of its impressions of the papers, which were generally considered sub-standard.

Morgan's only concern with the course in reference to his department was, "What was the quality of the discourse in political science?" He considers the benefits of the student-guided course considerable, but would not recommend it for credit under the auspices of the Government Department again. He admitted that the means of evaluation of the course "remain obscure" to him.

Christian Potholm, also of the Department, holds similar conclusions. "The instructors had only a rudimentary knowledge of their subjects in many cases," he said, and was very critical of the instructors' unwillingness to fail students. He does not see a place for such a course in the Government Department, which he maintained, is responsible for the academic quality of its offerings. He recommended that this type of experience be provided by possibly either the Psychology or Education Departments, where he feels there is a place for courses relying heavily on student interaction and "group dynamics."

Peter Bieger, one of the student-instructors, regretted what he called "the professors' negative approach to the papers." "We were put in a very uncomfortable and defensive position during the grading sessions," he said. Admitting that student interest was at times low and that most of the students did not perform well, he cited some weaknesses of the course: 1) the lack of prerequisites (Some students were repeating material; others, catching up); 2) the breakdown in student interest; 3) the need for more intervention and guidance by the department.

One of the students, Richard Mastin, was troubled by the comment of one professor that he was "capable of more than" the paper he submitted. This discredits somewhat the objectivity of some of the professors who read the papers. The basis of comparison should not have been a student's performance in other courses, but his performance in Government 22, with which the professors were evidently unfamiliar.

Another instructor, Duane Taylor, summarized his appraisal of the course: "It achieved all it

(Please Turn to Page Seven)

By DON WESTFALL

Bowdoin College has long been known as something of a party school, but until lately the festive spirit was usually enshrined (or at the very least encased) in the nominally off-campus fraternity houses. Although the College does provide for large scale, institutionally sanctioned debauchery at fairly regular intervals throughout the year — Homecoming, Winters, Ives — the extent of official administrative or student council involvement in the social lives of students has always been severely limited (viz. the abortive Bowdoin "mixer" of two years ago).

However, recently a new day dawned for the student who likes his mayhem both organized and sponsored by officialdom: the Senior Center House Committee, the legislative body of the senior class, has undertaken to provide for its own. Last week the group held a "Tufts Kick-off Party" in preparation for the expected victory over the Medford Jumbos. While this first fruit of two days planning was distinctly a minor effort in light of the shows put on at an average fraternity on a Big Weekend (only two kegs), it was a beginning.

The group has other projects of a similar nature in the works. Dick Pulsifer, Assistant to the Director of the Senior Center, visualizes "a series of events . . . for the year or the semester to complement our budget." However, Pulsifer said he would rather move in a more social direction with activities such as a wine tasting party or beer with German food for dinner ("for those over twenty, of course").

Also mentioned as a possibility is a subscription bar-social on the sixteenth floor which would serve "hard" liquor — a project which is sure to warm the hearts of many living on the fifteenth floor and send others who value their privacy into fits of despair. Senior Class President John Parsons, who helped Chick Godfrey and others organize the "Kick-off" party, said in a group interview "a lot of people want a bar." His friend and fraternity brother Bob "Chip" Foley added, "I love to roll around on the floor." The interview was punctuated throughout by the sharp sound of fraternity "clicks."

All of this activity may seem a bit innovative for Bowdoin, much less the senior class; however, there does exist a long tradition of receptions in Wentworth Hall at which are served cheese, stale crackers, and mulled wine. Also not to be forgotten are the pre-dinner sherry receptions held in praise of famous men and women.

If the first project is any indication, the House Committee will soon be hosting a very popular series of parties. The Tufts party was well attended considering the scanty publicity which was accorded it, and most remembered it favorably the next day. Several of the people present indicated rather volubly a desire to stage more such get-togethers. One such was Ralph Finos, omnipresent man about the keg, who said of the event "outkast — it was a good day to have a football game."

However, there was one disturbing dissent from the generally favorable reviews. Fred Cusick, *Orient* editor emeritus, described the party as "a shameless orgy of lust and depravity, and Finos was the leader."

Hodding Carter Examines Racism

By JO DONDIS

Hodding Carter III, editor and associate publisher of the *Greenville Delta Democratic Times* addressed a Bowdoin audience Monday evening. His lecture entitled "Presidential Politics and the American Dilemma" was direct, forthright, and extremely interesting. Unfortunately only fifteen students attended, the majority being faculty and townspeople. One wonders if such a small student turnout was due to a lack of publicity or simply a lack of interest. Whatever the case, I think the Bowdoin student body missed a rare treat. The combination of native Southerner, partisan Democrat, and liberal newspaper editor is not common.

Carter stated that the President stands at the fulcrum of the solution of the problem of the "American Dilemma". Amidst a barrage of amusing stories, he continued to examine the problem of racism in terms of three American presidents, Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon. For, insisted Carter, "In the 1960's the role of the President came to the point that it should be in solving the American Dilemma". The President now has the power to change society. He has enough administrative power to change all affecting blacks and whites.

Carter pointed out that although JFK attempted to alleviate "the black situation he failed to fulfill his campaign promise concerning public housing. The government under his administration became rather passive and the laws passed often depended upon black Americans taking the initiative. Furthermore, Carter charged that HEW actually



Hodding Carter III, editor of the *Greenville Delta Democratic Times*, develops his concept of the "American Dilemma." *Orient/Clayton*

became an agent of segregation.

Under LBJ's administration all that changed. "LBJ showed what the President could be in terms of solving the 'American Dilemma,'" said Carter. He added, "He responded to a moral demand as well as to a political one." Carter cited the tragedy of the LBJ legacy as the pause from civil rights and the resulting increased involvement in Vietnam.

Carter indicted the Nixon administration for sounding the note of full retreat from the area

of civil rights. He charged that Nixon played a game with the Supreme Court by nominating Carswell. In fact, Carter hinted that Nixon fully intended his nominee to be racist. When Nixon opposed busing for busing's sake he was actually afraid the schools would become desegregated. Also Carter pointed out Nixon's opposition to the voting rights act and the problem of housing. "This President is letting the opportunity pass us by. The blacks are not going to go away."

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Scarponi Speech Scrutinizes Student Voter Registration

By TIM POOR

A dilemma soon to be faced by Bowdoin students will be that of choosing their legal residence, the area of the country in which they will be allowed to vote. Speaking on this topic Monday was Mr. David R. Scarponi, chairman of the town council of Brunswick, who explained and interpreted the Maine state law concerning student voter registration.

The present state law requires all potential student voters to declare that they plan to make their college town their permanent place of residence if they wish to vote in Maine. In order to ascertain whether or not this is indeed the case, students will be questioned on such topics as their drivers' licenses, car registrations, and plans to make Brunswick their legal residence.

Termining the question of eligibility a "matter of intent," Scarponi said that he sees "no reason why they shouldn't be allowed to vote," as long as satisfactory answers to the questions are given. "Look at me: I'm an Italian in a town that's mostly French and a Republican when most people are Democrats; if I can vote, everyone should be able to."

Believing that few students will lie concerning their intended residence, Scarponi noted that those who do will have to "live with themselves for the rest of their lives."

The impact of the student vote would "not be too great," Scarponi stated, as the percentage of the voters comprised by

students will be relatively small. There are presently 6600 registered voters in Brunswick, with an additional 2000 who are able to register if they become so inclined. If the same percentage of Bowdoin students register (750), they would comprise only ten percent of the total vote. Even then, in order to form a bloc, virtually all of the students would have to vote the same way, a situation which is, as Scarponi put it, "unlikely."

Although he did not speak for the citizens of Brunswick, ("I can't even speak for my wife"), Scarponi implied that many citizens of the town seem to be concerned with the legality of the student vote and fearful that the town government might be "taken over" by young radicals as was the recent case in Berkeley, California. Stating that "people are afraid of what they don't understand," Scarponi shrugged off this view, noting that the small percentage of the total vote taken up by students will not in any way threaten the existing philosophy of government. "Thousands will not pay friebee in the town square," he added confidently.

But even if Bowdoin students did constitute a large percentage of the voting public, they should still have the right to vote, as "legality should prevail regardless of the philosophical ideas involved," according to Scarponi.

Another criticism of the concept of student voting is that students are not required to pay (Please Turn to Page Three)



Orient/Clayton

A casually dressed Dean Nyhus is confronted by a mob of curious students at his latest Kaffeeklatch. The Dean fielded hard-hitting questions from the SRO crowd — among them, a retired Orient reporter (right).

The Power Structure

by JED LYONS

(Editors note: Mr. Lyons is a student representative to the Board of Trustees.)

Bowdoin College was chartered on June 24, 1794, by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; not until 1891 did the district of Maine become the state. The founders of the College chose to structure its Governing Boards within a bicameral framework similar to Harvard's: A Board of Trustees, presided over by the President of the College, and a board of Overseers, presided over by a member of the board. These two legislative bodies were to assume decision-making responsibilities pertaining to all College policy.

The fundamental structure of the boards remained the same until changes in the bylaws of the College were implemented over the past two years, allowing student and faculty representation. Presently, in addition to the 13 Trustees and 45 Overseers, there are two students and two faculty members on the board of Trustees and three students and three faculty members on the board of Overseers.

The Governing Boards' decision-making process recently received criticism in a management report commissioned by the College earlier this year. The report characterized the process as an informal "common law" sort of arrangement, in which the members of the boards, in order to be effective, must be flexible and accessible to communication. The report advocates machine-like precision within a tightly organized bureaucracy: a management program suitable for the University of Illinois, perhaps, but not for Bowdoin College. Bowdoin derives its own peculiar virtue from the flexibility and informality of the Governing Boards, even at the cost of a certain amount of efficiency.

Members of the boards are appointed to a number of different committees representing all of the College's major concerns. These include committees on finance, educational programs, development, honors, Grounds and Buildings, athletics, the arts

and the library (beginning this year, students and faculty members were also elected to serve on these committees, with full voting privileges). Specific proposals relating to the financial posture of the College are channeled through the appropriate committees, where they are researched and prepared for submission to the Policy Committee. This committee, meeting three times annually, reviews all recommendations submitted by the various committees, and may choose to either accept or reject them. If accepted, the recommendations are presented to the Governing Boards at one of their three annual meetings.

The Chairman of the Policy Committee, Dr. Leonard Cronkhite, reads the proposals submitted by his committee and entertains any questions from the Trustees present at the meeting. President Howell then calls for a vote on each specific proposal; if passed by a majority of the Trustees, the proposal is sent to the Overseers, who may accept or amend it. When a proposal is amended, a conference committee, consisting of both trustees and overseers, is organized to settle differences. The recommendations of this committee are then sent back to the Trustees, and the decision-making process begins again. If passed by both Boards the proposal then becomes College policy.

Theoretically, the power structure is decentralized; decision-making seems to be a long and time-consuming affair involving many people associated with the College in a multitude of ways. The President cannot issue ultimatums from the confinement of his office; he must be a tactful diplomat as well as an adept administrator. A measure of his success may be found in his ability to influence the 58 men who sit on the Governing Boards. If he can maintain their confidence, many of the inherent structural difficulties impinging on his legislative powers will be minimized. Cooperation is an expression of mutual respect, and mutual respect is an integral part of the Governing Boards' philosophy.

(Please Turn to Page Four)

UVM Appealing Fee Case

BURLINGTON, Vermont (CPS) — The University of Vermont plans to appeal a county court's ruling that its mandatory student activity fee as presently handled is unconstitutional.

"The university feels that supervision of the fee under the authority and control of the board of trustees has been both constitutional and proper," said President Edward C. Andrews, Jr.

Judge Harold C. Sylvester, in his ruling, had called mandatory assessment of the \$21.50 annual fee "a violation of the due process clauses" of both the Vermont and U.S. Constitutions, so long as "the present method of supervision, control, and responsibility for the expenditure and disbursement" of the fee continues.

He ordered that the trustees assume direct responsibility over the fee.

At present, the student association controls the funds collected, subject to audit by the university.

In his findings of fact, Judge Sylvester was particularly critical of radical speakers who have appeared on campus in the past.

In announcing the university's intention to appeal the decision to the Vermont Supreme Court, President Andrews defended the present method of handling the fees and the university's policies regarding speakers on the campus. He pointed out that speakers of all shades of political opinion had appeared there.

"To be true to its mission," he said, "the university has an obligation to create an atmosphere of openness, lively debate, critical discussion, freedom from intimidation, and mutual respect and tolerance." He added:

"Attempts at censorship — for example, to prevent the discussion of controversial issues, the appearance of controversial speakers, or the presentation of unpopular positions — we feel must be rigorously resisted."



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Faculty Meeting

By FRED HONOLD

The faculty began consideration of issues of major concern last Monday. Reports of the Recording Committee on the grading system and of the Student Life Committee on Coeducational Housing were presented and will be voted on at the next Faculty meeting; reports from the Curriculum and Educational Policy Committee for the Academic Year 1970-1971 and the Student Activities Fee Committee on 1971-1972 allocations received unanimous approval by the Faculty.

A special report on the grading system was submitted by the Recording Committee in response to a directive by the Faculty at the June 1971 meeting to "evaluate the present grading system" and to prepare "comments and/or recommendations for change."

The Recording Committee examined Bowdoin's grading system (HH,H,P,F) and three other systems: Pass-Fail, Partial Pass, Fail and a Five Point System. In sum, the Committee recommends that the Faculty vote on whether it wishes to adopt a Five Point System or to continue the present HH,H,P,F system. Further, the Committee recommends that the Faculty vote to continue the present grading system, a system which is gaining in acceptance.

Two concerns over the present system were elaborated on in the report: 1) The Law School Data Assembly Service now equates a Bowdoin "P" with a "2" on the 0-4 scale, and the general form used by a number of medical schools enables Bowdoin students to equate a "P" with a "C"; 2) in reaction to sentiment expressed by several members of the Bowdoin Faculty to the effect that the "P" covers too broad a spectrum where the student doing C+ work is in the same category with the student doing D- work, the report pointed out that some spread was anticipated for the category which includes all who are doing satisfactory work below honors quality.

In response to the question of

whether Bowdoin's four point grading system parallels the Five Point System (A,B,C,D,F), Dean of the College A. LeRoy Gresson said that, "In fact 'HH' has become equated with 'A', 'H' with 'B', while the 'P' has come down as far as the individual teacher wants to take it."

Discussion was closed off when the Faculty voted to table the report till next meeting.

Last Spring the Faculty approved a Student-Life Committee report that coeducational housing should be introduced on the Bowdoin campus. The Committee recommends in a report to the Faculty that coeducational housing be extended to other campus dorms. It also recommends the following guidelines: 1) All students will have the choice of living in coeducational housing or single sex housing, within the flexibility of the college's limits. 2) The coeducational housing will be according to alternate floors. 3) The choice of coeducational housing will be available to freshmen as well as to upper class students. In the case of freshmen, the parents will be notified that their son or daughter is making this choice so that they may participate in the decision if they so desire.

The Faculty will vote on this report next meeting; the implementation of these guidelines will be the responsibility of the Dean of Students.

The Curriculum and Educational Policy Committee Report reviewed the year 1970-1971. Having obtained data on the pass/fail option from Dartmouth, Princeton, and Wesleyan which indicated that the option/primary function "appeared to be as a relief from academic pressure and an inducement to reduced involvement in the course in which the option was exercised", the CEP recommended that the pass/fail option be offered for a fifth, but not a fourth course.

In the report, the concept of an

(Please Turn to Page Six)

Student Council Mulls Blanket Tax

By DAVID COLE

The Student Council met on Tuesday evening in characteristic solemnity. By 7:00 most of the representatives had gathered in the Donovan Dean Lancaster Lounge, although a considerable number were absent, and only one of those absent, the delegate from Delta Sigma, was represented by a substitute.

A few minutes later, President Bushy strode briskly into the chamber and took his place between his vice president and the Council Secretary. A respectful hush came over those assembled, and the meeting began.

The Student Council was never called "the greatest deliberative body in the world," and it was not an oversight. The meeting began with a few comments by the President concerning letters he had sent to President Howell and Deans Nyhus, Robison, and Gresson, on the subject of student attendance at Faculty Meetings. Howell offered to share the Council's opinion if the issue arose at any future faculty meetings. Nyhus replied similarly. Robison wrote that the letter had been received, noted, "and filed". And Gresson, Bushy noted, suggested that the answer — to what question it was not made clear — might lie in greater student attendance. He also offered to convey the Council's sentiments if the issue should arise. No one offered to raise the issue at a faculty meeting himself.

Then ensued a concise report on the last Faculty Meeting by Council Representative Fred Honold, (Councilman Honold reports on that meeting in this issue of the Orient). The report had two main points: the question of blanket tax, which issue President Bushy preferred to raise himself, and the decision by the Committee on Educational Planning to discontinue Government 22, a student taught course offered the past two spring semesters. Vice president Mitch Goldman inquired firmly but good-naturedly as to why the course had been dropped: Was this a rejection of the whole idea of student-taught courses? Honold responded that the C.E.P. has not

come to a final decision, but suggested that an apparent lack of student interest in Government 22 led to its discontinuance.

Perhaps the only issue raised of immediate interest was that of the blanket tax, the student activities fee levied on all students. The blanket tax provides money for twenty-two campus activities, among them the Newman Apostolate, the Young Republicans, the Young Democrats, the Student Council and the Car Club. Secretary Mark Strauss offered praise for the Car Club.

The faculty's Blanket Tax Committee, President Bushy declared, has expressed a desire to "turn the whole thing over to us," that is, the Student Council. There was an immediate and pointed objection by Opposition floor leader Lawrence Wolfe, R-ARU: "Isn't there enough bureaucracy involved already, for crying out loud?" There were grave nods around the room. Bushy explained, however, that the Committee's proposal was to leave the entire operation in the Council's hands, thereby eliminating something of the bureaucracy now involved. The Student Council would then apparently be sole judge of the fitness of any campus organization wishing to receive funds out of said blanket tax. No final decision was made on this suggestion. What gives the issue immediacy, though, is the fact that a federal judge recently declared the University of Vermont blanket tax unconstitutional. The Bowdoin tax is similar.

Tom Costin spoke on the last matter on the evening's agenda, the Interfraternity Council. The Interfraternity Council has not been very important in the years since its creation, since most questions concerning fraternities have been dealt with by the Student Council in its entirety. Although there have been whispers that the Student Council has been equally unimportant, that issue was not considered. Costin conveyed the belief of the Interfraternity Council that the responsibilities for administering

the rushing program should lie exclusively with that body, rather than with the Council, whose membership includes Independents as well as brothers. "Each house would be represented with one representative on the rushing committee," Costin explained. He predicted that this change would both strengthen the I.C. and prove expedient.

A vote was taken on Costin's proposal. The Government did not need to enforce party discipline and the proposal passed without a crisis, fifteen for, four against, and two abstaining.

The meeting ended after the vote total was read, and the representatives rose and walked quietly out to their various constituencies.

Scarponi . . .

(Continued From Page Two)

taxes in the town. "Taxes and property have nothing to do with the right to vote," responded Scarponi. "Kids shouldn't have to pay taxes, they'll have to do that soon enough."

If registered to vote in Brunswick, however, students will have to accept some of the town responsibilities that voting demands, such as a stint on the Brunswick jury.

Although the impact of the student vote will not be felt greatly here in Brunswick, the consequences will be much greater importance in communities such as Gorham and Orono, where University of Maine students constitute a much larger percentage of the vote.

Bowdoin students wishing to register should do so anytime between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. in the town clerk's office at city hall.

There will be a meeting of concerned students and faculty members to discuss:

Alternatives to Traditional Education at Bowdoin, Monday, November 15 at 8:00 p.m. in the Terrace Under.

The Senate Career Of 'A Thousand Dollar Darky'

(Editor's Note: The title of Miss Holloway's first Tallman lecture was "Black Reaction to the Election of 1860," and not "Was Lincoln a Honkey?")

by RICHARD PATARD

When Lou Emma Holloway arrived at Bowdoin she resented being branded "Bowdoin's first black female professor." She disliked the whole wearisome "first nigger this, first nigger that" syndrome. Why, then, did she devote the second of her Tallman lectures, this Tuesday evening to "Hiram R. Revels: First Black Senator?"

Certainly not because of Senator Revels's intrinsic historical significance. Revels, who served for one year in the forty-first Congress, completing Jefferson Davis's unexpired term, failed to distinguish himself in the Senate. He delivered four speeches on the Senate floor and introduced five bills; none of them ever emerged from committee.

According to Miss Holloway, Revels's background is relatively obscure. He was never a slave; he was born free at Fayetteville, North Carolina, on September 1 of either 1827 or 1827. Unable to obtain an education in North Carolina, he moved to Union County, Indiana, where he attended a Quaker seminary. When the civil war erupted, he was a preacher in Baltimore, where he assisted in organizing Maryland's first two colored regiments. In 1864 he joined the army. Later he moved south with the Freedman's Bureau, teaching and preaching in Saint Louis, Vicksburg, and finally in Natchez, where he settled in 1867. There, after serving on the city council, he was nominated to the state legislature by a black dominated Republican convention whose endorsement was tantamount to election. Revels was a compromise candidate drafted to break a deadlock in the local black caucus. In 1869 he was elected to the U.S. Senate by the reconstructed Mississippi state legislature when that state was readmitted to the Union. Revels, "the choice of the blacks," received every legislator's vote but one.

Northerners and southern whites alike were shocked by the election of a black to the Senate. One Tennessee paper called Revels "a thousand dollar darkie." The New York Herald predicted that



"TIME WORKS WONDERS."
JACOB J. L. B. 1870
HATH LINDA IN HIS HAND THE FUTURE WHITENESS BOTH LINDA AND HIS WHITENESS

(Harper's Weekly, April 9, 1870.)

he would not be seated. The Chicago Sun Times declared his election invalid because he wasn't even a citizen. A Boston paper manufactured accounts of his life portrayed him as lecherous and raucous.

When Revels reached Washington in December of 1869, President Grant received him warmly, with wishes that he would be seated without objections. But when he was presented to the Senate on February 23, 1870, Democratic Senators led by Davis of Kentucky challenged his credentials. They maintained that Revels had not been for nine years a citizen of the United States, which Article I, Section 3 of the Constitution requires of Senators. Davis cited the Dred Scott decision as evidence that Revels, being of African descent, had not been a citizen before the ratification of the fourteenth amendment. Since that amendment had only been ratified in 1868, Revels had been a citizen for only two years.

The Republicans, according to Miss Holloway, did not refute this Constitutional interpretation. Rather, they countered that Revels, being light-skinned, obviously also had some white ancestry, and had therefore always been a citizen. After three days of debate Revels was seated by a vote of forty-eight to eight. The radicals called this "a magnificent spectacle of retributive justice."

As Senator, Revels considered himself "a representative of my downtrodden race." His first speech opposed Georgia's re-admission to the Union; he thought it not thoroughly reconstructed. His second address advocated the integration of schools in the District of Columbia. On this occasion he characterized race prejudice as imposed upon whites from above by wicked legislators and school boards: "It is the duty of the nation to discourage prejudice simply because it is not approved of in Heaven... The white race has no better friend than I." In his third speech he manifested that friendship by favoring the removal of political disabilities of Mississippi whites. Reviewing his brief Senatorial career, Miss Holloway dubbed him "the second most conservative of all twenty-two blacks to serve in Congress" during the nineteenth century.

After his term expired, Revels returned to

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BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume CI

Monday, November 15, 1971

Number 10

New Coed Housing Plan: Sexes Remain Separated

By ROBERT MURPHY

Last spring a joint subcommittee of the Student Life Committee and the Ad Hoc Committee on Coeducation was created to study the advisability of coeducational housing at Bowdoin College. After investigation of coed housing on other campuses, a report was released in April which highly recommended the introduction of coed housing here at Bowdoin. It was then established that the committee would develop a plan of implementation in the fall of 1971. The committee released its guidelines on November 3rd.

The major concern now seems to be the meaning of coeducational housing. Is it more than just the two sexes living in the same dorm? If you say yes to this, and expect a casual association of the sexes as a result of coeducational housing, sit up and take notice because your interests are probably not being represented. The plan, as presented to the faculty this week, calls for stratification of the sexes by floors. If approved at the next meeting of the faculty, and then approved by the governing board in January, this plan will be implemented next fall.

There are three major provisions to the guidelines. First, all students will have the choice of the housing arrangement most desirable to them, whether it be coed or single sex housing. However, the college can not guarantee that everyone who desires coed housing will be given this option. Second, coed housing will be arranged by alternate floors. The desired ratio is one to one, but being realistic as to the present ratio males to females, it will be necessary to have a ratio of three men to one woman in the brick dorms. Third, the parents of a freshman who chooses to live in coed housing will be notified of this choice and thus allowed to participate in the decision.

The first and third provisions offer little objection when carefully scrutinized. The first provision offers freedom of choice which is absolutely essential. Though coed housing by the vogue on college campuses, there are those who would rather opt

out in favor of the traditional single sex dorms.

The provision also realistically admits that it may not be possible to open coed housing to everyone. This is a practical necessity resulting from the low ratio of female to male students at Bowdoin. As discovered at Raddiffe, it is far better to have fewer, more solid units of a close to fifty-fifty ratio than many dorms with a thin veneer of tokenism. Therefore coed housing at Bowdoin may be on a scale more limited than the manifest interest.

It may be necessary to devise a system deciding who will participate. A system of priorities could be developed. For instance, someone who wanted to live in coed housing and was not given the option, would certainly be favored to live in coed housing the following year. Or a lottery system might be developed. Those entering the coeducational lottery and chosen, would be offered rooms in the coed dorms. The final decision as to a suitable method of selection will be left to the student representatives. The first provision is thus realistic, democratic, and quite flexible.

The third provision which provides that the parents of a freshman be notified that their offspring chooses to live in a coeducational dorm, is purely a technical and legal necessity to protect the college from a possible law suit. Dean Nyhus says there are no plans for a parent's permission card, nor anything of that sort. The student alone will sign a card as to his choice of housing.

It is the second provision which provides for coeducational housing based on the alternate floor plan which is questionable. First, does the alternate floor plan satisfy the committee's reason for instituting coeducational housing? Second, is this alternate floor plan what the students really want?

The committee recommended instituting coeducational housing because the brick dorms have no common lounge for the casual meeting of students. There should be an alternative to the dating game syndrome the committee

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THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

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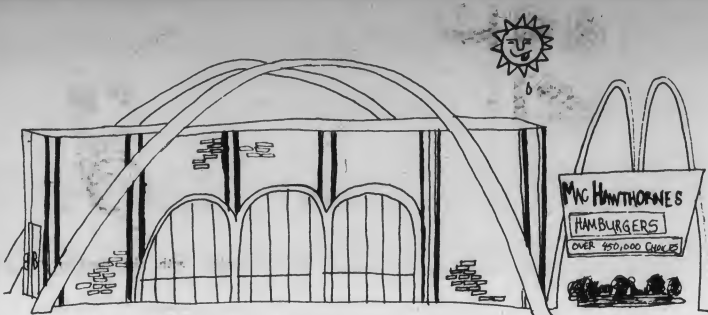
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J. LYONS

Bowdoin's new social hall. Is the library your kind of place? (Courtesy John Piper)

Governing The College

(Continued From Page Two)

The board members are mostly professional men, engaged in medicine, business or law. They come from all over the country, but most of them live on the eastern seaboard. Since one must be an overseer before he can become a trustee, as a group the trustees are older. There are five trustees over the age of seventy. At the last meeting, on October 29, this septuagenarian contingency discussed the question of retirement, and advocated the infusion of young blood into the boards. There are no women on the boards yet, but with the advent of coeducation, certain developments are inevitable.

The typical board member does not resemble Daddy Warbucks, nor does he wear grey flannel suits or Brooks Brothers shirts. If he is impressive, it is not because he drives a Maserati, but because he manages to find the time to attend meetings in Brunswick at least six times a year. One board member estimated that he spent about ten hours a week working for the College. In times of financial distress, board members must express dedication in terms of dollars as well as hours spent. Bowdoin is fortunate to have a group of alumni whose contributions last year were well above the national average.

It is difficult to be as enthusiastic about the financial state of the College as it is about the men who run it. Bowdoin is running a considerable deficit, and government funds are becoming more and more scarce. The College plans to respond to the economic squeeze by: maintaining the present size of the faculty as the student body grows during the next few years; restructuring the grounds and buildings department on a smaller scale, curtailing construction plans for all academic facilities over

the next ten years "with the exception of specialized facilities such as those for the Art Department, if funds become available," increasing microfilm use in the library, stabilizing admissions department expenditures over the next three years, reorganizing the athletic program with financial moderation in mind, and consolidating all college publications. By assuming an attitude of academic austerity, the Boards hope to weather the college's financial crisis without damaging Bowdoin's growing reputation at large.

The Governing Boards met in Brunswick on October 29 for the fall meeting. The report of the Academy for Educational Development was discussed and it was decided that President Howell and his staff would review the report in depth and submit recommendations to the Boards at the January meeting.

Also of interest are certain ramifications of the wage-price freeze. 50 per cent of the faculty (mostly senior members) are on a July 1 to June 30 appointment basis. The other 50 per cent are on a September 1 to August 1 basis. The former received their approved salary increases but the latter, caught in the freeze, did not. Compensatory adjustments will be made when the freeze is over, according to Government regulations.

A special committee studying student housing reported that existing facilities can handle student body growth through 1972-73. The planned purchase of Professor Copeland's home next to the ROTC building should provide greater housing flexibility.

Finally, section 8.0 of the Bylaws was amended to prevent discrimination pertaining to "national origin or sex" in the choice of Board members, faculty, and students.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Insinuating Heads

To the Editor:

The insinuating character of the headlines on two of the Orient articles of November 5, 1971 is most disturbing.

First, at the "head" of the article concerning Professor Holloway's initial Tallman Lecture, the quotation marks surrounding your headline: "Was Lincoln a Honkey?" seem to imply that the term "honkey" with reference to Lincoln was Professor Holloway's own. Nothing could be further from the truth. To the best of my recollection, the term was not even used in any of the quotations from primary sources cited by Miss Holloway. The implication that Professor Holloway would use such value laden terms in a formal lecture is a grave insult to both her abilities and her reputation as a scholar and historian.

Second, the use of the term "Broad's" in the headline of the article concerning Bowdoin's women's field hockey team is equally disturbing. The negative connotations carried by the term are

an insult to the general high caliber of the Bowdoin co-ed.

Surely the editors of the Orient can come up with fairer headlines which are nonetheless as eye-catching as these more objectionable ones.

Sincerely,
James McDermott
Assistant Professor of Religion

Car Culture

3 November, 1971

To the Editor:

Parts of the Bowdoin campus are blighted with cars (check out the former green, now a parking lot, between the Union and the swimming pool). If not confronted, the infestation is likely to spread (envision reading and exam periods next Spring).

People who agree with me that the campus should be for human beings, squirrels and maybe dogs - not for automobiles - ought to begin thinking and making noise about what can be done to turn back the encroachment of car culture at Bowdoin.

Sincerely,
David Vail



Orient/Cornell

Bowdoin's Thomas Cornell: Realistic, Aware, Dionysian

By EVELYN MILLER

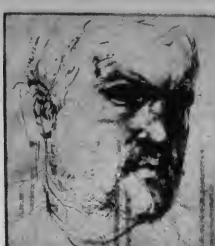
He appeared at first like a cold, sinister child, his pale chubby face marked by a small — evil-looking scar over his left eye. But as he spoke, continuously punctuating his remarks with his round, ink-stained fingers, his smiles and twinkling eyes betrayed his enthusiasm, optimism, and sheer happiness.

"I have sort of two fantasy positions: one is to become poor, embrace poverty, on one hand, or to work towards being famous." "One way or another you can be free. I think it is very difficult to be middle class and do a lot of our work." When reminded that he was, after all, at Bowdoin, he admitted, "I'm sort of stuck in the middle. This is where I don't think you should have fantasies — fantasies aren't realities. What reality is for me is Bowdoin College at this time."

Realistic but aware of his unconscious tendencies, is Bowdoin's Thomas Cornell, artist and teacher whose work,

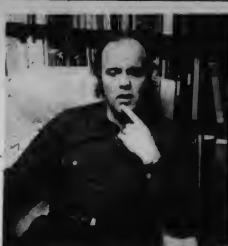
currently on exhibit in Walker Art Building, and classes are an extension of his philosophy on education, psychology, art, and life in general.

Mr. Cornell feels that aesthetics and art are closely related. "Aesthetic sensibility is educated emotion in a certain sense. It's mature emotion, the ability to feel, the ability to love, and understand these emotions — suppress them when you want to, and most people just aren't able to do that." Emotion and aesthetics, according to Mr. Cornell, should hold a key position in an educational institution. His teaching method, which includes a gentle form of sensitivity training, gives the student "an environment in which to open up," helps the student become familiar with his emotions and thus be more creative. Concerned with the liberal arts college, Cornell believes in moving "away from the teaching of technique, primarily, and have technique be in a situation of



equality with the teaching of emotional maturity." "The President has talked about goals of the college," continued Cornell. "I think one of the goals of the college [should be] alternative forms of education. I do believe in having the student learn about himself as a perceiving individual and the emotional — forces operative on him — that are immature, and how to transform these forces into mature emotions. I don't want to train students here to be competent in computer graphics... I am more interested in the other side — to have each individual become more aware of himself, to dip into the unconscious and to begin to become friends with it, to become friendly with your unconscious and not to become frightened. That's why I am using Gestalt therapy with my classes, because I think it gives them, along with the drawing, an understanding."

When asked if all this self-awareness was not really very self-centered, Mr. Cornell responded: "I think most people are not as aware of their psychological problems as they should be." "You really have to know what your emotions are before you can deal with them. I think it is very healthy to be



self-centered. Take the word 'self-centered' and think of the word 'centered', the Hindu notion of really being secure and clear in yourself. 'Love thy neighbor as thyself' means that. You can't love anybody until you love yourself."

Cornell's art, the Dionysus figure, the pigs, turtles, and goats, and the people all reflect his interest in the real, and symbolically reflect his interest in the natural, unexpressed figure. He sees his art as a part of a trend towards realism. Like his educational philosophy, his art is colored by his view of modern psychology: "I am interested in realism because I think out of all this experimentation, a new kind of realism is going to try to evolve in painting and art." "You notice most of my things are realistic, because I think a person has to be realistic about nature, about themselves, about evolution, survival of the fittest, about their emotions, about sexuality, about their body, about many things in order to be integrated. If not, they become very schizoid."

Cornell does not see the arts as merely a "decorative addenda," devoid of intelligence and reason. "Instead, he sees art as closely related to the psychology of the



individual, and as "the thing that's going to save the country. Aesthetics are the things that are going to get people healthy enough so that people can, en masse, deal with technology." Cornell hopes for a truly creative society, "a new society, unlike one that has ever been built before." "We've tried war and repression for centuries," he said. "I think it's about time to try letting people, letting each individual in society, be creative." The mythological figures in the exhibit at Bowdoin are related to his belief in freedom and creativity. "The Apollonian is the kind of repressive, rational tendency in society, the Dionysian is the creative, emotional and natural." Cornell feels the Dionysian is the healthier if "it is channeled, utilized in a nature sense," as opposed to "a barbarian, destructive emotion."

Thomas Cornell is extremely optimistic about his hopes for a new society. Smile-wreathed, he confided that he sees a change already taking place. "I think that there is almost a Renaissance in this country because I think people want to open up. I am proud to be associated with Bowdoin when it tries to open up."

The Times: It's Not For Everyone

By MARK SILVERSTEIN

Every morning millions of Americans perform what has become a national rite. They wake up, curse the clock, dress for work or classes, grab a doughnut and coffee and rush off, approximately in that order. They also do one other thing. They buy a newspaper. Some finish reading it before work, others read on the sly during work, and some, especially those who buy the more erudite *New York Times* or *Wall Street Journal*, parade about with their daily copy tucked conspicuously under their arms. Some fold it and some roll it up. A few even read it, more or less.

Here at Bowdoin this routine is acted out on weekdays by a coterie of students, faculty, and hangers-on who troop into the Moulton Union Bookstore for their *New York Times* and dash out, for their doughnuts and coffee or whatever it is they eat in the morning. The more enterprising among them subscribe for the *Times*. They're the ones who make the checkmarks on that sinister-looking list that is lying on the cashier's desk, and then snatch their copies from the pile lying by the counter.

They rarely pause to check the other editions sitting on the newspaper rack. They read the *Times* and leave "the others" for "the others." They leave the *Wall Street Journal*, the *Portland Press Herald*, and the *Boston Globe*. They leave the *Bath-Brunswick Times Record*, the *Boston Herald-Traveler*, the *Maine Times*, *Tyre*, the *Woodstock Aquarian*, and *The Inner Spring Quarterly*. They all sit on that paper rack near the cans of MacBaren's "finest imported blends," "Burley," "Plumcake," and "Symphony Ready-Rubbed." But they, too, have their place, humble as they may be (save, of course, for the *Wall Street Journal*). What was it that Joe Pulitzer said? "Our Republic and its press shall rise or fall together." Ah, yes, that's it. If *The Woodstock Aquarian* ever folds, we've had it.

Today, "all the news that's fit to print" couldn't be better for your morning appetite, especially if you're an employee. A headline proclaims, PAY BOARD, WITH LABOR OPPOSED, VOTES 5.5% TOP ON WAGE INCREASES; BARS MOST RAISES LOST IN FREEZE

But nobody seems the least bit interested in the lost raises and the *Times* subscribers do not linger to read about them. They grab their papers, which are then dutifully folded or rolled up or stuffed into briefcases. Perhaps none of them are employees.

No one has yet bought *The Wall Street Journal* or *The Inner Spring Quarterly*. Someone tries to slink away with a copy of the *Boston Globe* rolled to resemble the *Times*. He is not a subscriber, but he wanted a *Times* originally. Alas, it was all sold out.

"If I can't get the *New York Times* Eastern Establishment Paper then I get the *Boston Eastern Establishment Paper*," he explains. "And if those are gone I'll turn to the *Portland Eastern*

Establishment paper."

"What, no *Times* for the masses?" shouts a disgruntled non-subscriber who has just looked at the paper rack. He'll have to settle for the other Eastern establishment papers or perhaps for the *Woodstock Aquarian*, which costs more. You pay more for the so-called underground press than you do for the "objective" editions. Our disgruntled student decides to save a dime and he buys the *Boston Globe*.

"Have you endorsed it yet?" says the friendly lady behind the counter. She is referring to a check that a student is trying to cash. He doesn't buy a paper at all.

A group of subscribers file by and are met with the question, "Why do you subscribe to and buy the *Times* here in the bookstore?"

"That's a good question," says the first subscriber. "Do you want me to think of something humorous? You're not going to put my name down, are you?" he says, covering the list with both hands.

"Hey, what's going on here?" asks another. "An investigation?"

The reporter poses his question again. "I buy it because it's there," answers "another," who wishes to remain anonymous.

"The reason I buy the *Times*," proclaims another, "is to keep the reporters busy."

"Why not?" asks his friend. "Why shouldn't I buy it?"

Business picks up after 11 a.m. It's past breakfast time, but no matter.

"You see that kid over there with the leg wrapped and the big mouth?" says a student to his friend while they wait in line by the cash register. "He's the one." Neither buys a paper this morning in the bookstore but, one of them does buy *The National Lampoon*.

More *Times* fans drop by and the reporter asks them why they buy the *Times* in the bookstore. "Let's see, today's Tuesday," answers one freshman. "Today I read Russell Baker. I like Russell Baker."

"Why do I buy it here," asks another, "because that's where they're available at and if I went to the library I couldn't buy them, right? So I buy it here."

"I buy it here for convenience," states another student. But he doesn't buy the *Times*. He buys the *Herald-Traveler*.

"Hey, who's the guy in the big beard?" says the cashier, who is no longer a nice lady but rather, a tired student.

"You mean that guy over there? Him? Looks like that Engels character you see in the books, huh? Look at the size of that beard!"

"Why are you just sitting there?" says a perturbed old lady to the reporter.

"I'm asking people why they pick up the *Times* here," is the obvious reply.



Orient/Wes

A subscriber eyes "all the news that's fit to print" in the bookstore.

"Umpf! Have you nothing else to do with yourself?" is her cold rebuff.

"Did you ask about the *Times*?" queries a junior. "Well, it's a good newspaper and I like to keep in touch with what's going on. I read the front page, the editorial page, and the op-ed page. Also I like to follow the *New York Times*. The *Times* isn't too good on the Rangers, though. I want to write them a letter about that saying they should have more on the Rangers. Like when you read about the Rangers in the *Times* you don't even know they exist. It's really bad because they're the best team. Do you have all of this down?"

Another old lady observes the reporter and laughs. She reads the *Portland Eastern Establishment Paper*.

The fellow with the large beard buys a copy of the *Globe* and explains,

"Well, I would buy the *Times* today 'cept I haven't finished the Sunday Times yet. Just got it last night! It's early in the day, too. Like to read the *Globe* when it's early!"

"Wanna bag?" draws the cashier to a customer. "You know," he says, turning to the reporter for a moment, "if you did this sort of thing in New York City, you'd have to get a permit!" He turns back to the customer. "Yeah, it's thirty cents. Yeah, with tax, thirty cents." The customer has bought a copy of *Tyre*.

"When I was living off campus like I used to have the *Globe* delivered like right to the door in the morning," states another *Times* buyer. "But like not now. The delivery boy split. So like I get the *Times* here."

"The trouble with the *Times* is, I get so immersed in it," argues a sophomore. "As it is I spend 45 minutes reading a paper like the *Herald-Traveler* before I get to the editorials. But the *Globe* can't

(Please Turn to Page Six)

The Brotherhood Internship

It is necessary for us — everybody — to seek alternatives to the present inadequacies in the education of our youth. We need alternatives on the on-the-street education that many of our minority youth are now receiving and accepting as the best education because there, on the street, is where they see their future.

In the winter of 1969 the Bowdoin Afro-American Society instituted what they hoped, and still hope, would afford at least a few of the minority students an alternative to hanging on the corner. The program is called *The*

Brotherhood Internship Program (BIP).

Robert C. Johnson, originally conceived this idea and was one of the main forces behind its implementation and growth. The aims of the program as Bob writes are: "... to motivate minority students to develop positive attitudes toward themselves, their future possibilities and further education. Specifically, the program would consist of young men who exhibited leadership qualities within the community. Consequently the major thrust of the program would be toward

(Please Turn to Page Seven)

Faculty . . .

(Continued From Page Three) undergraduate major was reviewed. General consensus of the CEP was that the present academic department "represented valid categorizations of areas of educational competence in the College's total offering; the function of the major is of pedagogic value. Also, the report noted that because an increasing number of students are submitting requests to the College for the granting of academic credit for study completed while away from campus, the CEP would be involved with drawing up guidelines to assess this work.

The Student Activities Fee

Committee on '71-72 allocations, approved by the Faculty, requests that the Student Council make a "thorough review of its policy concerning student organization eligibility for Student Activities Fee funds so that the criterion adopted as Faculty policy will be consistently applied in the recognition of new organizations, and that a means be devised to assure a periodic review of the programs and performance of established organizations."

The meeting lasted 45 minutes; 83 of the 128 members who can attend Faculty meetings were present. On December 13 the Faculty will again convene for its monthly meeting.

Miss Holloway's Tallman Lecture

(Continued From Page Three)

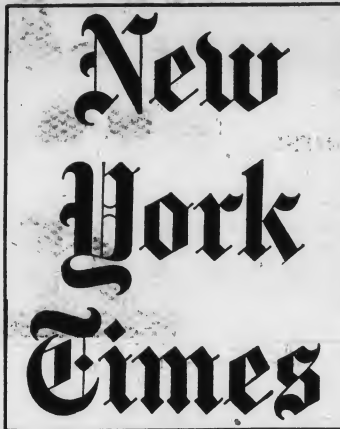
Mississippi to become President of Alcorn College. He later became Mississippi's secretary of state and supported the Democratic Party in its bloody revolt which ended reconstruction in that state in 1875. Miss Holloway shed little light on this most interesting incident in Revels's career. She concluded simply by asking why and how Revels could betray his own race like that.

Like her first lecture, Miss Holloway's address was strictly informative, not synthetic. Also like her first lecture it was remarkable for its paucity of fresh, original information on the subject and for repeated omission of facts inconveniently inconsistent with a narrow historical revisionism.

Miss Holloway presented her remarks as the fruits of a summer of research at Stanford on all twenty-two black Reconstruction Congressmen. Yet with the exceptions of the mechanical details of Revels's election and the subsequent reaction of scattered newspapers, she presented scarcely any facts that any enterprising undergraduate could not have found in the Hawthorne-Longfellow stacks in an hour's research. For the most part she recited speeches from the Congressional record; the dry facts of Revels's biography can be garnered from a handful of secondary sources (W. E. B. DuBois, *Black Reconstruction in America*; Franklin's *Reconstruction*, Woodson and Wesley, *The Negro in our History* where they appear in equal detail. Such potentially informative aspects of Reconstruction as the role of black churches and Revels's conversion to he Democratic Party were touched only in passing.

Miss Holloway repeatedly omitted facts which tend to modify the image of Revels as the victim of wholesale discrimination by a Congress full of racist whites. When lamenting that his bills were buried in committees, she neglected to mention their contents, such as one "to incorporate the Grand Tabernacle of Galilean Fishermen." When recalling the debate over seating Revels, she failed to say that the white Mississippi senator-elect, A. Ames, who elected and presented to the Senate at the same time, was forced to wait longer than Revels to be seated, or that Reconstruction Congresses had frequently refused to seat white representatives from incoming Southern states. She conveniently forgot that Democrats Davis and Salsbury challenged Revels's credentials not just because they doubted his citizenship, but because they held the military governorship under which he had been elected to be illegal, and hence his election invalid. When reporting the Republican Senators' response to Davis's citizenship objection, she emphasized Senator Williams's rather racist "white ancestry" reply, but deleted Senator Howard's argument on February 24 that Revels was a citizen by virtue of free birth in the United States: "[Revels] was born free as you or I . . . nativity imparts citizenship in all countries." By ignoring Howard's speech Miss Holloway seemed to imply that Williams's racism was common among even the Republicans. In fact, Williams voiced his views alone. One wonders if Miss Holloway's sample of nationwide press reaction to Revels's election was as selective as her editing of the Congressional Record (see cartoon).

The methodology of Miss Holloway's second lecture seems then neither thorough nor objective. An intrinsically insignificant detail of Reconstruction history was contorted to emphasize white racism at the expense of accuracy.



(Continued From Page Five)

even print right. They ought to number their lines. The *Times* at least looks good. It's good journalism."

"This money is filthy!" exclaims the cashier, who is counting a way of ten dollar bills. "Look at it! Just look at it!"

"I don't buy the *Times*," says a student, "but sometimes I check somebody's name and I rip one off."

"No where else you can get it but here," says a man. "Who wants to walk downtown?" The man lives downtown.

"It's convenient and it's just as good as the *Herald* or any of the others."

"I can combine this with a cup of coffee."

"I don't really want it but I paid for it."

"Oh come on! Do you really want to know why I buy the *Times*?"

"Papers are really cheaper by subscription. Like 12 cents a copy. I could tell you a lot of things but I won't."

"Subscription readers have PRIORITY!"

"Sorry but I don't read newspapers," says the last customer.

On Friday, Saturday and Sunday (November 12-14) at 8:15 p.m. in Pickard Theater, the Masque and Gown will present Shakespeare's *King John*, directed by Mr. Rutan. Admission is \$1.50 or by student or faculty identification card. Reservations may be placed at the Moulton Union Information Desk or by telephoning 725-8731, ext. 375.

Coed Dorm Plan Released

(Continued From Page Four) concluded, and suggested that the housing of males and females in the same dorm would make possible the easy give-and-take of casual meetings between the sexes. On the surface the assumption would appear logical. However, what is the actual pattern of association in the brick dorms? Is there contact between the first and the second floor, between the first and third floor, or the first and fourth? The answer most often heard is that there is little, if any contact. It is also a common observation that there is little contact between the northern and southern "quads" on the very same floor. It is a fact that the floor plan of the bricks favor only association within one's immediate quad. Very often it is this, and this small area alone, where one associates with the other inhabitants of the dorm. If this is the case, and it certainly seems to be, the whole intent of coeducational housing as established by the committee is sacrificed by the alternate floor plan. The alternate floor plan does not offer the desired freedom of association between the sexes. The coed housing unit must be broken down to the unit of free association, as dictated by the architectural design of the dorm, this is the quad. The only adequate solution is the alternate rooms in the same quad. This arrangement is necessary for those who want encounters with the opposite sex that are not just chance.

This plan of alternate room, coed housing need not be the universal form of coeducational housing at Bowdoin. However, it should be as integral a part of the overall plan as the option of single sex housing. The realization of this type of housing might

involve unisex bathrooms — but this is not something we tried. It is possible that the implementation of this plan could be carried out more successfully in a college-owned house, where designation of male or female bathrooms (if desired) would be less inconvenient. Whatever the necessary arrangements, alternate rooms on the same floor should be an option for those who want it.

There is a definite positive feeling of students for this plan. One student feels that if we can learn side by side, why can't we live side by side? When asked why the committee did not include alternate rooms in the plan, it was answered that the committee felt there was no interest. This raises the critical question of how representative of the student body is the opinion of the committee? What are the real interests of the students? Why has there not been a questionnaire or an opinion poll to sample the student opinion?

The committee guidelines are on their way through the appropriate governing bodies. If nothing is done soon, the campus is going to wake up next fall with the realization that coed housing is more than just two sexes in the same building.

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This is the time of the year when Bowdoin College skiers run through conditioning exercises daily while looking up at the sky and hoping. They can't begin their season until the snow starts to fall.

If Mother Nature cooperates, Coach Werner Rothbacher's Polar Bear squad will open its schedule by competing in the University of Maine (Orono) Downhill at Sugarloaf Dec. 23.

The rest of the schedule, as announced today by Acting Director of Athletics Edmund L. Coombs:

Dec. 28 Bates Giant Slalom at Mt. Abrams.

Jan. 7 Colby Slalom at Colby Hill, 13 Bowdoin Slalom at Lost Valley, 15-16 Hanover Relays at Hanover, N.H., 21 University of Maine (Farmington) Giant Slalom at Sugarloaf and Bates Cross Country (tentative) at Lost Valley.

Feb. 4-5 MIAA Championships with Colby as host, 11-12 Norwich EISA Div. II at Northfield, Vt., 18-19 Bates EISA Div. II, 25-26 EISA Division II Qualifying Meet at Pat's Peak, N.H.

Student Taught Course

(Continued From Page One)

could do in terms of the traditional system. The students were too molded to use the opportunity optimally." He was especially pleased by the freer discussion and deeper criticism by the students in his section in comparison with other classes, he said. No professors ever visited his section, he remarked.

Rensenbrink appears to be a one-man team in the Government Department. He is skeptical of the narrowly academic approach taken by the department in its assessment of the course. He emphasized that his colleagues were not close enough to the intrinsic nature of the course; that they "tended to impose criteria of conventional courses on their judgments." "Also unfortunate," he said, "was the tendency of my colleagues to overlook the contribution of the instructors." Each of the eight student-instructors received an H for his work.

There is little debate over the most beneficial aspects of the

course: The free and healthy discussion is acknowledged by all factions. Morgan asserts, however, that this neither produces nor compensates in the least for a first-rate political science course.

The students of the course seem to agree on its strengths. The uninhibited involvement with the instructors empowered more original thought. Doug Aah, a student in the course, stated, "Even though I didn't put enough effort into the course, the personal contact was very valuable, and I hope more courses like this develop."

Thus, the impact of Government 22 depends on the readiness of other departments to perpetuate this type of course. Government 22 can be seen as an experience from which to draw for future alternatives, rather than as a failure that should be forgotten as quickly as possible. If Bowdoin sees as one of its responsibilities a commitment to maintain an environment in which the student can, above all, develop the capacity to think independently and critically, it must give its students the opportunity and sanction to generate their knowledge together, with the professor as a resource, rather than as an infallible authority.

Mrs. LaPointe and the Bear Broads

By DEBBIE ROBERTSON

"In many ways I was sorry to see Bowdoin go to co-education. Not because I am against it — but there should still be all male and all female colleges for those who want them. Bowdoin had a fine old tradition for a small men's college, it had a place and there was value to it. However, there are here and I am pleased to be able to offer a little help in the physical education area."

So remarked Mrs. Mortimer F. LaPointe (Sally), who during the past two months has given her afternoons to coaching the girls that have been interested in the team sports she has offered. Now that field hockey is over Mrs. LaPointe has set up gym classes during the hours of 12:30-2:00 Monday through Friday in the Sargeant Gym for any girl interested in basketball, volleyball or gymnastics. She hopes to get enough girls to start a basketball team to represent Bowdoin, but as she says "some effort will have to be put into class scheduling in order to have full time for practices with the entire group."

Mrs. LaPointe who was born in Swampscott, Mass., attended Northampton School for girls and later went on to Connecticut College for Women, now Connecticut College. Since her marriage she has moved around the country but now makes her home in Brunswick. Being active and involved is nothing new for her. Having three sons, ranging from eleven to fifteen years, who all love sports, Mrs. LaPointe never sits still. Prior to coming to Bowdoin she lived and worked eleven years in a boys' preparatory school. She also does volunteer teacher aid work with the Brunswick Junior High physical education department and has been with the Brunswick Drug Abuse Center since its creation.

As Mrs. LaPointe remarked, "This is a building year. There are many areas for the girls to look into — music, art, drama, and all the various clubs, so sports will have to build slowly as each new class is added."

If the girls' initial motivation during these past two months can be taken as an indication for the coming years, women's athletics at Bowdoin will be sure to prosper.



Orient/Wels

Coach LaPointe instructs exchange student Barny Arnold in the art of stick handling.

Internship Program . . .

(Continued From Page Six)

these youngsters who have not found viable ways to use their leadership skills for the benefit of the community. To this end the program would attempt to expose these youngsters to the dynamics of community organization and their role therein. The product of the program, in the long run, would be a corps of young minority men who have some grasp of the needs of the community and of their role in meeting those needs."

What Johnson is saying is that giving a positive image and some direction to those who form this elite will enhance their

communities because they will be able to see a need to work within their communities for the good of that community. This will also deter the destructive tendencies that dissatisfied and lost youth usually create. Therefore, the students in the program are given lessons on their history past and present so that they can see, as is true with all people, that they have great men to look up to who have lived and are living. Their lessons, therefore, are geared to give them a positive image of themselves so that they may strive for achievement rather than not strive at all.

Also involved in this program with Bob Johnson have been Richard E. Fudge '72 and Eldridge Butler '71. They both spent the spring semester with the program in Roxbury, a section of Boston. Both Rich and Eldridge are here at Bowdoin this semester and are planning to give a report and hold a discussion on the program Wednesday, November 17, 1971 in the Afro-American Center. The college community and all other residents of Brunswick are cordially invited

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fall season ends:

NOT WITH A BANG, BUT A WHIMPER

By FRED HONOLD

Bowdoin's football team ended the season with a 10-13 loss to Tufts last Saturday, and finished the year with a 3-4 record.

Tufts scored with 8:35 left in the first quarter on a 40 yard pass; the play followed the interception of a Bowdoin pass. But Bowdoin came back on the next drive of 14 plays — Joe Bonasera carried the ball the last four times and scored on a one-yard plunge with 2:47 remaining in the first quarter.

Both teams threatened to score in the second quarter, but fumbles and interceptions on both sides kept the score at 7-7.

In the third quarter Bowdoin penetrated to the five yard line in seven plays series. The drive began on a 30-yard pass to Cliff Webster and ended when Jim Burnett kicked a field goal on fourth down (5:36).

Tufts in turn came right back down the field and with 1:50 left went ahead 13-10 on a 20-yard pass. The extra point failed. The fourth quarter turned into a defensive battle as both offenses stalled and Bowdoin's hopes for a winning season were frustrated.

Both teams had 16 first downs, and team statistics were as follows — Bowdoin had 75 plays for 294 yards, three fumbles with one loss, and 5 penalties for a loss of 59 yards; Tufts had 60 plays for 254 yards, two fumbles with one loss, and 3 penalties for 38 yards.

Leading ground gainer for Bowdoin was Joe Bonasera who

carried 25 times for 100 yards and 1 touchdown. Quarterback Ed Grady ran the ball 11 times for 30 yards, and completed 7 passes in 15 attempts for 108 yards and 3 interceptions. Tight end Cliff Webster was the leading receiver with 4 receptions for 90 yards.

This year's season was a let down after last years 6-1 record. It was, however, a year for rebuilding, and with an experienced squad, Bowdoin's football team should be back to winning next year.

Although he was able to play in only four of Bowdoin's seven football games this fall, halfback Joe Bonasera was the Polar Bears' leading ground-gainer.

Official statistics show that the Winchester, Mass., junior, who last season set a one-year Bowdoin rushing record of 676 yards in seven games, picked up 380 yards in 71 attempts in 1971 for a 5.4-yard average and an average of 96 yards per game.

He was followed by junior fullback Jeff Begin of Topfield, Mass., who racked up a 4.2-yard rushing average on 330 yards in 79 carries. Halfback Al Sessions, a junior from Baltimore, Md., contributed 183 yards in 66 tries for a 3.3-yard average.

Quarterback Ed Grady of Meriden, Conn., a sophomore, completed 32 of 66 passes for 633 yards and two touchdowns. The leading receiver was senior end and Tri-Capt. Cliff Webster of

Brunswick, who caught 18 passes for 426 yards and two touchdowns. Webster wound up a

distinguished three-year varsity career with a total of 66 receptions for 1,134 yards and nine touchdowns.

Safety and Tri-Capt. Dana Verrill, a Scarborough, senior, intercepted five series this fall to hike his Bowdoin career interception record to 16.

Bowdoin's busiest kickoff returner was sophomore Mike Jones of Bath, who ran back 13 kickoffs for 282 yards, or an average of 21.7 yards. Halfback Joe Bird of Melrose, Mass., a junior, returned five kickoffs for 162 yards and a 32.4-yard average.

Kicking specialist Jim Burnett, a Hanover, N.H., senior, was successful on six of eight field goal attempts, winding up his two-year varsity career with 13 of 19 in the field goal department. Burnett also kicked 19 straight PAT's this fall to finish his collegiate football career with 35 consecutive successful conversions.

freshmen roundup

by DAVE BUSHY

Identical 3-3 records were turned in by both the Freshmen Soccer and Football teams this fall.

Coach Ray Bicknell, who observed that a few of his soccer players "could be a considerable help to the varsity in the future," said the only opponents that were better than his squad came from Exeter. "The others we could have won."

The Polar Cubs bowed in the first two games of the season 4-3 to North Yarmouth and 4-3 to Maine Freshmen, but bounced back to win all but the final game of the season against Exeter. Bicknell said Goalie Robert Baker played well throughout the season and that many of the goals scored against the team were not his fault. Jack Miller, the other goalie, was also cited by the coach.

Fullbacks this fall included: Peter White, Gary Cullen, Charles Cory, Clay Simmons and Mark Lincicome; Halfbacks: Roy Knight, Rick Hubbard, Dave Reid, Dave Hoag, and Don Caton.

Bicknell praised the efforts of Left Wing Seth Sprague, as well as Right Wings John Bannister and Kel Tyler. Middle Linemen



Poetry in Motion: Halfback Joe Bonasera sets up to block for Quarterback Ed Grady.

Orient/Wels

cross country

included: Scott Milner, John Wigglesworth and Dan McCarthy. Freshman Football Coach Mortimer LaPointe said his squad "could have been 5-1 just as easily if we could have stayed healthy."

The team, plagued by injury from the outset of the season worked with only about 20 men throughout the fall. LaPointe noted, "If there ever was really a team effort it had to be this squad. Because of the size of the team I think they became very close and had great spirit."

"With the numbers we had it was eventually going to catch up with us," the coach remarked, citing as examples the last two games, where both teams caught up with the Freshmen in the second half "because we couldn't stay up physically."

LaPointe pointed out some standouts, including Chris Skinner, as offensive tackle and defensive tackle; Brian Barron, offensive guard and linebacker — when he was healthy; Dave Caras, tailback; Bob Kubaeki, quarterback and Joe McDewitt at defensive back.

"Everybody played a big part," LaPointe said, adding, "they were a fine team to coach."

The 1971 Bowdoin cross country team finished its season with a 3-3 record after dropping its final contest to the Bates Bobcats, 19-36. This final race was easily the fastest that the Bears have engaged in this year. Bates' John Emerson placed first with a clocking of 26:29 over 5.1 miles, almost half-a-minute faster than the previous course record. Bowdoin's fleet-footed freshman Billy Wilson came in second with a college record of 26:48, while the team's two skillocks, Charlie Hayward and Fred Lambie, finished in 27:55 and 28:16, respectively. Wayne Gardiner and Deke Talbot rounded out the top finishers with times of 28:17 and 28:29. All of these times were personal bests for each of the runners.

Looking back at the past season, one sees that the team was aided by the addition of phenomenal Billy Wilson, who had an outstanding season, highlighted by a twelfth place finish in the Easterns Meet against a field of New England's best runners. Another unexpected contribution was made by two cross country skiers, Charlie Hayward and Fred Lambie. In the beginning, these two seniors were out primarily to get in shape for their winter campaign, and helped the team tremendously. Captain Deke Talbot and Wayne Gardiner, the only returning lettermen from last year's squad, had strong, consistent seasons and along with Wilson, will be returning next year. Sophomore Jay Hennessey and freshman Mark Harris were Bowdoin's sixth and seventh men, and served as the displacers throughout the season. Both improved steadily and much is expected of them next year. With five of the top seven runners returning next fall, hope is high for an even more successful cross country season next year.

soccer even at 6-6

By LINDA BALDWIN

Bowdoin's 1-4 loss to Tufts University last Saturday finalizes the soccer season at 6-6. The Bears did, however, suffer respectable and close losses to some of the best soccer schools in New England. Tufts is ranked second only to Harvard. Williams is third, Wesleyan sixth, and Springfield seventh.

Season's Record

Springfield	2-3
UNH	2-1
Wesleyan	1-3
U. Maine	3-1
Amherst	1-3
Williams	2-3
Bates	2-3
Colby	2-3
U. Maine	2-4
Bates	4-6
Colby	2-2
Tufts	1-4

As with many of Bowdoin's games this fall, the breaks just did not go both ways, the other team reaping the advantages. For instance, on Saturday two of the Tufts goals were scored off the heads of Bear defensemen.

Also, the Bears outshot Tufts 33-24, threatening most in the final period 11-3. This fourth quarter drive resulted in a long overdue goal by Daniel Cesar off a Nick Sampaidis pass.

Girma Asmerom was able to break away several times, yet failed to score, which is possibly an omen. With only one exception, the early season UNH game, Girma scored in all of the Bowdoin wins.

Girma Asmerom, of course, led the team over the season in scoring with 12 goals and 2 assists. An unofficial tally shows: Martin Assoumou, 4 goals, 6 assists; Don Hoening, 3 goals, 2 assists; Gezu Bekele, 3 goals; Joe Rosa, 2 goals, 4 assists; Peter Brown, 2 goals, 2 assists; Billy Sexton, 1 goal, 2 assists; Berhanu Ageze and Daniel Cesar with a goal apiece; Nick Sampaidis, 2 assists, and; Peter Hess, 1 assist.

Any list of consistent performers for the offense over the season would have to include Girma Asmerom and Martin

Assoumou, individually, as well as pairing up for seven goals, Don Hoening, Peter Brown, and the team hustlers Billy Sexton and Joe Rosa. Rosa switched mid-season from the forward line to a halfback, which proved to be a good move.

Defense may prove to be a problem next year with 5 of Coach Charlie Butt's starters graduating. Goalie Russ Outhuse, who had an excellent season, will certainly be replaced with sophomore Ken Chenault, who played increasingly more as the season progressed, with aid from junior Peter Bevins. Only the strong toe of Dick Cardland, however, remains as three out of the four regular fullbacks are leaving: Jim Coffin, Peter Hess, and Billy Huff. Phil Nadeau is the only senior halfback, and so



Forward Daniel Cesar in battle for ball with Tuft's opponent.

Orient/Wels

perhaps some of the younger halfbacks will be shuffled around. These consistent, yet rarely heralded defensive ball players of the fall season were junior Ted

Westlake, and sophomores Nick Sampaidis and Billy Shanahan. Billy Shanahan.

To those optimists of the early season this 50% win-loss record is

disappointing. A team with so many excellent individual ball handlers plagued with bad luck is the story of the 1971 fall soccer season.

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BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1971

NUMBER 11

Faculty Unionization Looms: Administrators Give Views

This article is the first part of a two part series

By MARK SILVERSTEIN

Collective bargaining procedures and faculty unionization may be the wave of the future at institutions of higher education during this decade. That is what present trends indicate. While for the present time this movement is concentrated on the campuses of large state and city university systems, faculty unionization is beginning to stir small colleges as well.

133 colleges and universities out of 2500, including ten to fifteen per cent of the 500,000 American college faculty members, are now covered by collective bargaining contracts. 118 of these colleges are located respectively by number in New York, Michigan, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Massachusetts. Movements towards formal collective bargaining procedure have occurred recently at colleges and universities in Hawaii, Connecticut, Iowa, Delaware, Kansas, Indiana, Georgia, Louisiana and Maine.

Three organizations are competing for the position of sole collective bargaining agent on the campuses. The American Federation of Teachers, A.F.L.-C.I.O., (AFT) has been especially active in New York at the City University and at units of the State University. Its New York chapter, the largest, is the United Federation of College Teachers (UFCT). The unionized faculty of the New York City and State Universities account for fifty per cent of all American college faculty covered by collective bargaining contracts. The National Education Association (NEA), though still clinging to an image of anti-activist non-union "professionalism" is moving towards the concept of unionization on several campuses outside of New York. The American Association of University Professors (AAUP) has divided over the issue of faculty organization, with one group favoring activist unionization and with another struggling to preserve the more traditional NEA-type organization without the trappings of militant professionalism.

College administrators, at first nonplussed by the entire movement, have reacted with disdain, claiming that the unionization of professors and the formalization of collective bargaining procedure along NLRB lines will shatter a cooperative spirit of management that exists mutually among both faculty and administrators. What Bowdoin administrators had to say about the entire matter reflected the general administrative position at other colleges that was expressed in a *New York Times* article on November 14.

"When you move to unionization, you . . . create an adversary relation between administration and faculty which seems unnecessary at a small college like this," stated Bowdoin President Roger Howell Jr. "I think the union situation in effect sensitizes the issue that there are 'two separate camps'."

Howell was unaware of any movement toward unionization at Bowdoin. However, he made it clear that, both as an administrator and as a faculty member, he is unenthusiastic about college unions. "Speaking just as a faculty member," he stated, "I'd oppose the union. It's not conducive to a climate of scholarship and learning."

"On any campus," continued the president, "there are the issues over which unions form, especially the issue of faculty compensation (salaries and fringe benefits). . . but I feel that one can work better



Orient/Clayton

The President's Commission on Athletics meeting in its opening session last Monday. The commission will assess the Bowdoin Athletic Program in anticipation of possible future budget cuts.

Commission Assesses Athletics

by TIM POOR

"As you lift the top off and you leave, you find your hair in a massive ball of knots." This pressing issue (that of the hairdryers in the women's locker rooms) was just one of those demanding the attention of the President's Commission on Athletics at its open hearing Monday.

As a result of increasing financial difficulties, the college may be forced to revise or do away with entirely some activities at Bowdoin. Athletics is high on the list of many with regard to such possible cutbacks.

The purpose of the commission, then, as stated by chairman Mert Henry, is to "assess the educational benefits that can be achieved through athletics, determine how these benefits may be achieved, and analyze the effect upon the budget which will be had by these achievements."

In order to produce a final report in April, the commission is "gathering factual data," as well as "comments and views" from students, faculty, and administrators.

Consisting of representatives from the student body, deans, faculty, alumni, and trustees, the commission termed the report to be a "look into upon Bowdoin athletics."

Perhaps the most relevant comment of the evening was that put forth by director of admissions Richard Moll, who suggested the possibility of the elimination of freshmen athletic programs, thus placing qualified freshmen directly into varsity competition.

Each year, said Moll, a freshman football team is recruited, yet a relatively large percentage of athletes are lost to Ivy League schools, as evidenced by the poor turnout of freshmen players for this year's game against Harvard.

Moll particularly stressed the aspect of financial aid with regard to athletic recruitment. The percentage of one-rated freshmen athletes obtaining monetary assistance (50%) is much greater than that of the freshman class (33%). A freshman football team makes up a much larger percentage of the class at Bowdoin, whereas it would "go unnoticed" at a larger school.

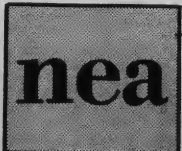
Moll additionally noted that sports as a factor in prospective decisions to attend Bowdoin were "more important two years ago." With the admission of women and an emphasis upon a diversified student body, Moll fears that "we may have to cut off some of the frills, if there are any." He further noted that the incoming students seem to be more "arts and crafts" than in past years, citing the disillusionment of some freshmen with the present drama program as an example.

Objections to the elimination of the freshman programs included the fear that freshmen athletes would be recruited solely for their athletic ability and consequently "discarded" after one or two years. The "Eleven College Presidents' Council," of which Bowdoin is a member, has ruled that freshmen are not permitted to play in varsity competition. Exceptions for particularly small schools, such as Bowdoin, could be made, however.

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American Federation of Teachers



National Education Association

through the structure we have now rather than through a union . . . the governing boards are on record as being in favor of moving toward a level of compensation on par with that of the other 'pentagonal colleges' (Amherst, Williams, Wesleyan, and Dartmouth)." We are currently on the bottom.

Dean of the College A. LeRoy Gleason, Jr. expressed similar feelings. "I think that as unionism comes in, the role of the faculty in deciding the college is diminished. . . they themselves become much more employees rather than professionals. What a faculty is, is a body of professional men and women joined together because the educational enterprise they share is better carried on through an institution. . . I'm on the school board in town. I feel that as the Maine Teachers Association (a chapter of NEA) has become increasingly stronger, the teacher's role in the development of policy is lessened. Essentially what I'm talking about is a small institution, a school like Bowdoin. One of the problems of unionization is that in contract-making, the union agent begins to make his own business. The numbers of courses one teaches becomes codified, as do the number of times the teacher must meet the class, the number of students that are permitted to enroll in the class. . . all the flexibility evaporates from the system and what was an art becomes a contracted set of conditions which have to be observed."

Vice President for Administration and Finance Wolcott A. Hokanson Jr. stated that while he was less than overjoyed at the prospect of faculty unionization, he felt that it was an inevitable prospect. "I guess I think probably it will come to Bowdoin sometime before I retire—in (Please Turn to Page Three)

Delegates Distraught

Cole's Quips Querken Council

by PAUL GLASSMAN

The Student Council convened last Tuesday at 7 p.m. in Lancaster Lounge. After the business of the agenda had been completed, several Council members voiced irritation by and strong bitterness toward the Orient's reports on Council meetings. Member Tom Costin said that the customary tone of these reports was "not appreciated."

The column was termed "a collection of slanderous remarks," "news fit for a parakeet cage," and "Cole's Quips" (in reference to Orient reporter David Cole). President Mike Bushey remarked that concern ought to lie mainly with the alleged impact of the reporting on the Faculty and alumni.

After the suggestion of one Council member to bar reporters from Council meetings was

deemed inadvisable, President Bushey stated that the Council would personally approach the Editor of the Orient to express its displeasure.

The Committee on Committees has announced several vacancies for students on Committees of the Faculty, for which the Council was to conduct interviews last Wednesday: Admissions and Student Aid, one student; Military Affairs, one student; Teaching Load, two students; Afro-American studies, one student; and the Upward Bound Advisory, one student.

Two ideas for social functions for independents submitted by the Student Life Committee were then approved: parties organized in the Terrace Under, and the allocation and preparation of space in the basements of dormitories for social functions. Tom Costin expressed concern

that the entire student body would be charged for these social functions if funds for them were withdrawn from the Activities Fund. Since, however, the cost of these ideas would be minimal, said President Bushey, fraternity members would not be exploited.

A procedure for an annual review of campus organizations which have applied for aid from the Blanket Tax was drawn up and approved. The Faculty has discharged authority to the Council to conduct hearings for this purpose. The four criteria which will be used for determining the worthiness of supporting student organizations are those which have been used in the past: 1) That membership is open to all students, 2) that the activities of the group can be appreciated by a sizable segment of the College community, 3) that (Please Turn to Page Six)

Educational Alternatives?

'Tests Are A Rather Bad Carrot'

by EVELYN MILLER

An undercurrent of tension and conflict marked the second meeting of those in the Bowdoin community interested in alternative forms of education, held Monday night in the Moulton Union. A number of recurrent themes, each almost dogmatically pursued by its own coterie of champions, snaked, cropped up, or bounced around throughout the disorganized meeting.

One productive current involved discussion of mechanisms for implementing alternative forms of education already existing at Bowdoin. David Vail of the Economics Department pointed out that, "We can talk about expansion of the curriculum without expansion of departments." He referred to the "topical seminars" restricted to the seniors. Matt Hunter explained that because the residence requirement at Bowdoin is a minimal one year, one could do three years of independent study, but added that "one big hangup is that there aren't many professors with whom you can do independent study." John Rensenbrink of the Government Department countered Matt with the argument that there are no mechanisms within the system for the average student, who may not have the initiative to undertake an independent study project, who may want to take advantage of alternative forms of education. "We have to get away from the idea of 'getting away with it,'" said Mr. Rensenbrink. Mr. Vail added that, "unless something is institutionalized," experimental education would be limited to only the "aggressive, dynamic, assertive, intelligent people."

Criticism and assessment of Bowdoin dominated the meeting at times. Exams were brought up by a freshman who complained that "they take up all of your time and you're not learning anything." Eric Weis added that "tests are a rather bad carrot" to hold before a student's nose and wondered "what makes people want to learn?"

The function of reading period was also questioned and was evaluated as a week during which professors could experiment with their classes and curricula. A number of students repeatedly insisted that most of what was offered to them and expected of them at Bowdoin was "bull ----." One student bitterly remarked, "If you've been trained properly in high school there isn't any professor you can't bull ----."

The meeting did produce a number of suggestions and proposals. One much discussed program proposed the establishment of an umbrella creative education department which would handle requests for courses that did not fit into existing departments but merited academic credit. Another similar suggestion, put forth by Mr. Vail, involved a formal, institutionalized review board that would take responsibility for innovative courses and projects.

Many were concerned with the idea of finding someone outside of the existing academic departments to be responsible, someone "who is willing to take the heat," as Mr. Vail put it. The failure of the Government 22 experiment was referred to in this light by Mr. Rensenbrink, who said, "The mistake from the beginning in Gov. 22 was that it had a departmental home." Josh Knerly said that an academic department "is not going to stick its head out to get chopped off," therefore another body is needed to take the responsibility.

Chip Fendler questioned the proposal, suggesting the broadening of existing departments instead, and asking, "Why is there a history department, a political science department, a sociology department?" Fendler viewed the establishment of the proposed creative education department as "pushing it over there," as not really producing innovation within the system.

The question of academic credit arose and a debate between the pro-grades and credit pragmatists and realists versus the anti-grades and credit idealists and martyrs was initiated. A compromise was offered by Matt Hunter who said, "The idea that comes to my mind is the option of a grade or pass fail." He explained that this proposal would satisfy both those who want to go to graduate school and those who do not.

A number of other proposals were discussed. Al Wright suggested that "the education department become a tree" that "all the other departments can branch into . . ." He expressed a desire for "experiential courses — courses in which we are involved." David Vail spoke of Hampshire College which offers, instead of traditional survey courses, topical seminars. Changes in the college calendar resulting in a revolving work-study program, four-one-four, or a twelve-month college were

(Please Turn to Page Six)



"THE COT" — This 1907 painting by American artist, John Sloan, from the Museum of Art's Hamlin Collection, is on loan to National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C., for exhibition, "John Sloan 1871-1951", which will tour the country. Sloan wrote of "The Cot", "How strange to know that this type of picture was regarded as the work of a 'revolutionist in art' by the art criticism of the period in which it was painted."

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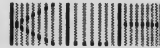
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Lou Emma Holloway: Last Lecture

by MATT FORTADO

Lou Emma Holloway gave her third and final Tallman Lecture Tuesday night in Wentworth Hall. There were a few empty seats among the audience, although the first two lectures had been standing room only affairs. The slightly smaller attendance was unfortunate, as the lecture was a marked improvement over its predecessors.

Professor Levine sketched a brief background of black history in America before introducing Miss Holloway, pointing out that, except for a few early pioneers like W. E. B. Dubois and John Hope Franklin, very little attention was given until recently to the role of the black in American history. This dormant period ended with a recent resurgence of interest in the field. An initial rush of "faddishness and enthusiasm" tended to obscure the really valuable research being done, though. This current and historical "profiteering", Levine maintained, is giving way to the more scholarly work, such as that of Miss Holloway. He emphasized that the role of the black cannot be neglected without distorting the entire history of the United States.

Professor Holloway also made a few prefatory remarks concerning black history, criticizing "a number of overnight white experts" on the subject and expressing pleasure that the work of earlier black historians is now being published. The body of her lecture, entitled "Prelude to the Revolution of 1875", dealt with events in Warren County, Mississippi, in December of 1874. Vicksburg, the county seat, was the scene of civil disobedience and armed violence that came to be known as the Vicksburg Riots. These events, Miss Holloway maintained, furnished the model followed in other counties in Mississippi in the Revolution of 1875.

The roots of the Vicksburg Riots lay in the election of 1873. Black Republicans were elected to a number of important offices, including the governorship. Peter Crosby, a black man elected by a clear majority to serve as sheriff and tax collector in Vicksburg, was the key figure in the Warren County disturbances. In order to raise money to support the sheriff's office Crosby had to post a bond, but his efforts were opposed by Vicksburg whites and the Board of Supervisors declared themselves unable to pass on the bond because they could not obtain a quorum. Finally, Crosby declared that he would not try to post another bond and would remain in office until the Supreme Court displaced him. Opposition to Crosby crystallized on December 2, when a white Taxpayer's League passed a resolution calling on Crosby to resign his office. A ten man delegation asked Crosby for his resignation, which he refused to give. That afternoon, approximately 100 whites marched on Crosby's office to force his resignation. Seeing that some of the whites were drunk and that the crowd was armed, Crosby felt compelled to submit, although he announced that he considered his act in no way permanent or binding.

Crosby departed for Jackson to confer with Adelbert Ames, the black governor. Ames promised his cooperation in the recovery of Crosby's position and authorized him to return to Vicksburg and regain his seat, with the assistance of a posse or the militia, if such measures proved necessary. On December sixth, a circular was distributed in Vicksburg over Crosby's signature, claiming that he had been forced to resign but pledging that he would regain his office. The circular asked for support in his efforts. Crosby denied that he had any connection with it, although he later admitted that it had been prepared by a black clerk in Jackson under his supervision. The language of the pamphlet was regarded as inflammatory by much of the white population. Rumors began to circulate that groups of armed blacks were converging on the city, and tension grew throughout the day.

Mayor O'Leary issued a proclamation on December seventh, denying that Vicksburg had been the scene of riotous activities or meetings, assuring that he desired the preservation of law and order, and declaring that armed blacks were marching on the city. He concluded by placing Vicksburg under martial law. Colonel Miller was given command of the militia and was ordered to prevent the entrance of the blacks into the city. A confrontation between the advancing blacks and the white militia took place that afternoon. Miller denied the blacks entry into the city but allowed a friend of Crosby's, a black man named Owens, to enter the city to talk with the former sheriff.

Gunfire broke out on Owens's return. O'Leary maintained that the blacks fired the initial shots at the advancing white militia, but Owens denied this and claimed that the whites fired first. According to Miller, both sides opened fire simultaneously. Whatever the case, the encounter was disastrous for the blacks. Owens was captured and jailed, and O'Leary estimated that in this and in two other confrontations the same day from seventy to ninety blacks were killed, with one white also dying. On December 10, O'Leary praised the citizens of Vicksburg for their victory over the "lawless blacks". Crosby, who had been arrested at his house, resigned his office again to obtain his release and went to Jackson to see Ames. Although Ames had been asking for troops since June, action was not taken by the federal government until December 21, when Grant issued a proclamation demanding the restoration of order. The damage had already been done, though. It took a contingent of federal troops to reinstate Crosby in mid-January.

Sporadic violence continued for weeks. Unauthorized searches for arms in black houses were conducted, and several blacks were murdered. The violence eventually spread into neighboring counties and throughout the state in the Revolution of 1875, which lasted until the following December. Miss Holloway concluded by repeating that the events in Warren County in 1874 were the model for the violent outbreaks that occurred throughout the state the following year.

Professor Levine remarked that it is "this kind of detailed, solid scholarship" that will help revise the picture of the American past. There was a brief question-and-answer period in which Professor Holloway clarified a few points for the audience.

Miss Holloway's delivery throughout was somewhat more enthusiastic than it had been in her first two efforts, and the anecdotal nature of her final talk, while it occasionally became tedious, nevertheless made the lecture more interesting than the others. It was at times difficult to follow the exact chronology of events, but the content of the lecture was usually quite clear. The actual sequence of events was shown in detail, and the presentation gave balanced treatment to both parties involved in the dispute.

However, Miss Holloway's main contention—that the Vicksburg Riots were the models for the outbreaks in the Revolution of 1875—remained an assertion unsupported by fact. The relationship Miss Holloway stated was never detailed by example. The idea itself, as Miss Holloway noted, was not original; it had been earlier suggested by J. W. Garner. As in the first two lectures, Miss Holloway did not present new ideas or interpretations. She remained very informative but not analytical; she concentrated on facts to the exclusion of synthesis and relationship.

The lecture was tightly focused on the facts of the Vicksburg Riots. The audience had little sense of perspective concerning the incident. Economic and political factors contributing to motivate the whites were not dealt with; rather, the citizens of Vicksburg were portrayed as engaging in something of a local crusade originating independent of influence from wider spheres. The Vicksburg Riots were seen in isolation and not in relation to outside trends and influences.



It was a good lecture; the balance with which she handled the topic and the interest of her subject matter enhanced the presentation. Yet there was a sense of frustration involved in listening to all three of the lectures. At times it seemed that the factual presentation would have been more effective had it attempted to more directly relate specific incidents to general tendencies; that the dry recitation of plodding detail could have given way to an introduction of fresh ideas.

There is a tendency to forget the obstacles faced by scholars such as Miss Holloway. Extensive, solid research must precede any attempt at evaluation or interpretation, and as Professor Levine pointed out, such research has only begun in Professor Holloway's field. Miss Holloway's three lectures are representative of the groundwork that must be done before viable theories can be constructed. When seen in this respect, the nature of Miss Holloway's lectures is perfectly understandable.

It was an interesting lecture series. I wanted to talk with Miss Holloway, to clarify a few points and to question her about her research. Unfortunately, I could not get an interview. As a result, there are a few points about the Tallman Lectures that I do not understand. I still wonder why a lecture was given on "Hiram Revels: First Black Senator." It seems that Revels's only claim to distinction is that he was the first. Certainly other black congressmen, such as Senator Blanche Kelso Bruce, had more distinguished and interesting careers. Aside from this and a few other points, though, the Tallman Lectures seemed to provide an important demonstration of a vital and neglected aspect of historical research.

Internship Program

Education In The Ghetto

by ROB MURPHY

Wednesday evening Bowdoin's Afro-American Society held an informal presentation called "New Perspectives in Education: A Discussion of the Brother Internship program". The Brother Internship program (BIP) was a Bowdoin independent study project conceived by Bob Johnson, and participated in by Richard Fudge, Eldridge Butler, and Roderick Taswell. The purpose was "... to motivate minority students to develop positive attitudes toward themselves, their future possibilities and further education." This was to be done by becoming a member of the Roxbury community, a Boston ghetto.

The project extended the whole of the academic year with the main part of the program, a seminar. The seminar was called "Black Experience in Modern-day America". It was a voluntary program participated in by Black youths aged thirteen through seventeen, and taught by the four Bowdoin students.

As Brother Butler explained at the discussion, the first task was to establish trust. These youths would have been turned off by conventional methods—it was not an ordinary academic environment. The youths entered the seminar room from a hostile world of constant turmoil and fighting. It was first necessary to establish a mutual understanding. The necessary trust was won by fighting with them, by showing the youths that they and the student-teachers were equal. "You just don't say put the knife away fella." It was through struggling on the same level, not as a quasi-police authority, that the trust developed.

After a rapport was established, the Bowdoin students attempted to help the youths to discover ideas as well as the importance of doing things like reading a book or using a dictionary. Unorthodox methods of instruction had to be implemented, such as using games and other means to stimulate and to interest the youths. Only with patience and reassurance could the defeatist excuse, "I dunno," be overcome. The class was exposed to Black history in order to show them that Blacks can and

have succeeded, and so can they themselves.

It is an extremely difficult task to create hope, but Brother Butler feels BIP was a beginning. It at least introduced some of the seventeen to a more hopeful life. This is a difficult accomplishment when the Black community lives in constant turmoil and fighting. How can you have hope when life is a continual losing battle? The Literary Magazine written by the Black youths is probably the real success of the program; it represents the open expression of emotions. It is successful in expressing frustration and despair, but what is it if we, the white community, are not willing to reach out, and to offer the hope of a better day?

The following poem was written by one of the Black students. The subject matter is Bowdoin College and he is thinking about going on a field trip with his student-teacher to Brunswick.

ANYTHING

I wonder what this place is like,
I wonder if the boys are mean.
I don't think I'll be able to go
to all the trip. I don't think that
I will have fun because of my
job. I don't think I will be able
to go to Maine because of my
too.

Because of overwhelming popular demand, Omo Bob has returned from his retirement home in Solid Gold City and will again live in the past on WBOR. Omo is 23, has short hair and tools around the area in a '55 Chevy. When he is not working at Nervous Willie's Hamburger Heaven, he spends a lot of time with his buddy Robie cruising for burgers and girls. He also helps Robie work on his '57 Chevy (with a 327 and a four-speed, of course). He has not made enough money yet to fix up his own car, but Omo has two gallons of gray primer in his garage along with fender skirts and half a set of lake pipes. You are invited to join him Wednesday nights from 11:15 to Sign Off on the Big 91 and share some of the greatest music of all time on WBOR.

Faculty And Unionization . . .

(Continued From Page One)

the next fifteen or so years. I don't think in the long run that it will benefit either the institution or the faculty . . . it will very much decrease the flexibility of the institution in meeting the needs of both its faculty and its students."

"I'm not aware of any movement toward unionization at the moment," stated Hokanson, "but we're not going to be immune from it. For various movements it takes longer to arrive in Maine than elsewhere, it will probably hit the state systems of the nation before it reaches the private systems."

Dean of the Faculty Olin C. Robison referred to his article "On The Path Ahead" in the March, 1971 issue of the *Bowdoin Alumnus* in which he considered, among other things, the issue of faculty unionization. "The kind of collective bargaining now commonplace between teachers' unions and urban school boards," he wrote, "may also become the dominant pattern for higher education. It is difficult to say how soon colleges like Bowdoin will be directly affected by this trend, but it is unlikely that such institutions will be left untouched."

Robison cited what he felt was a definite connection between faculty unionization and campus politicization.

"The political implications of faculty unionization remain conjectural, but there will be a price, and many fear that it will mean the bringing of politics directly into the academy . . . Collective bargaining by academic unions cannot help bringing politics and education into conflict, and it will be difficult indeed in times when the political process is dominated by those of extreme persuasions, either from the Left or the Right."

Dean Robison added that faculty unionization, whether in secondary or higher educational institutions, brings with it a new attitude on the part of the general public regarding the faculties. The public, he stated, demands increased "teacher efficiency" and effectiveness when faculty collective bargaining achieves expensive contracts. Those who pay the price of these contracts, whether it is the taxpaying public in the case of the state universities, or the parents of students enrolled in private colleges, demand more of the faculty in return.

This, then, is the story of faculty unionization according to the administration. In a second article the opinions of Bowdoin faculty will be surveyed, and an attempt will be made to assess the chances for the unionization of the Bowdoin faculty in the near future.

BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume CI

Friday, November 19, 1971

Number 11

Complacency And The Student Vote

The results of this November's elections bear out the predictions made by critics of the recently passed twenty-sixth amendment. The newly enfranchized 18 to 20 year olds either failed to vote or were effectively prevented from voting.

Although there were some exceptions, most of this year's local elections were ignored by the new voters. Of the 11 million affected by the amendment, only 20 per cent registered. That there was little interest on the part of young people can perhaps be excused by the fact that most are not students — only 4 million of the 11 million entitled to vote this fall were students. But this month's election figures indicate that students as a group avoided the polls. Now, after the pious declarations made during the eventful spring of 1970, after the years of anti-war protests on the part of many students, and given the fact that students consider themselves a more educated, and hence more enlightened class, November's apathy is outrageous.

Coupled with the general student apathy was the largely successful effort by election officials to disenfranchise students who attend college away from home. The tactics varied from state to state: they ranged from residency requirements and oaths of intent to special registration forms. Maine has chosen to require that student registrants pledge to live in Maine after graduation. This has interesting ramifications, since, using their logic, a student who has a permanent home in Maine but intends to leave the state after graduation — to seek a graduate degree, for instance — cannot vote.

Not all states have absentee ballot systems and it is ridiculous to ask even the most ardent citizen to travel hundreds of miles to vote. Thus, the only Bowdoin students who will be able to exercise this constitutional right without difficulty in the next presidential election will be local residents and those who are willing to sign the required letter of intent.

This is where the issue now stands. Judging the current attitude, not many Bowdoin students care. Few students registered for this month's elections and even fewer bothered to vote.

The political organizations — the Young Democrats and the equally puerile Republicans — are deserving of the most condemnation. They, who are ostensibly representative of the political elements on campus, have done nothing. There has been no registration drive, no voter information service, no political campaigning and no organized opposition to the absurd, and inherently unconstitutional, state requirements.

There is no doubt, though, that when there is frustration over next year's election results, students at Bowdoin and elsewhere will accuse the establishment of again ignoring them. Campus political groups will still be sponsoring sparsely attended lectures; students will continue to seek relevance in their curricula; and damn it all, Nixon will be President.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

God, Flag, And Country

November 13, 1971

To the Editor:

Just as we thought! Another Trotskyite plan to undermine clean-thinking god-fearing AMERICAN faith in the press. Your editor is not only tasteless and foolish but obviously a pawn in the game-plan of world communism.

All you pinko queers are part of the Jew-Nigger-Catholic conspiracy to destroy capitalism.

I would have thought that in Maine there would be some vestige of the faith that made AMERICA strong and pure, not the invidious germs of the anti-christ socialists.

All you punk kids fail to heed the knowledge and wisdom accumulated through years of democracy that is carried forth like precious oil in the minds of our leaders of industry and government.

By tearing down our art forms best exemplified in the Hollywood movie you do a great disservice to our god, flag, and country, Not necessarily in that order.

I have enclosed a copy of an editorial that puts the trash you spew out in its rightful place, in the gutter.

You are obviously Anti-Government! We need clean, honorable, loyal to U.S.A. publications. We would be ashamed to support your or any communist-type publication.

Peace
Chip Berlet
Co-Director
College Press Service

(The editorial mentioned in the letter is available for perusal in the Orient office.)

The Rights Of Others

November 17, 1971

To the Editor:

Whether it be the Honor Code, Social Code, or some general rule of conduct that is supposed to encompass the behavior of students in the Library, I do not know. I do know that whatever the principle is, it is not attracting universal acceptance. Over the past few weeks, the divergence of opinion has become greater and greater between those who prefer and in some cases need to use the Library for study purposes, and those who feel it to be a suitable extension of the Senior Center, dormitory or fraternity house. It would indeed be convenient if some compromise between the Library as an after-dinner social hour and the Library as a place for study could be reached. But the very nature of the place does not lend itself to this mixed purpose.

In the spirit of the Honor Code, Social Code, or whatever, the College does not try to regulate the Library, nor should any regulation be necessary. It might be best, therefore, only to point out, that since there are several other places even more amenable to social gatherings than the Library, the best interests of the student body might be served by maintaining the Library as the facility for which it was intended. In other words, it would be appreciated by those of us who have to use the Library if the Social Code could be kept in mind, to the end that the rights and needs of others might be respected.

Sincerely,
Peter Chandler '72

"No, No, Not A Sixpence"

To the Editor:

Last Sunday, students interested in skating at the Arena during the public skating session were required to pay 50c for the use of the rink. The matter of free skating was apparently solved last year with the decision that students could not be charged for the use of a college facility; however, the powers-that-be in the Athletic Department have reinstated the skating fee, disregarding last year's policy.

What happened on Sunday leads one to the conclusion that the Athletic Department is either suffering from a loss of memory, or has decided that it can "put one over" on the college community without too much of a fuss from those involved, namely, the students. This is not the case.

We, the undersigned, feel the charge is unjustified and should be removed. We urge the Athletic Department to reconsider its decision, recognize its inconsistent position, and remove the fee as soon as possible. Students paying \$4,500 a year to attend Bowdoin should not have to pay 50c for a few hours of skating in the Bowdoin Arena, regardless of the day on which they choose to skate.

Eric Weis '73
Sid Fay '74
Mark Silverstein '73
Claire Whitaker '74
Thomas A. Varley '72
William Burroughs
Sheila Leavitt
Stephen O. Holmes '72
Joseph M. Cusack '72
David C. Zimmerman '73
Al Donahue '74
Steve Bell '74

Sam Sato '72
Phil Bastable '72
William Licata '72
Bill Sexton
Scott Diddel '75
Jack Clifford '73
Richard Jeffrey '74
John Roumas '72
Rob Witsel '74
Press Stephens '74
Rob Murphy '75
Saul Greenfield '73

Athletics . . .

(Continued From Page One)

The prevailing attitude of students at the meeting, most of whom were athletes, seemed to be that varsity sports are an integral part, indeed, a necessity to the "Bowdoin experience," not only for those actively participating, but also for those spectators who "develop a feeling for Bowdoin," by attending the sports events.

Other comments concerning intercollegiate athletics included "it means everything," "it's a vehicle for greater self-understanding," and "it means as much as studying".

Suggestions that some sports could be reduced to the status of club or intramural level were quickly dismissed by some members of the audience, as "the intensity of competition" and the "idea of playing for Bowdoin" seemed to be a matter of ultimate concern for many athletes.

The women's contingent present at the meeting wondered as to the possibilities of further field hockey and gymnastic equipment, particularly a trampoline, rings, and parallel bars. The hockey sticks presently being used were termed "inadequate", as they are for the most part castoffs from those used at Brunswick High School.

The results of the hearing were outstandingly inconclusive, as only a handful (twenty-five) of students appeared to voice their opinions as to the future of athletics at Bowdoin.

A question one has been mailed to alumni ("we must have a balancing of constituencies") in order to ascertain the degree to which financial contributions will suffer,

Maine Slandered

November 16, 1971

To the Editor:

We wish to correct the error in Jed Lyons' article in the November 15th Orient. Maine became a state on March 15, 1820, not in 1891 as Mr. Lyons implied. (Apparently Mr. Lyons intended to say that the college charter was transferred from Massachusetts to Maine in 1891, not that Maine did not become a state until the later date.)

Ed Jordan
Cheryl Coffin
Sheila A. Leavitt
Judith Kerr

Sincerely,
Brian Damien
Charles Dingman
Ken Baker
Joseph Despres

To The Dogs

November 17, 1971

To the Editor:

I would agree with Mr. Vail's assessment in regard to the "encroachment of car culture at Bowdoin". The campus should certainly be for the enjoyment of human beings and squirrels, but please throw the dogs in the same lot as the cars.

Since we are an enlightened generation, the campus parking problem should be easily solved. Why not enforce an all night parking ban for the campus drive and the loop between the swimming pool and the Union? Students would be asked to park on the college parking lot on Coffin Street. It takes all of two minutes to walk from the lot to the front steps of the Union, and currently the 80-odd car lot is almost empty.

I would hope that our Student Council might consider this problem and come up with a workable solution.

Sincerely,
William T. Webster Jr.

Final Broadside

November 17, 1971

To the Editor:

There has been some discussion over the use of the term "broad" in Orient headlines concerning girls sports. Perhaps the misunderstanding comes, as those who objected immediately assumed that the idea generated from the mind of some male chauvinist trying to make light of coeds, women in general, and female sports. Quite the contrary, the culprits responsible for the spoof were all coeds, consisting of some members of the girls field hockey team, girls tennis team, ski team, and the Orient staff.

If the use of the word "broad" has offended any female member of the teams, we apologize. Finding a "cute" or "catchy" label for each of the Bowdoin teams has been an established practice of the sports department of the Orient.

Sincerely,
Linda Baldwin
Kathy DeLois
Celeste Johnson
Debbie Robertson

A Touch Of The Poet: Will Success Spoil Dick Kattar?

by DAVID COLE

It was not much more than a year ago that ROTC programs all over New England stood with their uniforms backs to the wall, face to face with crowds of righteous students demanding that the programs be abolished. The anti-ROTC sentiment was a direct outgrowth of public indignation over this country's deepening involvement in Southeast Asia. In several colleges ROTC met extinction. But in many cases, including Bowdoin, ROTC remained, though perhaps in a certain degenerated state.

Cambodia was followed by Laos and Laos by continued troop withdrawals and diplomatic victories with China and economic problems at home. Today the President soars over his rivals in the polls. And ROTC is creeping — some say surging — back. At Bowdoin, a new staff and new leadership has become more aggressive and more optimistic. Aided by favorable draft legislation and a general loss of interest in anti-military crusades, Reserve Officer Training at Bowdoin is looking — like it or not — stronger every day.

How has the program changed? There have been several lectures and seminars on all manner of issue. But these changes do not account for the growth in the program for the surprising growth in the program's enrollment. It is the initial appeal that has helped the program. And the men who run the program have put a great deal of effort into that first appeal.

Before he arrived at Bowdoin, each male freshman was sent a sort of newspaper, printed at Bowdoin, entitled "ROTC In Review." The newspaper included all kinds of fascinating facts about

Bowdoin and ROTC. "The College, established in 1894 (sic.) has a rich cultural and historical heritage . . ." This includes, of course, "a very creditable military history since 1836, when militia training was first introduced on the campus." The article failed to mention the opposition to drill that in 1874 ended with the suspension of a hundred Bowdoin students. The newspaper notes with gratitude President Howell's support, which it documents with a quote from a speech he gave at the commissioning exercises in 1970: "Not all opponents of ROTC are pot-smoking, communist-inspired radicals; not all supporters of the program are rigid militarists or budding imperialists."

The newspaper expressed pride in the College's tradition of rational behavior toward its institutions. It also expressed great pride in the "unusual number of varsity and freshman athletes at Bowdoin College" who are members of the ROTC Department. Eleven are named, and all were indeed members of the ROTC Department when the paper went to press. But perhaps it is a trifle embarrassing that four have left the program without ever reaching the advanced course — one of them a second year cadet who had been placed on probation in May because of the length of his hair. The report on athletics includes pictures as well, among which are a shot of the rifle team and its former coach, Sergeant Breen. Of course, two of the four shooters pictured are not cadets. And unfortunately the picture selected does not include one non-cadet whom Breen once called the second best man on the team, Eric Luft.

The newspaper also presented a column of "Cadet Comment."



"There is no better training ground for a young doctor, lawyer, or minister than the Army."

The comment is fair though naturally favorable. "The ROTC program is strictly extracurricular — as it should be — and is not, looked upon with favor by a large segment of the student body." This much truth is commendable. But the conclusion follows: "One in the program must display a determination and conviction not otherwise prevalent in the Bowdoin community. ROTC at Bowdoin is indeed a great personal challenge." The appeal is clearly to the student. But the newspaper just as clearly aims for parental approval.

Though the comment may

occasionally lapse into a certain emotional tone, the general thrust is almost embarrassingly practical. Note one line: "There is no better training ground for a young doctor, lawyer, or minister than the Army." One need not be a pot-smoking, communist-inspired radical to think of unkind interpretations.

The newspaper had an initial effectiveness in making students and their parents aware of some of the more pleasant aspects of ROTC. There is always a cheerful reference to one's military obligation, accompanied by the equally cheerful statement that there is no better way to meet it than as an officer. Did the government give you a low number, son? Spite it by joining ROTC and serving six years as an officer instead of three as a crummy enlisted man.

The paper, however, was not enough to send a substantial number of incoming freshmen marching to Rhodes Hall. Certain misconceptions remained in the minds of many parents and students. So, after classes had begun — and, by a happy coincidence, after Congress had denied the Class of 1975 the 2-S deferment, Colonel Kattar sent home to the parents a short note explaining more explicitly some of the advantages of enrollment. Much of the letter is quite honest and cordial and understanding. The accompanying pamphlet, with its cover photo of a superimposed black cadet walking between two superimposed white cadets, is strictly factual. Kattar, discussed the program sensibly, noting that

the Department always puts the cadet's academic career above the needs of the program. But he also reminded the parents that the freshman's continued academic career may depend on the deferment that ROTC can offer him.

Students who left the program, mostly members of the Class of 1974, also discovered that their parents had received notes from the ROTC Department, similarly reminding them of their sons' military obligation and of the opportunities offered by ROTC. Certain of these students had previously remained in the program mainly because of urgings from home. Now, Kattar wrote, "I encourage you to correspond with your son regarding the Bowdoin ROTC program. It is still not too late for him to register for this semester."

For the sophomore who had joined ROTC on his own decision and then dropped it by his own choice, and for the freshman who by his own choice had not joined the program, a small degree of resentment toward the ROTC Department is understandable. "I encourage you to correspond with your son regarding the Bowdoin ROTC program . . ." One need not be a pot-smoking, communist inspired radical to feel a little angry. One might even have once considered himself the Department's friend, only to find that he was wrong. At Bowdoin, a school that demands that its students be able to make mature choices without constant guidance or pressure, even so gentle an appeal to higher authority seems sadly out of place.

Orient Drama Review

The Best North Of Boston

(Editor's note: Mr. Westfall, Orient crypto-wit and drama critic, received his lobotomy last Friday night.)

by DON WESTFALL

The problems involved in mounting a Shakespearean production at Bowdoin are legion, and the rewards for its audience in the past have been few. Last weekend, however, the Gown and Gown's production of *King John* showed that the higher-ups in that organization have finally profited by Santayana's statement that "those who forget the past are condemned to repeat it." By selecting a lesser Shakespearean play such as *King John*, something not commonly done here, a number of the pitfalls (more like yawning chasms) which regularly plague such offerings were avoided: the audience's preconceived notions about how favorite or frequently studied plays should be directed or acted presented no difficulties in this case.

Ray Rutan, the man who staged it all, was able to make some judicious though not extensive cuts in the script, as even purists allow that *King John*'s poetry is hardly deathless. However, Mr. Rutan's freedom was not limited to subtraction . . . the most memorable and successful moment in the production was a scene which does not even exist in the play as written. The second coronation of King John. Mr. Rutan's third set finale was a rather breathtaking demonstration of just what his set (which, incidentally, is by far the best I've seen at Bowdoin) could do. Lights flashed, mirror-like cellophane descended from the flies, the huge smiling Bowdoin sun which had dominated the stage was eclipsed and surrounded by a starry firmament, and the audience loved it. The stunning success of this interpolated scene is due principally to Mr. Rutan's imaginative set and effective cooperation among members of the crew; however, I wonder how well a similar production number would have been received had the play been better known. (Remember the "Rape of the Roman Women" in last year's *Julius Caesar*?)

Although Mr. Rutan's direction is not to be underestimated, I believe the acting also benefited from the relative obscurity of *King John*. The audience was spared the utter demolition of a famous speech or two because there are no such speeches in the play, and the actors were permitted the unique opportunity in Shakespeare to develop a character independent of the dubious aid of previous interpretations whether from the stage or the classroom. This is not to say that the usual overacting, posturing, and shouting (volume as a substitute for feeling) which have become

synonymous with major and minor Masque and Gown productions were not present. However, this time extensive histrionics were usually overshadowed by good acting.

Two freshmen, John Mullins and John Humphreys, as King John and the ill-fated Prince Arthur respectively, contributed excellent performances. Mullins, who can arch one eyebrow (an indispensable talent for an actor playing kings), displayed a regal bearing and a voice to match in a difficult and ambiguous role. Humphreys' Arthur captured a sense of the pathetic plight of the boy over whom so much political wrangling occurred. His scene with Joe Garaventa, who, as Hubert de Burgh, should win an award as Bowdoin's most improved actor, was actually moving, even in the front row — a rare treat at Masque and Gown productions.

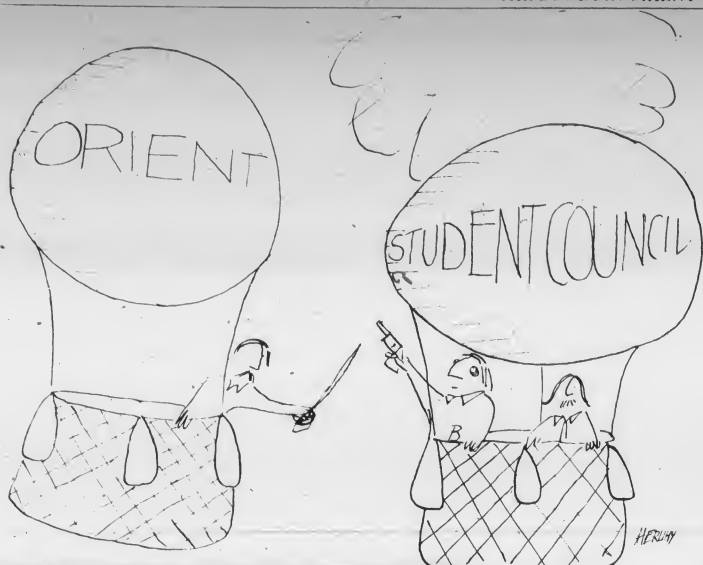
There are others who deserve mention for fine performances too: a shorn Steve Cicco as the holy politician, Cardinal Pandulph; KT Daggett as Queen Elinor, her first part in a major show since *The Importance of Being Earnest* in 1969, the best production I've seen here (M&G take note — maybe Mrs. Daggett brings good luck); Joseph Meersman, too good for such a small part as Pembroke; Geoff Nelson (who says he looked like Dr. Caligari?) as the lion-killing Duke of Austria; and Peter Avery playing the old and not too faithful Salisbury. However, most notable of all was David Bolduc's excellent job as Philip, the Bastard of Faulconbridge, a role in which I trust he wasn't typecast. Bolduc ably developed the Bastard's character from leering to unprincipled fortune hunter to loyal servant of his new king. He caught the subtle humor and the broad slapstick inherent in the character and still made Faulconbridge believable in the requisite patriotic curtain speech. All in all it was quite a performance.

The weak spot in an otherwise strong production was the music. Scene changes, and entrances and exits, were all signaled by fanfares which could have been borrowed from the Hallmark Hall of Fame. The coronation music, a piece by Richard Strauss originally commissioned for the opening of an opera house, was a little too lush for my taste, not to mention anachronistic (a minor consideration in light of the anachronisms already in the play—"Speak quickly or I shoot" says Hubert as he points his sword at the Bastard).

But now I'm looking at notes where there are beams: The Masque and Gown and the new Director of Dramatics have scored a tremendous success and are to be congratulated. I hope the rising sun which looked down on *King John* represents the beginning of a new day in the theater at Bowdoin—such a dawn is long overdue.



This picture appeared beneath the heading "Military Benefits." Can you dig it?



Rotten Vegetables

(Continued From Page Two)

mentioned.

As much time was spent on a discussion of how to present and implement any program as was spent on the proposals themselves. Josh Knerly repeatedly stressed the need for concrete plans. "The faculty as it stands now is not going to write a blank check," he said. "If we come up with a concrete proposal, then we might be able to get it through." The various administrative channels through which any new proposal would have to pass were charted for the benefit of the curious.

The pragmatists were opposed by the optimists who deplored the political tone of the discussion. They offered the alternative of a non-credit program, outside of the formal structure of the college, which, if good, would prove itself and eventually be accepted by the administration.

An appeal was made for concrete proposals and an organizational structure for the group. Chip Fendler said, "there are a few of us here who are willing to write real programs," and urged those people to be present at the next meeting. While volunteers for a steering committee were collected, Mr. Rensenbrink injected a plea for more self-analysis. "People don't know who they are and aren't even aware that that's a question they should address themselves to," he said.



The Bowdoin Alternative Education Whatchamacallit Pragmatists, Optimists, Idealists, Revisionists and Excrementalists getting it all together during a heavy discussion. Orient/Weis

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... Council

(Continued From Page One)

the organization will not need to rely heavily on faculty assistance, 4) that the goals of the organization are compatible with the broad purposes of the College.

The Council will call upon each organization it wants to question to send representatives to its first meeting after Spring Vacation. Any organization which is summoned and does not appear will lose its authorization to apply to the Blanket Tax Committee. This plan was accepted by a vote of 17 to 1, with no abstentions.

It was announced that the Dean's Office will soon release a report on the security problem in student residences on weekends. Finally, Andy Reicher offered to communicate the results of meetings of students interested in alternative forms of education at Bowdoin; the Council will then possibly take a position on the group's proposals.

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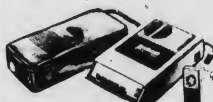
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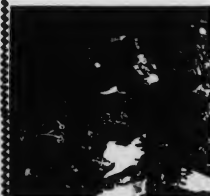
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"IF YOU NEED ANYTHING . . ."



Orient/Wels

By Don Westfall

Would you like to make some predictions about Bowdoin's chances in winter sports this year? "I wouldn't dare . . . wouldn't dare do that . . . you never know . . ."

We suspect that under Peanut Marriner's emphatic disclaimer lies the opinion that those who do know don't tell. In his twenty-six years with the Athletic Department he has certainly had ample opportunity to get to know Bowdoin sports from the inside. And inside Peanut surely is, for he is at the very fulcrum of athletic activity at Bowdoin, that supply depot to which even the lowliest of elevated-trac joggers return — the Equipment Room. Standing

behind the caged windows, secure in a well-bolted fortress, Peanut daily radiates to the over four hundred students who patronize his castle the aura of a bona fide institution. As he dispenses basketballs, helmets and uniforms, and of course exchanges limp, wet terrycloth for coveted warm, fresh-from-the-dryer towels, the feeling of timelessness is reinforced.

But it was not always thus. Back in 1945 when he first started working in the Equipment Room, Peanut was probably just another guy behind the wired-over bank teller's window to Bowdoin's hundred man student body. However, since this wartime lull, the size of the College and the

athletic program have "mushroomed up" and Peanut, the Topsham boy who never played sports in school because "back in those days you spent most of your time trying to survive," has assumed a position of near heroic stature.

Back in the old days, which were not so very long ago, equipment was stored in what is now half of the Sargent Gymnasium wrestling room; the other half was for fencing. As Peanut puts it, things were "kinda cramped." Sports equipment had to be piled up in the order in which it was used. All of the repair work was sent out too, along with the laundry, which was shipped either to Portland or done locally at the Parkview Cleaners.

For Peanut it was a whole new ballgame when the Arena and the Morrell Gymnasium (formerly the New Gym) were built. Besides having to care for the laundry, Peanut and his associates, Donnie Orr and Henry Sandlin, were given the responsibility for equipment repair (learned by trial and error Peanut tells us) and enjoined to protect an expanded inventory. Although the amount of equipment and work per sport has decreased the total number of sports has increased of late, which adds to his labors even more. The problem of seasonal overlap has also increased as the hockey schedule expands and practice on the indoor ice begins with the football season still far from over. Even more than before winter is Peanut's busiest season.

Although the facilities have changed, some things in Peanut's life at Bowdoin are constant. For example, the students — "They're smarter but physically there's not too much difference in 'em." On the big change in the student population, coeducation, Peanut is a little less authoritative, mostly, he says, because "I haven't got used to it yet." He adds, "We don't see too many of 'em here."

It's still the same though. "We've gotta take care of 'em . . . they always want something — anything from shoulder pads to baseball bats to socks. "If you need anything we'll be here."

Bowdoin's Swimming Schedules

BRUNSWICK — Bowdoin College's 1971-72 varsity swimming team will compete in ten dual meets and in the New England championships during the coming season, Acting Director of Athletics Edmund L. Coombs announced today.

The schedule for Coach Charlie Butt's varsity squad:

Dec. 4 - Springfield, 7 at Colby, 11 at Connecticut.

Jan. 8 Tufts, 29 at Wesleyan.

Feb. 5 Trinity, 9 at New Hampshire, 12 Williams, 19 at Amherst, 26 at M.I.T.

March 2-4 New Englands at M.I.T.

The schedule for Coach Butt's junior varsity swimming team:

Dec. 4 Springfield JV, Jan. 8 Tufts JV.

Feb. 4 Falmouth High, 11 Morse High of Bath, 26 at M.I.T. JV.

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Cocktails Served

commentary

Heights Of Hockeydom

By ERIC WEIS

What goes up must come down — or so said Isaac Newton when he turned his attention to the phenomenon of gravity back in the 17th century. When it comes to Bowdoin's hockey team, however, the laws of gravity may not hold true; whether or not the Polar Bears come down from the heights of hockeydom they have attained in past years remains to be seen. The team is looking forward to a good season, but to keep up with the record of the past two years may take a bit of doing.

Coach Sid Watson, in a news conference held this past Tuesday, declared, "Perhaps we're not as strong as we were last year, but we're still scoring-wise close to what we were last year." The loss of Ed Good was a big one, but with junior Dick Donovan, seniors Ned Dowd, Whit Raymond and Jeff Burnett and some fine sophomores new to the team this year, Watson expects to have a potent scoring capability. On the defense however, the team will have to prove its strength.

With the loss of Bob Cullen and Bob Hall, and goalie Tom Hutchinson, Bowdoin will have to look to Coley King, Steve Harrington and John Taussig for a tight defense. For the third year in a row, the varsity will have a sophomore in the nets, Steve Sozanski. Hutchinson is away from Bowdoin this year on a Medical Leave of Absence. Hutch underwent surgery on his knee in June, but unfortunately, an infection set in after the operation, and further surgery was required. He spent 46 days in the hospital, and as of three weeks ago, Hutch was still on crutches, according to Watson.

The season will test Sozanski's goal tending speed and agility, when he faces quicker and more experienced shooters on the varsity level. With King, Harrington, Taussig, and some new sophomores to lend him a hand, the defense may shape up well; but for now, defense is the big question mark in Watson's success formula.

Bowdoin will be facing tough competition this year, with the University of Massachusetts at the top of the list, looking very strong. The University of Vermont team lost Reece, their first-string goalie for three years, and Watson feels this should be a big blow to their team. Bowdoin fans may remember from last year the chants of "Reece, Reece, Reece" heard coming from the Vermont crowds in the stands of the Arena. On the other hand, U. Mass. returns from last year with an all-veteran team, having lost only two players. Last year, we eked out a 2-1 victory over the Massachusetts skaters, and Mass. split two games with Vermont — ergo, the Polar Bears can expect some tough competition from U. Mass. this season, competing for the ECAC Division II Title. In spite of the loss of key men from last year's team, Bowdoin appears to remain strong offensively, and prospects for the defense are good. Tomorrow, the varsity will

scrimmage a strong Lowell Tech team in the first action of the year, excluding the 7-0 victory over Bowdoin's Frosh squad. Whether or not the laws of gravity apply to Bowdoin hockey is a metaphorical question indeed — but in any case, fans can look forward to another exciting season of Bowdoin hockey. Only time will tell whether or not the Bears will be able to land their third straight ECAC Division II title.

squash squished

The squash team, under the direction of Coach Ed Reid, traveled to Amherst last weekend where they were defeated, 8-1.

Captain Blair Fensterstock led two games to nothing but lost in the fifth game while Robby Carroll lost in the fourth game. Two other games were ahead but Amherst tenaciously held out for the victory. Those who played Saturday were: Blair Fensterstock, Robby Carroll, Bob Hoehn, Bill Sexton, Doug Simonton, Robert Evans, Steve Felker, Barry Cobb, and Ernie Stearn.

The team has a match this Saturday at home against one of its strongest rivals, M.I.T.

Coach Reid commented that Bowdoin has a strong squash team this year and a good chance of defeating M.I.T. if Blair and Robby can pull through on their matches. He also hopes all will come out and support the team Saturday. Match time is 1:30.



FOOTBALL PLAYERS HONORED — Four Bowdoin football players were honored at squad's breakup dinner. L. to r., Trippi Turner '72, winner of Philon Trophy; Carson Meehan '73, who received Howland Trophy; Coach Jim Lentz; Cliff Webster '72, who was awarded Rardon Trophy and Boiled Owl Award; and Dave Tyrrell '73, who was elected Captain of 1972 squad.

Banquet Honors Bears' Best

Clifford S. (Webby) Webster of Brunswick, described by his coach as "a complete light and one of the outstanding football players I have coached," has won two awards for his outstanding performance as a tri-captain of this year's Bowdoin College varsity football team.

Other awards, presented at the squad's annual break-up banquet, went to middle guard Carson N. Meehan of South Byfield, Mass., and cornerback Thomas D. (Trippi) Turner III, of St. Louis, Mo.

Defensive end David R. Tyrrell of St. Petersburg, Fla., was elected Captain of Coach Jim Lentz's 1972 gridiron squad.

The entire 1971 team was honored at the dinner by the Bowdoin Club of Portland, which combined its traditional Fall Sports Night with the squad's season-ending dinner.

Webster, whose outstanding varsity career included 55 receptions for 1,134 yards and nine touchdowns, received the William J. Rardon Memorial Trophy, which goes to a senior who has made an outstanding contribution to the squad and the College as "a man of honor, courage and leadership." The award was presented to him by Eugene A. Waters '59 of Cumberland Center, the first recipient of the Rardon Trophy.

Webster also received — from line coach Philip H. Soule — the Boiled Owl Award, (the Boiled What?) which is presented to the most aggressive and rugged varsity football player as selected by his teammates.

A graduate of Brunswick High School, Webster is the son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Sewall Webster Jr., of Brunswick. He is a Dean's List student majoring in Economics and a member of Psi Upsilon Fraternity.

Meehan received the Winslow Robinson Howland Memorial Trophy, which goes to the varsity player who has made the most marked improvement and who best exemplifies the qualities of aggressiveness, cooperation, enthusiasm and fine

akalaka ching

After their victory in the squash finals Wednesday night, the Beta House leads Chi Psi by 2 points in the race for the White Key Trophy. Beta Peter Flynn paced his squad with a decisive 3-0 win over Chi Psi's number one man, Bob Crachman, playing heavily to his backhand.

The second match was controlled by Fred Brown, who took it 3-0 from Ed Patch. Rick Tonoli decided it in favor of the Betas with, again, a 3-0 victory over Buck Weaver.

sportsmanship. The trophy was presented by Mr. Howland's Bowdoin roommate, Samuel A. Ladd Jr. '29, the College's Director of Career Counseling and Placement.

A graduate of Governor Dummer Academy in Byfield, Mass., Meehan is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Meehan of South Byfield. He is a junior who is majoring in History and is a member of Alpha Kappa Sigma Fraternity.

Turner, a former resident of Norwalk, Conn., won the Wallace C. Philon Trophy, which is given to a non-letter winner who has made an outstanding contribution to the team. The trophy was presented by Harry G. Shulman of

Brunswick, a veteran area correspondent for the Portland Press Herald.

Turner, a senior and a George F. Baker Scholar, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas D. Turner Jr., of St. Louis and a graduate of Norwalk (Conn.) High School. A member of Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity, he is majoring in Art at Bowdoin.

Tyrrell, a junior and a Dean's List student majoring in Government and Sociology, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Tyrrell of St. Petersburg, Fla. A former resident of Scituate, Mass., he is a graduate of Scituate High School. He is a member of Psi Upsilon Fraternity.

During the just-ended 1971 season, he led Coach Butt's team, which tied the University of Maine for the Maine collegiate title, with 12 goals and two assists.

GIRMA

It's the second period of the Bowdoin-Bates varsity soccer game. A Bowdoin player shoots from the right side and the ball bounces off the left goalpost as the Bates goalie breathes a sigh of relief.

But his happiness is short-lived. From out of nowhere dashes a diminutive Bowdoin player. He races to the ball and deftly kicks it into the nets while the goalie is still recovering from the original shot.

The scorer is Bowdoin's Girma Asmerom, a junior from Ghinnier, Ethiopia. Before the game is over he has scored all four goals in the Polar Bears' 4-0 victory and has added another record-smashing chapter to his amazing Bowdoin soccer career.

Although he still has a year of varsity competition left, Asmerom already owns every Bowdoin single-season and career soccer record.

His records include most goals in one game (12), most goals in one season (12), most assists in a career (22), most assists in a career (9), most points in one game (4), most points in one season (17) and most points in a career (31).

"He is beyond any doubt the finest Bowdoin soccer player I have ever been my privilege to coach," says his coach, Charlie Butt. "He's the heart of our offense and a tremendous leader."

A Dean's List student who is majoring in Government and Psychology, Asmerom has been a star on the soccer fields since the day he first entered Bowdoin.

In his freshman year he paced Coach Ray Bicknell's freshman soccer squad to a perfect 7-0 season with 18 goals and seven assists.

Last year, his first season as a member of the varsity, Asmerom began his assault on the record books with 10 goals and seven

INTERFRATERNITY BASKETBALL SCHEDULE 1971-72

Date	Time	7:00 P.M.	8:30 P.M.
Nov. 9	Tues.	IND vs TD	CHI PSI vs BETA
11	Thurs.	ARU vs DEKE	DS vs AD
15	Mon.	ZETE vs PSI U	TD vs BETA
16	Tues.	CHI PSI vs IND	DEKE vs DS
17	Wed.	AKS vs ARU	PSI U vs AD
23	Tues.	ZETE vs AKS	PSI U vs DS
30	Tues.	IND vs AD	CHI PSI vs TD
Dec. 1	Wed.	BETA vs IND	PSI U vs DEKE
2	Thurs.	AD vs TD	CHI PSI vs ARU
6	Mon.	ZETE vs DEKE	ARU vs IND
7	Tues.	AKS vs BETA	CHI PSI vs PSI U
9	Thurs.	DS vs TD	BETA vs AD
14	Tues.	IND vs DEKE	CHI PSI vs DS
15	Wed.	BETA vs PSI U	ZETE vs ARU
Jan. 27	Thurs.	ZETE vs IND	BETA vs DS
31	Mon.	AKS vs IND	ARU vs DS
Feb. 1	Tues.	TD vs PSI U	ARU vs BETA
3	Thurs.	AD vs DEKE	AKS vs DS
7	Mon.	ZETE vs DS	DEKE vs TD
8	Tues.	AKS vs AD	PSI U vs IND
15	Tues.	AD vs CHI PSI	ZETE vs BETA
17	Thurs.	ARU vs PSI U	DEKE vs CHI PSI
22	Tues.	ZETE vs TD	AKS vs DEKE
24	Thurs.	DS vs IND	ZETE vs AD
29	Tues.	AKS vs TD	ARU vs AD
Mar. 2	Thurs.	PSI U vs AKS	ARU vs TD
9	Thurs.	ZETE vs CHI PSI	BETA vs DEKE
7	Tues.	CHI PSI vs AKS	PLAYOFF 2 vs 3
14	Thurs.	IND vs A	CONSOLATION

INTERFRATERNITY HOCKEY SCHEDULE 1971-72

Date	Time	7:30 P.M.	8:30 P.M.
Nov. 15	Mon.	CHI PSI vs DEKE	BETA vs ZETE
18	Thurs.	IND vs ZETE	CHI PSI vs TD
22	Mon.	ARU vs TD	AKS vs DS
29	Mon.	BETA vs DS	DEKE vs TD
Dec. 2	Thurs.	CHI PSI vs ZETE	BETA vs ARU
6	Mon.	IND vs DEKE	PSI U vs DS
9	Thurs.	BETA vs ZETE	AKS vs PSI U
13	Mon.	IND vs DS	DEKE vs AKS
Jan. 6	Thurs.	ZETE vs TD	DEKE vs DS
10	Mon.	IND vs AKS	CHI PSI vs IND
27	Thurs.	PSI U vs TD	AKS vs ARU
31	Mon.	BETA vs CHI PSI	ZETE vs AKS
Feb. 3	Thurs.	BETA vs PSI U	CHI PSI vs IND
10	Thurs.	ZETE vs DS	CHI PSI vs AKS
14	Mon.	BETA vs TD	ZETE vs IND
17	Thurs.	IND vs CHI PSI	PSI U vs DS
21	Mon.	AKS vs TD	IND vs ZETE
24	Thurs.	AD vs IND	PSI U vs ZETE
28	Mon.	BETA vs IND	DS vs CHI PSI
Mar. 2	Thurs.	DS vs TD	ARU vs DEKE
6	Mon.	ARU vs PSI U	DEKE vs IND



BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States

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NUMBER 12



DR. JOHN MATHIS



DR. JAMES MOULTON

Dr. Mathis Will Head Study Into Pre-Medical Education

by EVELYN MILLER

Bowdoin College has recently been awarded a twenty thousand dollar grant by Dr. and Mrs. George H. A. Clowes Jr., of Dover, Massachusetts, and the Clowes Fund, Inc. of Indianapolis, Indiana, to fund a study of pre-medical education. The program, entitled "A study of the Feasibility of a New Role for the Liberal Arts College in Contemporary Medical Education in America" will be directed by Dr. John B. Mathis, Assistant Professor of Chemistry at Bowdoin.

Dr. Mathis explained that during the two and one half years he has taught at Bowdoin, he has served on the pre-medical advisory committee. Frequently, he was informed by Bowdoin graduates attending medical school of repetition on medical school curricula of material already learned at Bowdoin. Medical schools traditionally accept students with varied backgrounds, and to accommodate those with minimal preparation in science, start all students at the same basic level. The study will investigate the possibility of a closer integration of the undergraduate years and the first two "pre-clinical" years of medical school by gathering information on curricula of medical schools. Then, the study will examine Bowdoin's pre-medical program and draw up various options for implementation of a curriculum more closely integrated with that of medical schools.

The study will also examine the costs of making any changes at Bowdoin. Dr. Mathis explained that the year long study will help Bowdoin in the overall development of the sciences. "The study is a no loss situation," he said. "We are going to get useful information whether or not we decide to implement a curriculum."

Dr. Mathis expressed concern over the problem of implementing a program both for pre-medical and non-pre-medical science students. "It certainly is very important that the tail doesn't wag the dog," he said. He explained that in an organic chemistry class of approximately seventy students, probably only twenty students would be pre-med. The others have

different objectives. In a large university, with each course divided into a number of sections, pre-med students can all be grouped into one section. At a small school, like Bowdoin, independent study and temporary sectioning may have to be utilized to achieve a similar end.

Dr. Mathis stressed that the study will not lead to Bowdoin establishing a medical school. The study is mainly concerned with modifying the curriculum to give Bowdoin graduates a greater assurance of getting advanced standing in medical school. "We hope," Professor Mathis said, "that a major result of this study (Please Turn to Page Five)

Conscience, Capital, And Bowdoin: Ralph Nader's 'Campaign GM'

by RICHARD PATARD

The pruning of pollution requires temporary subordination of private interest to public weal. Until the distribution of the cost is finally determined, every individual and institution must assess its own just contribution. To the extent that an academic community believes its presumably heightened awareness of the problem to imply a special responsibility for its solution, that assessment becomes acutely agonizing, and the conflict of conscience and capital becomes exceptionally pronounced.

In April, 1970, the Bowdoin faculty urged the joint Finance Committee of the Trustees and Overseers to vote, at General Motor's annual stockholders' meeting, Bowdoin's 36,000-odd shares of G.M. stock in favor of two proposals, advanced by Ralph Nader's "Campaign G.M.," aimed at making G.M. more responsive to public environmental and safety needs. The Finance Committee's subsequent rejection of the Faculty motion reveals a casual indifference to faculty opinion — which may, or may not, have been remedied by the later appointment of Faculty representatives to the Trustees.



"The Campaign to Make G.M. Responsible" was announced in February, 1970, by Ralph Nader. It is directed by The Project for Corporate Responsibility, a group of young Washington lawyers. One of them, Joseph Onek, claimed that

"G.M. vehicles and plants are responsible for more than 35% of the nation's air-pollution tonnage." The immediate objective of Campaign G.M. in 1970 was to recruit, from among the 1.3 million holders of G.M.'s 287 million shares of stock, enough proxy support to carry two proposals at the annual stockholders' meeting in May.

The first proposal would have added three "public representatives" to G.M.'s 23-man board of directors. The present board, the Campaign maintained, represented only vested financial interests and disregarded public welfare. The Campaign neglected to explain exactly why its three new members would necessarily represent "public" interests; they would be elected by and responsible to the stockholders at large. Moreover, their nominees for the three positions, Rene Dubos, Betty Furness, and the Rev. Channing Phillips were not above criticism. Dubos, a bacteriologist at Rockefeller U., who in 1969 won a Pulitzer Prize for his *Man, Medicine, and Environment*, has irreproachable credentials, but Furness her 1967 appointment as Chairman of the President's Commission on Consumer Interests, and her experience as a consumer affairs columnist for *McCall's*, spent most of her life as an actress and television personality; in the thirties she starred in such stage plays as "Golden Boy" and "Doughgirl," did commercials for Westinghouse throughout the fifties, and even had her own shows, entitled "Penthouse Party," "Success Story," and "Ask Betty Furness." Phillips, while not altogether devoid of consumer affairs experience, had distinguished himself largely as the head of the D.C. delegation to the 1968 Democratic Convention.

Campaign G.M.'s second proposal would have established a shareholders' committee to investigate past practices of the corporation; it would have studied and reported to the stockholders on auto safety measures, air-pollution programs, efforts to promote mass transit systems, and "contributions to general public welfare."

The campaign sought support among small (Please Turn to Page Five)

Unions Or Professionalism: The Faculty Viewpoint

This article is the second part in a two-part series.

by MARK SILVERSTEIN

The issue of faculty unionization and collective bargaining procedure has sharpened the conflict between "professionalism" and "militancy" on the college campus. This debate, which raged among secondary and primary school faculties during the teacher unionization drives of the last decade, has spread to almost every accredited American college and university.

The issue is just beginning to ripen at Bowdoin. While large urban university systems are organized by the militant American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO (AFT), and other organizations, the National Education Association (NEA) and the American Association of University Professors (AAUP), move somewhat grudgingly toward a greater militancy, Bowdoin remains an island of academic serenity.

A chapter of the AAUP has existed on campus for several years; its president, Associate Professor of Sociology Daniel Rossides, thinks of it more as a professional association than a union. The AAUP itself has maintained a non-union image. But even the position of this organization is changing, as demonstrated in a newsletter released recently by its Council. At a meeting on October 29 and 30, the Council adopted a resolution stating that "The AAUP will pursue collective bargaining, as a major additional way of realizing the Association's goals in higher education, and will allocate such resources and staff as are necessary for a vigorous selective development of this activity beyond present levels." As the newsletter made clear, a large segment of the American faculty now feel that collective bargaining is a sound means toward achieving and preserving academic freedom, tenure, due process, and the integrity of academic governance.

Essentially, collective bargaining on the campus differs from traditional means of faculty-administrative bargaining in several respects; a bargaining agent, the AFT, NEA, or AAUP, is elected to represent the faculty in negotiation with the administration. Formerly, a standing or ad hoc committee comprised of faculty or faculty and administrators would, with the approval of the president and the Board of Trustees, set the terms of faculty contracts; whereas the committees considered separate issues, the collective bargaining unit negotiates on a "total package," and the faculty votes on the contract accepted by the bargaining unit. Issues are settled by "give and take" as well as by analysis of their merit; finally, collective bargaining sets administration and faculty apart as "sides" and the bargaining agent can and does threaten a job action to press the faculty demands.

Unionization in the style of labor unions does not appeal to the Bowdoin faculty. "Small colleges will continue to use the device of the

"professional organization," stated Professor Rossides. "Where faculty members are in fact employees, and where their economic basis is insecure, they will unionize. That is to say, they will enter into collective bargaining with the threat of a strike. This is the difference between a professional association and a union."

As far as Rossides can tell, the college has committed itself to catching up with its competitors (the so-called pentagonal colleges) with regard to compensation. To the extent that Bowdoin comes through with its commitment, it can effectively prevent unionization of its faculty. "Historically," argues Rossides, "faculty members have been an 'upper proletariat' among professionals," (as opposed to the clergy which is the 'lower proletariat') "When they were needed, during the post-war period, their economic position improved. When they are not needed their economic position deteriorates. This is a current trend among white collar workers in general. The last few years has seen a deterioration in the position of faculty and there is no relief in sight." An administration that can faithfully commit itself to bettering the compensation of its faculty in these times, therefore, can easily win the esteem and loyalty of its faculty. An administration that cannot do this reduces its faculty to the status of mere employees. Unions do not do this, argues Rossides; they merely "complete a process of bureaucratization, and that is a very endemic feature of our economy."



"The test of whether or not the college is serious about its commitment to professionalism will lie in a resistance to buying up cheap labor in a sagging Ph.D. market," he added.

For Associate Professor of Government Richard E. Morgan, faculty unionization is "an utterly childish idea . . . an absolutely appalling idea. Any faculty wishing to submit to reclassification as an employee deserves his fate." Morgan feels that unionization would spell the end of faculty participation in the governance of Bowdoin College. But most important, he feels that it would undermine professionalism.

"The hallmark of the professional is that he paces on his own work.

(Please Turn to Page Five)

Year Round Plan To Be Weighed

by DEBBIE SWISS

Colgate recently instituted a twelve-month academic program and Dartmouth is now considering a similar change. Both plans require students to attend the school for one summer. Such programs help to solve two problems faced by most colleges: financial deficits and increased student bodies.

When asked if Bowdoin is considering a year-round program, President Howell answered: "I think it will probably be considered seriously within several months since it has been talked about generally by the board and the faculty." President Howell, Deans Gresson and Robinson, and Mr. Hokanson recently attended a

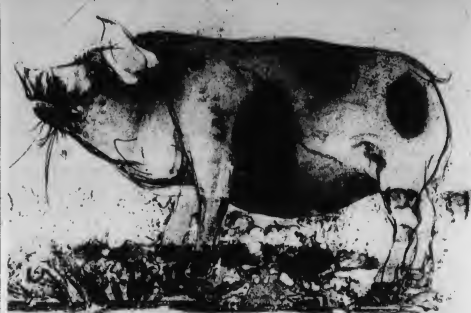
meeting of the Association of Colleges where they were informed of Dartmouth's plan. Howell pointed out that the College should also look at alternatives to this particular year-round model. He also noted that Bowdoin did at one time function on a year-round basis after World War II as a result of the influx of G.I.'s.

Dean Nyhus stated that the main argument for a twelve-month plan is efficiency of facility use. But he also commented: "I get the impression that most students want their summers free." Nyhus mentioned that federally-funded math and chemistry institutes now make use of the College in the summer. The

future of these institutes, however, is by no means definite since federal funding is on the decline.

"Bowdoin has looked at the possibility of a summer session," Nyhus stated. "We've thought about holding courses related to Bowdoin's setting (for example, ecology), but we haven't made much progress." A Bowdoin summer session would probably attract mainly non-Bowdoin students as in the case with the summer schools held at Harvard and Dartmouth. According to Nyhus, if this were the case, "tuition income would have to at least meet the cost of the session." The College could not afford to lose money on those who are not permanent students.

In Howell's words: "A lot of summer schools just aren't geared to winter courses." The quality of summer courses is often questionable. Howell went on to cite that there would be administrative problems related to any type of formal summer session. He then posed the pertinent question: "Is there really a list of significant advantages to a year-round plan?"



"Fig 1" is the title of this lithograph, which is among 70 works in "Thomas Cornell: Drawings & Prints", current exhibition at the Museum of Art. The show will continue through Dec. 19.

Student Leaders Nationwide Summon Voter Conference

(CPS) — Over one hundred student body presidents from colleges and universities across America joined with the Association of Student Governments this week in calling for an Emergency Conference of New Voters to organize students as voting delegates to the nationwide party nominating conventions in 1972.

The Emergency Conference is slated for December 3, 4 and 5 at Loyola University in Chicago.

"The events of the past month clearly indicate that neither of the two major political parties welcome the young, left-leaning voters as fully enfranchised participants in the parties," said Duane Draper, President of ASG and Chairman of the steering committee for the Emergency Conference.

"These events create a crisis situation for the millions of young people who wish to effect constructive change through existing institutions. Unless we begin the task immediately of organizing students within the party process, we will find ourselves totally excluded from the delegate selections and the Presidential nominating procedures, thus effectively disenfranchised despite the 26th amendment." The events Draper referred to were the Democratic Committee's selection of Patricia Harris as temporary chairman of the credentials committee over liberal Senator Harold Hughes (D-Iowa), who had been viewed by many as the key to enforcement of the McGovern Commission reforms at the

Democratic convention in Miami.

On the Republican side, pressure from high echelon Republican officials to thwart Congressman Pat McCloskey's (R-Cal.), challenge to President Nixon in the primaries has caused serious financial problems for McCloskey's campaign, and could essentially eliminate him as an alternate candidate.

"It is imperative that the twenty-five million 18-24 year-olds in the country are aware of the mockery that both Democratic and Republican party officials are making of the reform movements in the parties," continued Draper.

"Young people must sense the urgency of this meeting of the student community and the absolute necessity of mobilizing very quickly to combat those forces who would seek to isolate us from the regular party procedures."

"We must remember that there are great numbers of people in both parties who would prefer to wind up at their conventions with 3,000 students outside chanting instead of 300 students inside voting. We do not intend to give them that satisfaction," he concluded.

The Emergency Conference for New Voters is the last national gathering of students before the delegate selection process begins, which in some states is as early as February.

The conference at Loyola will include a number of workshops, seminars, and panels to discuss voter registration and political organization.

\$1700 Taken

Thieves Ravage Coleman

by MATT FORTADO

Sometime between last Tuesday noon and Friday morning four suites on the lowest level of Coleman Hall were broken into. The estimated value of the goods that were stolen, which included cameras and stereos, was approximately \$1700.

The robbery was enough to stimulate the administration to come up with measures to prevent such incidents, and to further develop the ideas that they had already been considering. As Dean Nyhus noted, college campuses are often and rightfully regarded as pretty soft touches for anyone with reasonable experience and ability. What the administration is looking for is a way to cut down on the number of thefts in the dormitories while not inconveniencing students or going to unnecessary lengths.

One idea being developed now is a security room in which students could deposit valuables when leaving campus for vacation periods. Such a room would not be for jewelry or for money but rather typewriters, stereos, valuable radios and similar items. The student would fill out a ticket describing the items he was depositing and would retain a stub

with which to reclaim them. The vacation periods have been the times in which theft was most common, as was the case in the Coleman incident, and it is hoped that this measure would reduce the opportunity for such crimes.

Another time that has been particularly troublesome has been on the nights of major campus events, such as athletic contests, when much of the campus is deserted. On a big football weekend, burglarizing half the suites in some dormitories wouldn't be too difficult under the present conditions. To combat this, a voluntary student watch on the dorms is being contemplated. The watch would probably involve shutting off one of the dormitory doors and posting a dorm member at the other door to keep non-Bowdoin students out. If the thefts persisted other procedures would be followed, but even this measure would require considerable cooperation from students. The inconvenience would be admittedly minor, but the temptation to prop open the other door to avoid the few extra feet of walking would always be there.

Closing the dorms during (Please Turn to Page Three)

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Council Acts To Question Ron Crowe

by FRED CUSICK

The Student Council met as usual last Tuesday.

Arthur Monke, chairman of the blanket tax committee, came to discuss an amendment (already passed) to the Council constitution which gives that body veto power over those student organizations that apply for blanket tax funds. Henceforth, any student organization that desires money from blanket tax must get Council approval first.

Monke would have preferred a tougher inspection system with written reports on each student organization going from the Council to the blanket tax committee. Privately, he and many of the committee members are tired of having their allocations of blanket tax funds criticized by the faculty and students. They want to spread the responsibility (and blame) a little more thoroughly.

The great mass of the Council took no part in the blanket tax discussion. However, Larry Wolfe, who voted against the amendment, reiterated his objections to the new Council veto power.

Wolfe felt that the Council's attempt to use its veto power over student organizations would lead to a drastic increase in the amount of "bull" being thrown around at Council meetings. Wolfe also feared that the Council might "purge" those organizations which were unpopular with Council members. He mentioned the Young Americans for Freedom, as a likely "purge" target.

Since the amendment to the Council constitution had already passed, and since most of the Council appeared to be indifferent to the entire discussion, both Wolfe's desire to do away with the veto power and Monke's desire for a tougher inspection system, went unsatisfied.

The Council also heard a complaint from the representative of Delta Sigma, who suspected that Ron Crowe, head of the Central Dining Service, was favoring independents eating in the Union at the expense of those students who eat in fraternities. The Delta Sigma representative suggested that Crowe "be investigated". The Council agreed. The faculty-student committee on the budget was instructed to question Crowe.

Birth Control

by JO DONDIS

Since the beginning of the fall term rumors have been flying. The much debated issue has been the college infirmary's policy towards birth control. Let it now be known to all those concerned that the Bowdoin College Health Services has no policy on this subject.

Dr. Anderson stated, "There isn't a college policy on birth control." He stressed this point and said that the birth control pill is treated as any other medicine and can be dispensed only on an individual basis. He mentioned that most girls desiring some method of birth control are referred to a local gynecologist for the necessary examinations.

Dr. Anderson added that it is not illegal for the infirmary to give prescriptions for the Pill. It has been done in some cases. But birth control pills themselves can't be dispensed because of the budget. Although he stated, "I think the Pill is necessary in today's society," he voiced some reservations, such as the age and medical history of the patient. He ended by expressing the desire to discuss birth control methods with interested members of the college community.



Senior Bob Hale decorates Moulton Union Christmas Tree.

Orient/Tarbell

Bah! Humbug!

Halls Are Decked With Boughs Of Folly

by DAVID COLE

In those days a decree was issued by the benefactor Augustus for a decoration of the Student Union which bears his name. This was the first decoration of its kind; it took place when Sills was President of Bowdoin. For this purpose everyone made his way to the Union. And the married students brought their wives.

Now on this same campus there were students out on the quad, keeping up throughout the night with their studies, when suddenly there stood before them a member of the administration. They were terror-stricken, but the dean said, "Do not be afraid, I bring tidings of great joy: Today in the Union of Moulton there will be cookies and hot chocolate for free. And you will know it by this sign: there will be spruce trees and wreaths and Christmas ornaments, and lights unwrapped and lying on the floor." And when the dean left them, the students said to one another, "Far out."

Thus in those days was born the tradition of decorating the Moulton Union every year as Christmas approaches. Today the good work is sponsored by the Student Union Committee and the student wives, and last Monday the Union was decorated for Christmas 1971.

At first the turnout seemed embarrassingly slight. At 7:30, when the festivities were meant to begin, only fifteen people stood in the main lounge waiting to work. The fifteen, moreover, included Harry Warren, Leo from the Dining Service, the Student Union Committee and an Orient reporter present under duress: in short, a skeleton crew. There were a few others, but they did not all seem to have captured the spirit of the occasion. One anonymous student, asked if he had come to participate in the decorating,

looked up from his book and replied, "If I'm in here when they're doing it I guess I will."

The crowd rose to nineteen and Ron Hale of the Student Union Committee began the ceremony. A few people approached the doorway from time to time — some wondering about the noise of recorded Christmas carols, others knowing full well what was going on but feigning ignorance. A freshman entered the room and sat in front of the fire without removing his coat or gloves. He looked uncomfortable. He removed his gloves. He still looked uncomfortable. Finally he left.

Slowly, however, the room began to fill. The women — transfers, co-eds, students' wives — seemed particularly enthusiastic, but their enthusiasm spread eventually throughout the room. Even a notoriously cynical retired Orient editor was seen standing at the door of the

Donors' Lounge, a large sprig of spruce in his hand.

The room had become crowded and pleasantly chaotic by 8:00. "We need faster music," an indignant committee member demanded. Dave Tyrell, unravelling Christmas lights, was moved to quip: "This is my first year working on the circuit. Get it? The circuit?" The jest was accepted by his listeners with the generosity of the season.

The festivities came to a height with the placing of the Christmas wreath, constructed by the hands of Bowdoin women, above the fireplace in the main lounge. Mr. Boyden of the Admissions office did the honors. With that, the room began to thin again. One of the last students remaining was asked if he had enjoyed the evening's efforts. He shrugged. "Yeah, it was nice, I guess." Oddly enough, it was.

Thanksgiving Thefts Provoke Reaction From Dean Nyhus

(Continued From Page Two)

The Coleman incident was of greater magnitude than previous thefts this year, although valuable individual items have been taken; one fraternity house lost a color television valued between \$400 and \$500. Aside from any moral considerations (there must be someone, somewhere better to rip off than college students, if you are determined to steal) dormitory theft doesn't seem to make much sense. Certainly there are more profitable places to steal from than a dorm. And the ease with which one can rob a dorm would seem to take any thrill out of it. Still, the problem persists and becomes worse, and there is apparently a greater student awareness of its existence, according to Nyhus. Hopefully, the measures planned will have some effect in curtailing theft.

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Senior interviews for job placement:

FOR DECEMBER

Dec. 6

John Hancock Insurance

Dec. 8

Chubb Insurances

Dec. 9

New York Life Insurance

Women's Lib Conference Held In Bath

by KRISTEN KELLER

"What kind of woman wants to be 'liberated'?" . . . A heterogeneous group of women ranging from the young radical feminist to the suburban housewife to the matronly lady of conservative stock gathered for the "Maine Women Out From Under" conference held November 20 in Bath. The conference drew a group of approximately 300 participants, and organizers were extremely pleased by the large turnout. This was the first state-wide gathering of Maine women, and it became evident that no accurate stereotype could be drawn to include the variety of women interested and involved in the modern feminism.

Brochure information was available from such organizations as NOW (National Organization for Women), Zero Population Growth, and the Socialist Workers. Displays were set up, many formed from advertisements cut from women's magazines and arranged to illustrate the derogatory media image of woman as prime consumer.

State Representatives Dorothy Doyle and Katherine Goodwin addressed the gathering. Ms. Goodwin drawing enthusiastic applause for urging the support of Maine women for abortion law appeal. Ms. Doyle discussed the availability of positions for women in Maine government, the possibility of a "take-over" of local politics by a coalition of women.

The film "Six Become One," dealing with the phases of women's lives from childhood through adolescence and into marriage, children, and middle-age, was viewed. The self-image imposed upon the young girl as a result of the social molding of her "femininity", the negation of self-identity suffered by the housewife/mother who can express herself only vicariously, (perhaps parasitically), through her husband and children, were effectively exposed. An advertising executive interviewed on film stated that the goal of advertising geared towards women is to encourage insecurities in her self-image and then offer "remedies" in the form of false eye-lashes or high fashion — anything to aid her in gaining and retaining male woman's ultimate desire: masculine approval.

Discussion workshops composed of smaller groups of conference participants explored such topics as "Living with Men," "Alternatives to the Nuclear Family" and "Radical Feminism". Women well-read in the history and literature of feminism and active in the dynamics of the movement exchanged opinions and sentiments with as many women just awakening to the vague indications of what Betty Friedan terms "the problem that has no name".

The number of women students from Bowdoin in attendance numbered under one dozen. There was some discussion among conference participants of working to develop programs of community education in the field of women's studies. Though there are courses dealing with the historic and modern role of women in society, curricula, programs of this nature are lacking in a significant number of institutions. The women's movement encompasses not only the personal interpretations of each woman's role as a female within a male-dominated culture but it encompasses also the larger socio-political question of the cause and consequences of this domination: the problems confronting women being one aspect of the problem of the

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BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume CI

Friday, December 3, 1971

Number 12

"Capital And Conscience"

Reading this weeks *Orient* article concerning faculty unionization causes one to wonder about the extent of faculty and student influence upon Bowdoin's administrative policies. One of the reasons stated by some faculty members in opposition to unionization was that Bowdoin's size is conducive to faculty-administration dialogue. The impression given is that the academic and hence political environment on campus is ideal — almost euphoric. Bowdoin's situation is a utopian one, wherein faculty and administration freely and cordially consult one another.

Unfortunately this relationship is not always a working one. One and a half years ago the faculty passed a resolution supporting Ralph Nader's Campaign GM, an effort to place public minded people on GM's board of directors. The faculty resolution was rejected by the Trustees.

Certain questionable procedures indicate a marked contempt held by some trustees toward faculty and student participation in College governance. The Trustee's Finance Committee held what were apparently clandestine meetings to decide the issue. So successful were their attempts at secrecy, that Louis Bernstein, President of the Board of Overseers, and Sanford Cousins, Vice President of the Trustees, did not know of the faculty proposal or the subsequent action taken on it, until this week, when informed by the *Orient*.

Winthrop Walker, chairman of the Finance Committee, when interviewed this week, stated that he did not think that many people placed environmental issues above financial ones, implying that although a majority of the faculty voted for the Nader proposal, they were not significant. It is clear that the faculty's views were not taken very seriously from the beginning.

Casting aside the issue of "capital versus conscience", there still remains the question of faculty and student participation in the college's administrative affairs. Recently student and faculty members have been added to the Boards. The assumption behind the appointments is that the new members will be able to contribute to more enlightened decisions. It is presumed that professors and students know something of the academic situation and can act in the wisest manner upon it. In light of this incident, however, there is reason to suppose that when matters get ticklish, the faculty and student bodies will be ignored.

If this prediction proves true, Bowdoin will have again demonstrated its anachronistic tendencies. How else can the situation be viewed, when M.I.T. appoints a student-faculty-alumni committee to consider Campaign GM while Bowdoin's Trustees hold closed meetings?

Returning to the final decision not to support the Nader proposal, Mr. Walker's opinion that the most important criterion for investment is how a "corporation competes in the marketplace," indicates an outlook rejected by all but the most hardened pragmatists. If we accept the premise, as most rational men have, that one individual has an obligation towards the next, then a corporation's marketing success must be subordinate to its benefits to society.

What are the Governing Boards accomplishing when they refuse to acknowledge GM's role as a polluter in an effort to support Bowdoin, which was founded to "serve the common good."

THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

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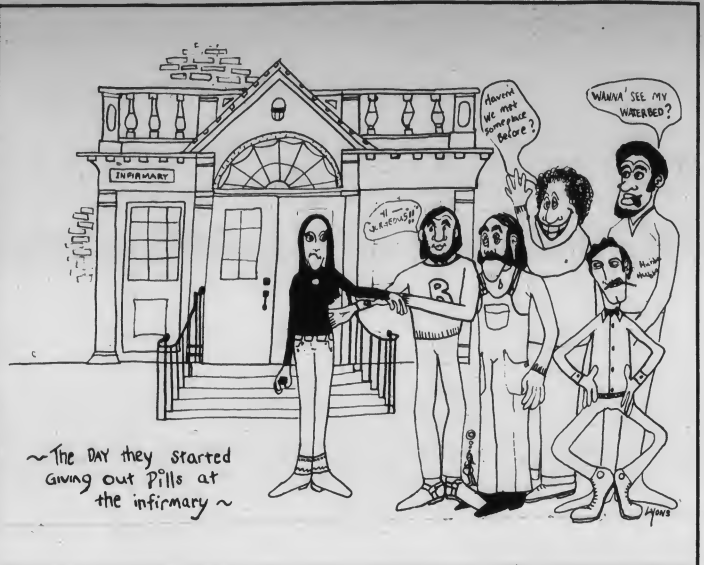
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"The College exercises no control over the content of the student writings contained herein and neither it, the Administration, nor the faculty assume any responsibility for the views expressed herein."



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Freedom And Security

November 30, 1971

To the Editor:

Before some of the men and women at Bowdoin College react negatively to Kristen's article, I want you to consider these thoughts. Reading the article it is apparent the author is biased. Her news is curved in favor of the movement she is writing about. As a "news" article I'd want to discard it but I can't because the *Orient* needs to explore this field and so this disadvantage necessitates her expression, not only as news but as viewpoints, arguments. For a moment step back and don't look at women's liberation as freedom only for women — it's your freedom too. It's not men who are the object of our contempt but society who has ruthlessly dealt out our respective roles. Dealing with male-female relationships the man has learned that he is supposed to be the aggressor. This is a burden hard to bear: the insecurity, the fear of disappointment, disapproval. You must realize that women's liberation doesn't conceive women as the aggressor. Rather, it confirms a compromise, an equality which releases both parties; allows freedom in a relationship not tied to roles, masks, suppression, and/or oppression. When a woman or a man (I am unqualified in my ignorance to presuppose this about men) begins an aggressive or rather, a positive action isn't it just an invitation to start to explore together and feel out the possibilities of a friendship and/or an intimate one? It isn't a step shouting — "I like you and want a relationship." The male's release from the role of aggressor and the abandonment of the female role as cushion for the male ego will allow each to make these positive efforts and to feel sure in the belief that the reply or reaction he receives will be a true and a frank one. Each person's newborn self-confidence in his freedom of expression will prevent the acceptance or rejection from carrying its deadly weight. These are old arguments I know but please once consider yourself in the light of this. Freedom and security are nice words aren't they?

Claire Whitaker

Unfashionably Conservative

November 24, 1971

Dear Mr. Patard:

I was very much interested in your report of Professor Frank N. Trager's lecture on East and Southeast Asia. You describe Professor Trager as "unfashionably conservative." Must one infer from this that Bowdoin undergraduates prefer to hear only fashionable opinion of fashionable inferences from established facts? Will the *Orient* advise visiting lecturers in advance as to what is fashionable? I have in mind particularly lecturers who "flutter about outside the proper bounds of their own specialty." Must visiting lecturers, fluttering or not, be drawn only from those who belong to organizations approved by the *Orient*? What is meant by the reference to the "Korean flu?"

It is certainly regrettable if Bowdoin undergraduates have to listen to academicians whose writings are "more argumentative than derivative." They might get "inflamed" like the Chinese.

It is gratifying to have the *Orient's* assurance that "there is much less likelihood of protracted Asian warfare than Mr. Trager would imply." The newspapers are probably mistaken in their reports that fighting is now breaking out in East Pakistan and Bengal.

Yours very truly,
Robert Hale '70

Mr. Hale was formerly a Congressman from Maine.

Lonely Are The Brave

December 1, 1971

To the Editor:

As a member of your personal staff I was naturally reluctant to bring this issue into the open on the pages of the *Orient*, the oldest continuously published college newspaper north of Boston. But recently all my counsels within the confines of the Editor's office have been disregarded with the greatest discourtesy, and I find myself now forced to drag myself and my colleagues through the mire of public scandal.

The recent elevation of Don Westfall to assistant editor, or, as you recently termed the post, "Contributing Editor," is not simply ludicrous but borders on the criminal. Mr. Westfall, a self-confessed running dog of the History Department and Admissions Office, in fact contributes nothing but chaos and ill-will to the writing and management of this journal. This is not an empty accusation; I can mention several damning examples of his effect on the quality of the *Orient* and of his lack of journalistic integrity and ethics.

It is the first place, I take the strongest exception to his use of my byline in the article *Citizen Kane: Woody Allen of 1940*; an article which was in reality written by Mr. Westfall in the basement of Spudnuts. I must also object to his headline on my own recent article on ROTC, which accused Lt. Col. Richard Kattar of being a poet, when everyone knows full well that he is not a poet at all, but a warrior. The concerned Bowdoin student can only echo the sentiments of a former colleague and Sports Editor: "It represented, perhaps, the culmination of your unannounced campaign against different individuals and organizations within this community."

The Bowdoin community should also be made aware that Mr. Westfall has been solely responsible for the proliferation of colons and other high-school technique in the headlines of the *Orient*. Incriminating examples are legion: "Howell Bids College: Re-examine Purpose"; "Coeducation: Italian and Field Hockey"; and "Council: Sprezzaturic." These are the blatantly crass attempts at eloquence by Bowdoin's most outstanding crypto-wit. I can only thank the staff of the *Orient* for joining me last week in opposing Mr. Westfall's attempt to place the line "Can You Dig

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A Gathering Of Bugs And Jugs

by MARY MCGEE

Susan Pulsifer, a descendant of one of New England's oldest families (Nichols) and second cousin of the assistant director of the Senior Center, has been involved with literature all her life. She began to write when she was five and has done so ever since, publishing two volumes of poetry for children, *Minute Magic* and *Children are Poets*, and several other books; her late husband Harold Townbridge Pulsifer, a noted poet-editor and once president of the National Poetry Society of America, encouraged this interest. Recently she began resurrecting old manuscripts from odd corners, and the resulting collection, *Out of the Dust*, has just been published. Divided into sections on various times or aspects of her life — "France," "England," "Impressions," "Love Lyrics," "Philosophy," etc. — the book forms, more or less, an autobiography: less an historical outline, more a portrait of an observant and sensitive human. It was from this collection that Tuesday night's reading was taken.

Professor Brown opened what he carefully termed the "gathering" with a lengthy introduction of Mrs. Pulsifer; she followed with a somewhat less lengthy introduction of Alice Mansur Packard, a noted reader of poetry and drama, who gave a yet shorter introduction to the poetry itself before reading a large selection. The presentation betrayed, at first, her unfamiliarity with the material, but she soon gained confidence, and by the end of the reading it was easy to see how she had gained her reputation as the best reader in the country in the time of such masters as Edwin Arlington Robinson and Edna Millay.

Possibly because of this, Mrs. Pulsifer's verse also seemed to improve during the reading. Indeed its greatest strength is probably its noises, careful patterns of sound with a discipline that most "free verse" lacks. The other great asset, an almost colloquial simplicity of diction, trembles on the brink of triteness occasionally, but for the most part is maintained to great effect. Altogether, *Out of the Dust* is a very respectable collection, well above the contemporary average, and was reinforced by Mrs. Packard's highly professional presentation.

Mrs. Pulsifer's first poetic attempt was a short couplet:

One little bug met another little bug
Crawling around the same old jug.
Her Wentworth Hall audience spent Tuesday evening crawling on, as they say, a jug of a different color, and enjoyed it thoroughly.



Alice Packard reading a selection of poems by Susan Pulsifer, last Tuesday night in Wentworth Hall.

Capital Effluents

Bowdoin, Nader, And GM Proxy

(Continued From Page One)

shareholder and educational institutions with large holdings. "The overwhelming number of G.M. shareholders," it reasoned, "own less than 200 shares and are far more effected by the Corporation as citizens than as shareholders, and should recognize that their best interests will be served in the same manner as persons who are not shareholders."

The campaign requested that colleges and universities contact their faculties and students in giving their proxies. MIT, holder of several thousand shares, appointed a student-faculty-alumni committee to decide the matter. U. Penn. and Wesleyan have both given their proxies to the campaign.

A similar request was made to Bowdoin, whose 36,000 shares of G.M. constituted just under ten percent of its portfolio. Bowdoin has since sold about 15,000 shares, when the price rose from around sixty to above eighty dollars per share. The College now owns 21,599 shares worth \$1,700,000 in late October. The sale, said Vice President Hokinson, had nothing to do with Campaign G.M.; the College simply felt that it owned a disproportionate amount of G.M. stocks, compared with its other holdings.

The G.M. stock question was never put before either Faculty or the students by any member of the College administration. At its April 20 meeting, however, the Faculty overwhelmingly endorsed Professor Coursen's motion urging that the Finance Committee vote Bowdoin's proxies in favor of the Campaign.

The Faculty motion was buried by the Finance Committee, both Sanford Cousins, Vice President of the Board of Trustees, and Louis Bernstein, President of the Board of Overseers, denied ever having been aware of the Faculty resolution. "It never came before the Board of Trustees," said Cousins. Bernstein had never heard of Campaign G.M.

The upshot was that Bowdoin voted its proxy with management, although President Howard wrote a letter to James Roche, Chairman of General Motors, expressing "the deep concern which this College community has that meaningful progress must be achieved toward the end that the pollution of our environment be vastly reduced. I can assure you," the President continued, "that your response to this matter will be a major factor in the formulation of the College's decisions as a shareholder... in the years ahead."

Winthrop Walker, Chairman of the Finance

Committee, explained his Committee's rationale in rejecting the proposal: "Our investment policy is to invest in companies well run by sound businessmen who will anticipate these problems before they become issues in the street... I think the corporation's (G.M.'s) record has been outstanding. They sell more cars than anybody else — and this, to me, indicates public confidence in their judgment. They anticipated the problem, recognized it before their critics... The final test for investment is, 'How does the corporation compete in the marketplace?' When confronted with Campaign G.M.'s argument that small shareholders' interests are best served by environmental improvement, even at the cost of profits, Walker replied, 'I know very few human beings who react that way.' The fact that Campaign G.M.'s proposal's lost by an even wider margin at the 1971 meeting than they did the year before convinced him that G.M. is making great progress in cleaning up the environment. He concluded his statement on public confidence in G.M. by adding, 'I don't own any American-made cars — only foreign ones.'

Not everyone agrees with Mr. Walker that G.M.'s ecological foresight allowed it to anticipate its critics. Mr. Onek, indeed, maintained just the reverse: "It was only due to the research and legislative efforts of the government, and particularly the state of California, the G.M. began to combat pollution." There is scant evidence indeed to suggest that G.M. executives ever anticipated Ralph Nader, which probably spared their peace of mind for many years. There are even skeptics who hint darkly that Campaign G.M.'s poorer 1971 showing reflected a successful G.M. environmental crusade less than the multi-million dollar publicity campaign on its anti-pollution efforts which G.M. launched in response to Campaign G.M. As Mr. Onek charged, "G.M. provides misleading accounts of what it has accomplished instead of action."

In addition to offering a summary of the College's investment policy, then, the history of Bowdoin's involvement with Campaign G.M. illustrates a disturbing communications failure between the faculty and the Overseers and Trustees. Undoubtedly this instance of complete, indifferent neglect of faculty wishes by one committee of the Board, and complete ignorance of the matter by Board members not on the committee, does not typify Faculty-Trustee relations at the College. Usually the wisdom of our investment philosophy must be obvious to even those uncouth professors who don't even own any foreign cars.

Cite Professionalism

Faculty Cool Toward Union

(Continued From Page One)

Doctors examine doctors. Rabbis examine rabbis. Professors do likewise for professors. Faculty unionization is a 'putting in place' of the faculty, and it is not the place of the independent professional. The funny people that we call academics have come from the position of wandering hobos of the middle ages to a status of professionals today."

Professor Morgan doubts that unionization will be an issue for Bowdoin faculty. If the administration were not treating the faculty as professionals then, says Morgan, the faculty would have nothing to lose by organizing. But such is not the case here.

Associate Professor of Government John Rensenbrink feels that "If it's good enough for primary and secondary school teachers, it's good enough for us," although, he added with reference to a faculty union at Bowdoin, "it won't change things very much." Rensenbrink would not endorse a union unless he were thoroughly informed about its purposes and goals. Will it polarize relationships between students and professors? Higher pay means that the tuition goes up. Better hours for professors come at the expense of student convenience in their access to their teachers. And, "if the economy goes down two or three per cent, there's no way any union can get more without squeezing those below, such as the students in this case."

Assistant Professor of Philosophy Katherine S. Sherman is currently Secretary of the Bowdoin chapter of the AAUP. "I'm not really sure that the answer is unionization of the type of trade unions," she commented. "I'm not at all sure that if you set up a strong union system that you're not going to really set up another obstacle to bargaining. I might feel differently at a larger place. But here, you can walk into the administration and complain. There is free movement."

"If academics cannot trust each other," she continued, "when one of their own is elevated (referring to Roger Howell's appointment to the presidency of Bowdoin) then maybe the whole system is rotten." Professor Sherman is pleased with the Howell administration and feels that the faculty is participating more than ever before in the decision-making process. "If you just look at the number of faculty committees and the jobs they are doing that were formerly not open to the faculty, then you will find that there is much faculty participation in administration. Faculty members even serve on the Governing Boards, and on committees of the Governing Boards. They were selected by the faculty and not appointed."

Matthew Finkin, in his article "Collective Bargaining and University Government" (AAUP Bulletin, June 1971) reflected this small liberal arts college professor's viewpoint when he wrote,

"At the other end of the governance spectrum there are a number of institutions in which the faculty plays a significant, if not a determinative, role in the development of institutional policy. These commonly are regarded as the better institutions."

"I would suppose," stated Professor Sherman, "that there is a temptation among administrators to bypass this process. It is a terribly inefficient way to operate, and if I were an administrator I would much rather tell people what to do rather than go through this committee process. And it's especially hard to work with academic types. They love to talk and they all have something to say." Professor Sherman, who spoke of her experiences with a more inflexible administration and a more militant body of teachers at Ontario's York University, believes that if the Howell administration can continue its faculty policies, "it will be beautiful."

Professor of Philosophy Edward Pols served several terms as president of the Bowdoin AAUP chapter. He senses a strong feeling of professionalism among the Bowdoin faculty and stated that if he had to join a faculty union he would sooner look for an alternative career. College teaching, he explained, is not a situation wherein one worker competes with another. The ideals are to advance knowledge and to teach. College unions detract from this essence of professionalism. This is a situation, he added, that is unique to the college, especially the small private college, and he urged resistance to pressure to turn AAUP into a union. Unlike Dr. Morgan, Pols feels that the pressure to unionize will come, and that it will come within the near future. This does not mean to say that the faculty should shy away from active contact with the administration.

The concept of unionism, then, seems unpopular at Bowdoin, mainly because the faculty prize their role in the governing process. Yet it is not entirely clear that the faculty governing role is inversely proportional to the degree that it is unionized. "Given the variables present in higher education," wrote Finkin, "it does not necessarily follow that collective bargaining will have a negative impact on the exercise of the faculty's authority as a faculty. The St. John's University agreement, for example, approaches the issue by utilizing the contract itself to reinforce the faculty's role entirely distinct from that of bargaining agent. It not only guarantees the continuance of internal faculty bodies but sets down the general principles upon which administration and faculty are expected to cooperate."

Possibly within the near future, as the AAUP itself turns to collective bargaining, the Bowdoin faculty will have to make a formal decision on whether or not to preserve traditional professionalism or join the union.

Bowdoin Given Study Grant

(Continued From Page One)

will be a better understanding of the ways in which Bowdoin and similar institutions can improve the opportunities for graduates who wish to enter medical schools. We may, in the process, discover ways to shorten the number of years required for a medical education."

Working on the study with Dr. Mathis is Dr. James Moulton, Chairman of Bowdoin's Department of Biology and the college's Pre-medical Advisor. Dr. Moulton pointed out that the study would not investigate the possibility of shortening undergraduate education, but would, instead, concentrate on "avoiding duplication between an excellent undergraduate science curriculum and a basic medical school curriculum." "Bowdoin is unique in having a particularly good science program for

undergraduate student," Dr. Moulton said. "We're hoping that students can capitalize on that."

Dr. Moulton stressed the importance of cooperation between undergraduate institutions and medical schools. "Science departments of undergraduate institutions such as Bowdoin can probably cooperate with the medical profession to prepare some students for advanced work in medical school. Accelerated programs for undergraduate students as well as medical students are gaining increasing favor. Under ideal conditions, the basic sciences could be an interface at which all pre-medical and medical students could meet. This study should help to answer the question: Can these sciences at once meet the requirements of undergraduate science majors and prepare pre-medical students for the clinical years in medical school?"



The Wesleyan Argus

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(Continued From Page Four)

It?" in every headline and caption.

Of course, no element of Mr. Westfall's personality is more aggravating than his elitist pseudo-intellectualism, a quality for which there is no room on the staff of the Orient. No one on campus should be expected to know what it means to look "for motives where there are beams." And surely the whole college community must join in bemoaning his accusation that Mr. Richard Pulsifer has been responsible for "large scale, institutionally sanctioned debauchery" at the Senior Center. Considering the size of the student body at Bowdoin, the scale of institutionalized debauchery has been commendably moderate.

In considering Mr. Westfall's intellect, I recall an occasion on which I asked him his reasons for majoring in history. Imagine my dismay when he shouted, loudly enough to be heard across the Union, "Because it's easy!" I can only condemn such a man.

Finally I must inform the Orient's readers of what is unquestionably Mr. Westfall's most heinous act of journalistic irresponsibility. In the past two weeks one of the Orient Sports Editors has received criticism for the use of the phrase "Bear Broads." It was in fact only out of the deep kindness of her heart that this Editor accepted the blame for a tasteless term invented by none other than the unforgivable Mr. Westfall. How can the dog sleep at night?

I realize that this letter will not be received favorably by my superiors on the staff of the Orient. Undoubtedly it will be suppressed and never seen by the free-thinking members of this great academic institution. That is all right; I am resigned to remaining a voice crying in the wilderness. I am ready as always to receive the threats and denunciations of Mr. Westfall's henchmen in the highest levels of the Orient hierarchy. I understand that the Contributing Editor has been influential in my present loss of status, best demonstrated by my assignment this past week to cover the Christmas decorations in the Union. This I can abide. But I must protest the deliberate purges of the staff that have also resulted in the exile of John Medeiros and the retirements of Frederick Cusick and Brian Curley.

I can only close with a final plea for the discharge of this unethical dilettante with the Larry Howard haircut. Shoddy, irresponsible journalism has no place on the pages of the Orient. To preserve the

quiet dignity of our paper, the Arizonian must go.

With the greatest respect,
David A. Cole
Assistant Editor

Mr. Westfall replies:

What can I say? A point by point refutation of this drivell would drive any intelligent Bowdoin student to distraction by belaboring the obvious.

It is quite clear that Mr. Cole has finally gone off the deep end. This "letter" is nothing but the ranting and raving of a madman. The offenses detailed by Mr. Cole are his own, but his fevered mind has warped reality to such an extent that an innocent Contributing Editor is blamed for the tasteless and amateurish "journalism" produced by this ten cent donkey.

Mr. Cole's insanity can be explained quite easily, in fact, he provides the explanation himself. His reference to this Editor as a "running dog of the History Department and Admissions office" is certainly an indication of advanced paranoia as it shows up once more his generally known inability to cope with the rugged demands placed on historians at Bowdoin and also his frustration at being rejected by Harvard University nine times. He even calls himself an "Assistant Editor" whatever that is. This is clearly a delusion of grandeur (though of the most modest sort) as Mr. Cole is in reality nothing but the staff runt who is occasionally sent running downstairs for coffee and sandwiches.

There is really no point in arguing with someone this sick; however I do have two questions to ask the dwarf-like Mr. Cole — Who the hell is Larry Howard? and What do sputnuts really taste like?

I eagerly await Mr. Cole's answer. Can you dig it?

All Letters to the Editor must be received no later than Thursday of the week of publication.

Argus Ailing

Wesleyan Paper In Trouble

by PAUL GLASSMAN

Wesleyan University's newspaper, the Argus, was in danger of being discontinued for lack of a staff for next year. "With the new shorter semesters, with the move toward quietism and apathy with the move toward increased career-orientation, and with the depressed economy, it is nearly impossible to find the type of commitment which has been exhibited in years past," stated a recent editorial.

Apparently, the effect of this gripe was very positive; Argus Editor-in-Chief Andres A. Feinstein said that all the vacancies, including those of Editor-in-Chief, Executive Editor, Managing Editor, Associate and Assistant Editors, Sports and Arts Editors, and Advertising Manager, were filled shortly after the editorial was published.

The editorial added that running Wesleyan's newspaper is a job "which demands hours and hours of sacrifice, for no academic or monetary, and little social or long-term remuneration." Being an editor of the college newspaper has provided little assistance in entering graduate school, the editor said, and "its value as supplementary education has been negated by the amount of time stolen from academic work."

The impact of the Argus on Wesleyan's student body appears to be only moderate, and respect for the publication waxes. "The Argus is strong when we introduce new issues to the student body," Feinstein said, "and it earns respect at times, usually when student concerns are dealt with."

The importance of the publication of the Faculty and alumni is not one of the chief concerns of the editors of the Argus. "We see our two functions as 1) enforcing student opinion, and 2) introducing issues to the student body," Feinstein remarked.

The eight-page, semi-weekly newspaper operates chiefly on funds drawn from the Collective Student Body Tax, which covers approximately 70% (\$19,000) of the annual cost of publication (\$27,000). Those charges not covered by this mandatory tax are absorbed by income from outside subscriptions and advertising. Each issue of the Argus costs approximately \$400.

Women's Lib . . .

(Continued From Page Three)

whole society which flaunts its supposed equalitarianism and yet thrives on conditions of oppression, exploitation, and inequality.

The women's movement strives for liberation from the repressiveness of a society characterized by its domineering and aggressive nature, its often hypocritical and always rigid definitions of right and wrong, male and female. Liberation of women is freedom from sexual exploitation and domination, the liberation of the whole society would mean an end to the political conditions which perpetrate racial, sexual, or class exploitation. The Maine women's conference gathered in an effort to "explore together topics of common interest", to meet and form a base of support for further organization, education, and political activity relevant to the feminist (or, as Ms. Goodwin remarked, the "humanist") movement.

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MAINE NATIONAL BANK

BEARS-8, B.S.-1

By FRED HONOLD

BOSTON — Bowdoin's varsity hockey team opened the season December 1 with an 8-1 trouncing of Boston State. The opener, held in the Boston Arena drew a crowd of 400, mostly Bowdoin fans, in a building where the capacity ranges up to 6,000. Eight different Polar Bears got into the goal-scoring action.

Action moved slowly early in the first period as the puck went up and down the ice until senior Whit Raymond with 9:30 elapsed, scored on a clean shot from in front of the net with assists from Coley King and Charlie Condos. The remainder of the period was scoreless as Bowdoin took a total of 12 shots on goal and Boston State shot 14 times.

The Polar Bears came on the ice in the second period skating quicker as the offensive lines began to click. With 9:37 gone, sophomore Billy Shanahan skated behind the Boston State defense and slapped in the first goal of his varsity career off assists by John Taussig and Dick Donovan. Then with 14:05 remaining, co-captain and defenseman King netted his first goal of the season on a five-three Bowdoin power play when Steve Harrington cleared the puck from behind Boston State's net. The period ended with Bowdoin ahead 3-0; the Bears had become more aggressive with 13 shots on goal to Boston State's eight.

In the third period, Bowdoin skated away from the hosts as the Bears scored five goals.

Junior Taussig began the scoring unassisted just 3:31 into the period, and the scoring didn't stop for Bowdoin until sophomore Bruce Anderson scored with an assist from Tansey at 15:40. Taussig's goal was followed by scores from sophomore Ralph Taylor (King), junior Bernie Quinlan (Tony Leonardo) and junior Donovan (Taussig).

For sophomore goalie Steve Sozanski — Bowdoin's fourth sophomore goalie in four years — the game was a shutout. Paul Fisher of Boston State finally scored their first goal of the night with a few minutes remaining in the game after Sozanski had been replaced in the net by Jeff Taylor. The score came at 17:50, by Paul Fisher.

For the Polar Bears, the season couldn't have started in a better way. Coming off two exhibition losses to Lowell Tech (4-5) and last year's national champs Boston University (1-10) during which Coach Sid Watson experimented with various line combinations, the team began working together when it counted.

Missing from the line-up was sophomore Fred Ahern who suffered a broken wrist in the Lowell Tech game which sidelines him for a month and senior Tom Murphy who has shoulder problems which may keep him out for a considerably longer time.

The Bears' next game will be at New Hampshire on December 6. Game time is set at 7:00.



A grinning Bowdoin Bear pauses for a quick picture after Wednesday's opener with Boston State.

Bowdoin Squashes M.I.T.

by DEBBIE ROBERTSON

Bowdoin's squash team made a spectacular showing two weeks ago defeating M.I.T., 7-2.

The team was given full support by the many viewers who crowded the balconies of each court, watching intensely every critical point played. Scores were as follows: R. Rogers (M.I.T.) def. B. Fensterstock 3-1; R. Carroll (B) defeated L. Hellinger, 3-2; R. Hoehn (B) def. P. Nanavate, 3-2; W. Sexton (B) def. B. Blair, 3-0; D. Simonten (B) def. D. Porush, 3-1; R. Revers (B) def. B. Rhodes, 3-0; S. Felker (B) def. B. Marberg, 3-2; B. Cobb (B) def. M.

Schonberg 3-1; M. Kaufman (M.I.T.) def. C. Stein, 3-2.

Coach Reid was very proud of his team that day. When asked about how he felt, he remarked, "It's about time!"

reading period breather: a new growing sport

A success last year, the Cross Country Ski Clinic will again be offered this year by the Department of Physical Education. The Clinic, under the direction of Coach Charles Butt, will consist of two parts: two films to be shown next week, and practical instruction on the Coleman Farm during the reading

period. "Cross Country Skiing in America" by John Caldwell and Joe Pete Wilson, and "Children Touring in Norway" will be shown Wednesday, December 8. Details on the second part of this program and alpine ski lessons for beginners and advanced skiers will be announced later.

TRY THIS POSITION

by EVELYN MILLER

Every Sunday evening, approximately twenty Bowdoin students participate in a Yoga class held in the Senior Center. The class is led by Mrs. Ruth Gibson, a Brunswick ballet and Yoga teacher.

The one hour class involves only "Hatha" Yoga, the "physical" as opposed to the "Religious" form of Yoga. This ancient Indian mode of exercise includes positions and exercises, Positions, such as the "Lotus" and the "Plow", are assumed and then held, thus allowing the muscles to relax while they are being stretched. Controlled breathing accompanies the exercises to add to the sense of relaxation.

The class includes both beginners and those who have previously studied Yoga. Because most exercises and positions can be done in stages, one class can accommodate many different levels of advancement. Newcomers are not expected to perform a headstand or assume a Lotus position during their first few classes. Each individual judges his own competence and works towards his own personal goals. "What you put into it is what you get out of it" is a maxim that aptly applies to the study of Yoga.

The Bowdoin students involved are taking the class for a number of reasons. Curiosity drew some. When asked why he was a member of the class one boy answered, "Because I've never taken it before. I wanted to see what it was like." The majority of the class, however, practice Yoga for the relaxation and tranquility it produces. A satisfied female student commented: "I found it very relaxing. It's helped relieve a lot of the pressures. I usually feel really good after it."

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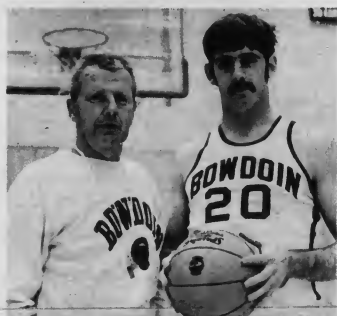


Capt. Quinn Coach Butt

SQUASH



Coach Reid Capt. Fensterstock



Coach Michael Capt. Brennan
WRESTLING



Capt. Collins Coach Soale Capt. Hale



OCT. 30 Rifle Dartmouth A 9 a.m.

NOV. 6 Rifle Nasson, UMO at Nasson

DEC. 1 Fr. Hockey Northeastern A 6:00
1 Hockey Boston State A 8:00
2 Fr. Basketball New Hampshire A 6:00
2 Basketball New Hampshire A 8:00
3 Fr. Hockey Melrose High H 4:30
4 Swimming Springfield H 2:00
4 JV Swimming Springfield JV H 3:30
4 Basketball Tufts H 7:30
4 Wrestling Wesleyan A 2:00
6 Fr. Hockey New Hampshire A 3:45
6 Hockey New Hampshire A 7:00
7 Swimming Colby A 3:00
8 Hockey St. Anselm's H 7:30
8 Fr. Basketball Maine (Orono) A 5:35
8 Basketball Maine (Orono) A 7:35
9 Fr. Hockey Boston State H 4:00
10 Hockey Hamilton A 7:30
10 Basketball Trinity A 8:00
11 Rifle Norwich H 9 a.m.
11 Fr. Basketball Exeter Academy H 3:00
11 Wrestling Conn., Amherst, UMO at Orono
11 Track Tufts A 1:30
11 Swimming Connecticut A 2:00
11 Basketball Wesleyan A 7:30
14 Fr. Basketball UMPG H 4:00
16 Fr. Hockey Harvard H 4:00
17 Hockey Dartmouth H 7:30
17 Basketball Worcester Tech A 8:00
23 Skiing Downhill at Sugarloaf
28 Skiing Giant Slalom at Mt. Abrams
28 Basketball Holiday Classic at Sacred Heart
29 Basketball Holiday Classic at Sacred Heart
30 Basketball Holiday Classic at Sacred Heart

JAN. 1 Hockey Tourney H 6:30, 8:45
2 Hockey Tourney H 6:30, 8:45
7 Hockey Vermont H 7:30
7 Skiing Slalom at Colby Hill H 1:00
8 Track New Hampshire H 2:00
8 Swimming Tufts H 2:00
8 Wrestling New Hampshire H 2:00
8 Basketball Williams H 3:30
8 JV Swimming Tufts JV H 3:30

8 Hockey Connecticut H 7:30
8 Squash Harvard A 2:00
8 Fr. Basketball Andover Academy A 7:30
8 Fr. Hockey Andover Academy H 7:30
11 Fr. Basketball Bridgton Academy H 7:00
14 Hockey Colby H 7:00
13 Skiing Slalom at Lost Valley
15 Skiing Hanover Relays at Hanover, N.H.
16 Skiing Hanover Relays at Hanover, N.H.
21 Skiing Giant Slalom at Sugarloaf
21 Hockey Cross Country (tent.) at Lost Valley
26 Squash Colby H 2:00
27 Hockey Salem State A 8:00
28 Fr. Hockey Bridgton Academy H 3:00
28 Squash Trinity A 4:30
29 Basketball Middlebury H 3:30
29 Track M.I.T. A 12:30
29 Wrestling Tufts, Lowell Tech at Lowell 12:30
29 Swimming Wesleyan A 3:00
29 Squash Hobart at Trinity 11:30
29 Squash Wesleyan at Trinity 2:00

FEB. 1 Fr. Basketball Bates JV H 5:30
1 Basketball Bates H 7:30
1 Fr. Hockey Merrimack A 6:00
1 Hockey Merrimack A 8:00
3 Hockey Northeastern A 8:30
4 JV Swimming Falmouth High H 3:00
4 Skiing MIAA Meet (Colby host)
5 Skiing MIAA Meet (Colby host)
5 Rifle Dartmouth H 9 a.m.
5 Track Lowell Tech, Colby H 1:00
5 Wrestling New England College H 1:00
5 Basketball Coast Guard H 2:00
5 Squash Harvard H 2:00
5 Swimming Trinity H 3:00
5 Hockey A.L.C. H 3:00
7 Fr. Basketball Colby JV A 5:30
7 Basketball Colby A 7:30
9 Fr. Hockey Exeter Academy H 5:30
9 Hockey New Hampshire A 3:00
11 JV Swimming Morse High H 3:30
11 Fr. Hockey Williams H 4:00
11 Hockey Williams H 1:00
11 Skiing Norwich EISA Div. II at Norwich
12 Skiing Norwich EISA Div. II at Norwich
12 Track MIAA Meet H 1:00
12 Basketball Amherst H 2:00
12 Squash Williams H 2:00
12 Wrestling Boston State H 2:00

12 Swimming Williams H 2:00
12 Hockey Middlebury H 4:00
12 Rifle NRA Meet at Nasson
14 Fr. Basketball M.I.T. H 5:30
14 Basketball M.I.T. H 7:30
14 Wrestling UMO A 7:00
16 Wrestling Lowell State A 7:00
18 Hockey Amherst A 4:00
18 Hockey Bates EISA Div. II
19 Skiing Bates EISA Div. II
19 Rifle I'MO H 9 a.m.
19 Track Bates H 1:00
19 Wrestling Brandeis H 2:00
19 Fr. Hockey Dartmouth A 2:00
19 Swimming Amherst A 2:00
19 Squash Amherst A 2:00
19 Basketball Springfield A 4:00
19 Hockey Massachusetts A 3:00
21 Fr. Basketball Bridgton Academy A 7:30
23 Squash Colby A 2:00
23 Fr. Hockey Hebron Academy A 3:00
23 Fr. Basketball Bates JV A 6:15
23 Basketball Bates A 8:15
23 Hockey Norwich
25 Skiing EISA Div. II Qual. Meet at Pat's Peak
26 Skiing EISA Div. II Qual. Meet at Pat's Peak
26 Wrestling New England at Central Conn.
26 Wrestling New England at Central Conn.
26 Fr. Basketball Colby JV H 5:30
26 Basketball Colby H 7:30
26 Track New England H 2:00
26 Swimming M.I.T. A 2:00
26 JV Swimming M.I.T. JV A 3:30
28 Hockey Boston College H 7:30
29 Basketball Brandeis A 8:00

MAR. 1 Fr. Basketball Maine (Orono) H 5:30
1 Basketball Maine (Orono) H 7:30
1 Fr. Hockey Harvard JV A 5:30
2 Swimming New England at M.I.T.
3 Swimming New England at M.I.T.
3 Swimming New England at M.I.T.
3 Track ICMA Meet at Princeton
3 Track ICMA Meet at Princeton
3 Squash Nationals at Army
4 Squash Nationals at Army
5 Squash Nationals at Army
4 Hockey Colby H 7:30
4 Rifle Norwich, Nasson at Nasson
11 Track Vermont H 1:00

Faculty Members Propose Optional Path To Graduation

by EVELYN MILLER

Discussion of programs of innovative education at Bowdoin is not new to Professor Robert K. Beckwith of the Music Department, and Mr. John McKee of the Art Department. Since 1968, when Bowdoin reduced its requirements for graduation, they have been considering the needs and desires of students and are now proposing a "Possible Optional Alternate Graduation Requirement." Their intent is to allow the student who enters Bowdoin with a strong specialized interest to continue to pursue and develop it on an individual basis, and to receive a liberal arts degree for his accomplishment.

The student who decides not to follow the traditional "thirty-two credits for graduation" formula would, in cooperation with faculty advisors, plan a program of activity in the field or fields that interest him. Forms of activity such as independent study, work study, living abroad, social service, government internship, and apprenticeship would be utilized. "The problem is to leave as many options open as you possibly can and still leave something meaningful," explained Professor Beckwith.

The responsibility of learning would be placed on the student, for course attendance and grades would be optional. The existing curriculum and faculty would be viewed as a resource for the student involved in extensive independent study.

A "portfolio" of papers, demonstrating the accomplishments of the student would replace course credits and a review panel composed of Bowdoin faculty and specialists outside the college would assess the student's achievements. On the recommendation of the student's advisors, the panel would occasionally review the student's work, advise him, and eventually recommend him for graduation. The student would not be limited by a time requirement. He may take three, four, five, or more years to complete his work.

One of the objectives of the proposal is to allow the student with enough interest and self-discipline to attain a liberal arts degree without following the existing curriculum. The proposal would provide "something other than a factory approach" for those who desire it, explained Mr. McKee. The emphasis would be on actively getting experience, instead of passively reading about the experiences of others.

The proposal would also provide a link between college and what lies beyond — "grind down the hard edges between an academic upbringing and what goes on in the outside world," explained Mr. McKee.

Hopefully, the proposal would not divide the campus into two opposing camps, but would encourage a new cooperation. "One of the primary resources would be the college," Professor Beckwith pointed out. The faculty, Mr. McKee explained, would be viewed as "mines of ideas" rather than as a tribunal, for they would provide direction and encouragement to the students participating in the program. The student would be expected to return to Bowdoin and make a presentation or contribution, based on his achievements, to the college.

Mr. McKee and Professor Beckwith stress that the "proposal contains nothing new or untried." Other colleges, such as Hampshire College, are already following a similar program. The proposal also "brings together some things that have been experimented with at Bowdoin," pointed out Professor Beckwith.

Dean Gresson, a member of the Committee on the Curriculum and Educational Policy said of the proposal, "It has not been discussed by the Committee yet." He explained that because the Committee discussed the Committee on Teaching as a Career and Assistant Professor Robert Small's new model of the Afro-American studies at the last meeting, the Possible Optional Alternate Graduation Requirement proposal was placed on the future agenda.



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VOLUME CI BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, DEC. 10, 1971 NUMBER 13

Doing Battle With The Spartans: Citizen Moffett Plants A Flower

by RICHARD PATARD

Sunday evening in Wentworth Hall, Toby Moffett, a former Director of the Office of Students and Youth in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, delivered to a small audience a short speech on "Youth Participation in the 1972 Election." The gist of his presentation was that "it is very important to defeat Richard Nixon ..." for whom Moffett worked from 1969 to 1970.

Moffett's speech was one in a continuing series of Mitch Goldman Political Lectureships. Mr. Goldman introduced Moffett as personifying "a sincere and intense commitment to meaningful political change." Moffett worked in 1970 for the re-election of Congressman Allard Lowenstein (Dem.N.Y.), who lost. He then worked as a consultant to Senator Walter F. Mondale (Dem.-Min.), and is now Director of the Connecticut Citizen Action Group, the first in a series of state-level environmental-consumer advocacy organizations that Ralph Nadar hopes soon to establish throughout the nation.

Mr. Moffett recently released a book describing his experiences in the Nixon Administration, entitled, *The Participation Put-On: Reflections of a Disenchanted Washington Youth Expert*.

Moffett began by describing his present job as a "consumer advocate" and ended by imparting his insights into the Nixon Administration.

The notion of "the full-time public citizen," did not originate with Ralph Nadar, he declared. His allusions to "ancient Athenians who went around



Toby Moffett, author, consumer advocate, former Director of the Office of Students and Youth, and Citizen, discusses youth participation in the upcoming election. Orient/Tarbell

helping the sick and planting flowers" nevertheless failed to carve for civic altruism a very conspicuous niche in Western political tradition, besides conveying a wistful, euphemistic longing for the glory that was Greece.

From the gleaming heights of the acropolis Moffett conducted his audience to the rolling suburbs of modern Connecticut, where we find Moffett and the "Connecticut Civic Action Group" carrying on the Athenian

tradition of unselfish sacrifice. This inspired group of Philhellenes was organized this September by Ralph Nadar, and now boasts 14 full-time employees. They publish a report called "Power Play" on Connecticut power clings, and are not drafting a set of model regulation for power clings in Connecticut. They are the Solons of our era.

Moffett's men fight a sinister and ubiquitous "regime of experts," dedicated to private gain (Please Turn to Page Six)

College Admits 138 Under Early Decision

By TIM POOR

An unprecedented forty-six percent of the class of 1976 has been admitted under the Early Decision program. This marks a substantial increase over past years, when admissions under the program were kept to a 33% maximum.

113 men and 25 women were admitted under the plan, which calls for the applicant to declare that, if accepted, he or she will attend Bowdoin in the fall. "In a time of multiple admissions," stated Director of Admissions Richard Moll, "early decision applicants are becoming increasingly important to the college." Less than one-half of those accepted under the regular admissions plan in April will matriculate in September, a great number being lost to Ivy League schools, notably Dartmouth, Harvard and Yale.

Although only 24% of those applying under the Early Decision plan were accepted (as opposed to 40% last year), the total number is much larger as a result of a 54% increase in ED applicants. The number of applicants (569) marks a 132% increase over that of two years ago. Twenty nine percent of the 384 men applying were accepted as were thirteen percent of the 185 women.

As has been in the past, a large percentage of the admittees (57%) are from New England. Forty five of the 138 will be scholarship students. A greater number of students from prep schools were admitted than in the past and twenty two sons or daughters of alumni were admitted.

Admissions director Moll termed the deliberations concerning the admittance of women "frustrating." The governing boards, in a decision of two years ago, stated that no more than thirty freshmen and thirty transfer women were to be accepted to the classes of 1975 and 1976. This figure was stretched, however, to include fifty freshmen women in this year's freshmen class; Moll hopes it will be stretched for the class of 1976 also. As yet, the Dean and the

president have not decided as to the final figure.

According to Moll, the academic achievement of the women applicants was "consistent with the level of male applicants," as "seventy five" could have been admitted. The Faculty Admissions committee, however, "suggested" that no more than twenty five be taken. Moll says that because of this disparity in numbers he fears a "rather severe double standard" concerning admissions procedures.

Any increase in the number of freshmen women admittees would affect only the number of women transfers accepted rather than the number of male applicants admitted.

As of December 7, 1366 men and women (867 men and 499 women) have filed applications to Bowdoin, a 39% increase over the number last year.

Moll will conduct an informal question and answer session concerning admissions procedures in the Moulton Union, Sunday evening, December 12.

Some of the mysteries of the college admissions process will be unveiled at Sunday evening (Dec. 12) by Richard Moll, the Director of Admissions.

Mr. Moll will conduct an admissions forum, to which the public is invited, at 7:30 p.m. in the main lounge of the Moulton Union. Refreshments will be served after the program, entitled "Everything You Always Wanted to Know about Admission to Bowdoin" but were afraid to ask."

Cowing Counsels Bowdoin

On Some Crises de Nerfs

by MIRANDA SPIVACK

"Most counselling at Bowdoin is done by roommates and friends. People usually come to me only after they have been the roommate, favorite professor and dean route." Donald Cowing, Director of the College Counselling Office and the only "official" counselor on the Bowdoin campus, thus described his role.

Dr. Cowing, who is also on the staff of the Maine Medical Center in Portland, received a Doctor of Education degree in Clinical Psychology from Wayne State University. Before coming to Bowdoin, he was director of a graduate training program at Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey, which dealt primarily with the treatment of emotionally disturbed children and adolescents. Dr. Cowing is not a psychiatrist or psychoanalyst, but a clinical psychologist. A clinical psychologist does not require a medical degree, as does a psychiatrist or psychoanalyst.

When the college was considering the establishment of a counselling service, the efficacy of a psychiatrist was discussed. According to Dr. Cowing, the particular needs of the college at that time (1968) indicated the

need for a counselling psychologist rather than a psychiatrist. He does not regard the situation as having particularly changed and does not feel that at this time there is any need now for any other type of counselling service.

However, a student at Bowdoin can have access to more extensive counselling services. Occasionally, when a student's problems are such that the college counselor does not feel equipped to handle them, or the student wishes to obtain another opinion, Dr. Cowing will refer the student to mental health facilities or private practitioners in this area including the Maine Medical Center. The Maine Medical Center has excellent inpatient and outpatient clinical services. Some students from Bowdoin have made use of the Medical Center's facilities and the services have usually proved to be very helpful.

One of the student problems most frequently encountered by Dr. Cowing in the course of his tenure at Bowdoin has been the not uncommon conflict students experience when pursuing their education away from home, no longer under the direct and immediate influence of their

(Please Turn to Page Three)

Sieg Heil!

White Fuehrer Speaks In Illinois

By MIKE MCGARVEY
DEKALB, Ill. (CPS) — "The whole political program of the National Socialist White People's Party (NSWPP) is based upon the very simple proposition that this is essentially a white country and that white people ought to run it," Matt Koehl, commander of the NSWPP told a crowd of 2,200 at Northern Illinois University (NIU) on November 18.

The speech, held in the University Center Ballroom, was marred by egg and apple throwing and obscenities.

After he spoke for about 50 minutes, NIU Security police interrupted Koehl. He then told the audience, "I have been told that if I proceed with my remarks, this meeting will be terminated. The police feel that there will be a riot if I continue to use my free speech."

There were no more disturbances after the talk ended.

Koehl began his speech by saying, "If you believe that all featherless bipeds are created equal, then I invite you to go to the Brookfield Zoo and stand in front of the monkey house and demand their immediate emancipation."

"If, on the other hand, you believe that chimps should be in cages where they belong with all the other apes and baboons from Africa then you should join the efforts of the NSWPP," he said.

"I don't mind chimps as long as they are in their place but I certainly wouldn't have one of them over for dinner. If they are not kept in their place, they

become a social menace as has happened with our Negro population," Koehl said.

"The NSWPP demands a 'reaffirmation of America's racial foundations,' Koehl said. 'That is the mission of our movement — to reaffirm the racial foundations of these United States as a white country.'

Explaining the concept of "white power," Koehl said, "when we talk about white power we're not talking about keeping or preserving or maintaining something. We are talking about getting white power and this is

what makes us true revolutionaries."

Citing examples of what he termed Jewish control of television networks and newspaper publications, Koehl said, "The power structure in the United States today is not a white power structure; it is a Jewish power structure."

Koehl demanded that the United States withdraw its support from Israel "in the interest of the white people" of the United States.

I wonder what Geronimo would say about that?

"The purpose of our struggle is not only to destroy. It is first and foremost aimed at building a new Mozambique where there will be no hunger and where all men will be free and equal. We are fighting with arms in our hands because in order to build the Mozambique that we want we must first destroy the Portuguese colonial system . . . only after this will we be able to use for ourselves our labor and the wealth of our country."

—Frelimo Central Committee to people of Mozambique

September 25, 1967

The war that is being waged right now by the revolutionary Frelimo movement in Mozambique is not so much a war against Portugal as it is a war for the right to control their own lives and destinies. For the people in Mozambique, Portuguese colonialism has meant political, social, economic, and cultural suffering. Now they are trying to build a new society and they are doing

it by destroying all Portuguese influence.

Sharfudine Khan is part of the Frelimo (Mozambique Liberation Front) movement. He is presently in the United States and this Wednesday, December 15, he will be speaking here at Bowdoin College. Information on Khan himself is limited because, as the American Committee on Africa explained, "he wants all recognition to go to Frelimo . . . he's simply a representative of his people."

Whether you're aware of the Mozambique revolution or not, Khan's presentation would certainly be rewarding, as all of the frustrations and hostilities of the people of Mozambique can be felt through this dynamic speaker.

After his presentation in Smith Auditorium at 8:00 p.m. Wednesday, there will be a reception for Mr. Khan in the Afro-American Center where any and all may meet with him and ask any questions.



Orient/Tarbell

Paul Goldberg of the Polaroid Corporation discusses the "Chemistry of the Photographic Process."

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Gullion's Foreign Policy Analysis Lacks Humanity, Accuracy, Insight

by MARK SILVERSTEIN

"Sources of National Power" was the topic of Tuesday's ROTC Lecture delivered by Dr. Edmund A. Gullion, Dean of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University.

Gullion's speech was billed as the "viewpoint of a distinguished Foreign Service officer." Gullion's record of service is indeed impressive; it includes three years as Charge and Counselor at the American Embassy in Saigon (1949-52) and nearly three years as Ambassador to the Republic of the Congo (1961-64). Dr. Gullion also served for a time as a member of the Department of State Policy Planning Staff.

American foreign policy, according to Dr. Gullion, has aimed to promote and preserve a kind of world in which America's "ideals" and those of its allies can thrive. The current parameters of American foreign policy were adopted in 1947 in response to Soviet policies in Eastern Europe and the Baltic. The United States had four policy choices at that time; it could have returned to isolationism, a choice not made because World War II had "activated an entire generation" and because isolationism was viewed as a "selfish" policy; it could have launched a "preventive war" against the Soviet Union, a choice "inconsistent with the kind of people we are or with the institutions that represent us;" it might have drawn a line, so to speak, through Berlin or Czechoslovakia, that would represent the demarcation line of Europe; finally, it might have adopted the neo-isolationist concept of "fortress America" where the United States would not establish a military front line against the Soviet Union in Europe but rather would set up bristling defenses along our own coasts.

What the United States did adopt, stated Dr. Gullion, was the policy of "containment." He personally prefers the Soviet term "competitive coexistence" which is a "less aggressive term." Containment "had great numbers of successes to its credit and it did contain," he said, "Communist armies have moved nowhere our armies have gone," Iran, Berlin, Greece, Turkey, Lebanon, and the prestige of American power during the Cuban Missile Crisis were all saved by containment, according to Dr. Gullion. "All of these were tests of containment. They worked at no damage to the national consensus. We went into Vietnam with hopes that it would be as short a test as the others."

Dr. Gullion also credits the policy of containment with accentuating the Sino-Soviet split, the crushing of Communism in Indonesia, and the rebuilding of Japan and Germany "not in the American image but in their ancient dignities." Containment also assisted in the breakup of the British and French Empires, proven by the fact that Western Europe holds the United States responsible for that breakup. Containment has also kept the United Nations alive and has kept the currencies of Europe stable.

Dr. Gullion feels that we are currently headed into a neoisolationist phase. This, he says, is a cyclical pattern in American history, "an old American tradition of 'being on the stretch.'" But, he added, "We are trying to do something never before done in history - trying to withdraw from alliance systems, from being the centerpiece... we are withdrawing our power from foreign bases... we are trying to re-orient our spending while telling the world that we are not turning inward." Still, Dr.

Gullion is convinced that neo-isolationism or "fortress America" cannot last long. There is, he stated, a "credibility or psychological factor" that requires our influence beyond our borders. "We are in a period of shifting combinations... it begins to look like a nineteenth century balance of power."

Dr. Gullion's comment could have been offered by any Pentagon general. It views the world as a division of military spheres. It portrays containment much as snake-oil dealers used to hawk patent medicines; they cured everything and so, supposedly, did containment. But what did containment save? Greek militarism? South Korean democracy? American constitutionalism is hardly alive and well in those nations. But this is an old argument. One would hope that we would be spared from policy makers who still persist in speaking of how containment saved the world from the Red terror, how the Russians aimed to conquer the world, how popular movements of liberation from colonialism, and all foreign displeasure with American military omnipotence was all part of a great Soviet monolithic plan of aggression and aggrandizement.

This, and the claim that containment accentuated the Sino-Soviet split is just so much bad history. Lieutenant Colonel Kattar of ROTC praised Dr. Gullion for his "positivism." What Dr. Gullion had to say was exactly what military officers wished to hear. For military men, the world is a great big battlefield. They do not recognize non-military factors that, more than armies and balances of power, shape history. Dr. Gullion ignored the seamy side of containment; the air attacks on Guatemala since 1954 that helped overthrow the democratically elected President of that nation; the aid to the French in Indochina; the collaboration with Diem; the invasion of the Dominican Republic in 1965; the provocative U-2 flights; the atomic brinkmanship of Dulles that played games with millions of lives; here at home, the neglect of America itself, of its cities, its minorities, its ecology, while the militarists received the lion's share of the national budget. Finally, the callous treatment of the situation in Vietnam by Dr. Gullion proved that, while his length of service is impressive, he gained little historical insight from his experience. His simplistic rationale for American intervention there was that it was based on "idealism." Whose idealism? And at what cost? The old hackneyed trope about the "aggressiveness" of North Vietnam was offered to the audience. The old baseless story about how Ho Chi Minh "butchered" the thousands of his own people was also offered. "The idea that Ho Chi Minh was the George Washington of his country is so much hogwash," stated Dr. Gullion. He mentioned two other Vietnamese groups he said represented more Vietnamese than Ho Chi Minh. One of these supported the French puppet emperor Bao Dai and later, Diem. Again, this is bad history. It demonstrates a shallowness of understanding on the part of a diplomat who really knows the true story but is still afraid to tell it. It might make the patent medicine of containment seem less than it's cracked up to be. And then the customers might turn away. They might discover that far from being tools of Moscow or Peking, national liberation movements have been motivated by popular sentiment, nationalism, and ideals as highly motivated as those that motivate Americans.

(Please Turn to Page Five)



The usually unrestrained Kitty Silver creates the role of Flora in 27 Wagons Full of Cotton by Tennessee Williams. Orient/Tarbell

Plays Of The Orient

Two By Tennessee Williams

by GEOFF NELSON

Considering that Tennessee Williams is one of America's few living playwrights of stature, it is encouraging to note that he is encouraging to note that the Masque and Gown finally departed from its usual Absurdist fare to present an evening of his shorter works. Unfortunately, both *The Confessional*, directed by David Salmon, and *27 Wagons Full of Cotton*, directed by Robert Lochte, were rather disappointing productions. What sparks of life there were came from some exceptional individual performances: Frank Gavett as an Oscar Wilde-ish homosexual and an unusually restrained Al Wright as his teenage companion in *Confessional*, and the very talented Kitty Silver as Flora in *27 Wagons*. Whenever one of these three were on stage, I found myself so engrossed in whatever they were doing that I ignored whoever should have been the focus of attention. Emphasis is the job of the director, but neither play showed any beyond

that which could be supplied by a special spotlight. It was evident from certain moments of Tiger Taylor's performance that she is a highly competent actress, but even she was unable to sustain an admittedly difficult part throughout the entire play, and this was even truer of the minor characters, the ultimate responsibility for which must lie in the laps of the directors.

Math Dept. Gets \$97,443 A.Y.I. Grant

The National Science Foundation (NSF) has awarded a \$97,443 grant to the college for support of a 1972-73 Academic Year Institute (AYI) for secondary school teachers of Mathematics.

Professor Charles A. Grobe, Jr., of the College's Department of Mathematics will direct the AYI, Bowdoin's tenth such program in 12 years.

Registration will be limited to ten participants who may become eligible for Master's degrees after completion of the AYI work, which requires nine months of in-residence studies at Bowdoin, preceded by completion of a six-week Pre-Institute Program on campus during the summer.

In establishing the AYI program, Bowdoin was a pioneer among small liberal arts colleges of the nation. The institute program is especially designed for gifted secondary school teachers who are likely to provide leadership in the teaching of modern mathematics and who show evidence that they will amplify the effects of the institute by engaging in such activities as revising curricula and conducting in-service courses for teachers.

Professor Grobe said reports to the NSF from previous participants in the program, their supervisors and other resources indicate that the influence of these trained teachers raises the general level of science and mathematics instruction in the secondary schools and tends to motivate students to undertake courses in the sciences.

Incredible Shrinking Man: Dr. Cowing Describes Role

(Continued from Page One)

families. Forced to play different roles and establish themselves as more than extensions of their families, college students often experience minor crises *de nerfs*. When they cannot elicit the necessary advice and sympathy from other students, they may turn to the college counselor. But they may not. Dr. Cowing feels that students may be hesitant to consult him, because of the stigma attached to the "classic image of the shrink." Yet some students interviewed felt that they did not consult the college counselor because he wasn't a psychiatrist.

Dr. Cowing is also the President of the Board of Directors of the Brunswick Drug Center, an organization which he helped to found. Although he is well aware of what he considers to be rather "limited and sophisticated drug use" on the Bowdoin campus, he is also aware that most Bowdoin students do not make use of the facilities of the Drug Center. Does this mean that Bowdoin students are graceful trippers? Not necessarily. Again, the

accessibility of other students who can help their friends, Dr. Cowing feels, explains the limited Bowdoin use of the Drug Center.

The college counselor sees approximately ten percent of the student body in any year, a figure that he considers to be about average. Dr. Cowing sees proportionately equal number of women and men, and does not view coeducation as having any particular impact on the types of problems which the students have. He noted that he is seeing on the average about 9 students per day this month and attributed this to the academic pressures that most people feel at this time of year.

Dr. Cowing also has a more academic role at Bowdoin. This semester he is supervising two independent studies and will teach next semester, a senior seminar entitled "Education in the U.S. student 'Educational and Sociological Perspectives' which will deal with the physical, psychological, social and economic variables which affect 'educability' and educational opportunity.



Donald Cowing, College Counselor, considers the current fantasies of the Bowdoin undergraduate. Orient/Clayton

BOWDOIN ORIENT

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Friday, December 10, 1971

Number 13

Matches And Straw Men

Late this week a notice concerning the grading issue was distributed by professors George Anderson and Barry Lively to all faculty members. The introductory paragraph read as follows:

At its December meeting the Faculty will decide whether to continue with the present grading scale or to change to a five-point system. The Recording Committee has recommended that the present system be continued. It seems to us, however, that the Committee's report is incomplete in its findings and that the following points deserve the Faculty's attention prior to a decision.

The objections of the professors, which were subsequently listed, are undocumented, embody nothing that has not already been discussed by the Recording Committee, and are, on the whole, petty.

Dr. Lively and Dr. Anderson are disturbed because there are more High Honors and Honors grades dispensed now than several years ago. Why? On the average, 65% of Harvard's senior class graduates with Latin honors, and no one in Cambridge seems overly disturbed. The assumption behind their philosophy is that if one is a good student, the A's are justified. Did it occur to the author's of the memo that the increase in higher grades directly corresponds to a yearly improvement in the calibre of the student body? Admissions office figures would corroborate this. The notion that the distribution of grades be limited to fixed percentages is medieval and the memo does nothing to convince us of its efficacy.

The all too familiar threat of graduate school rejections is again introduced. Professors Anderson and Lively present us with no proof, just premonitions. They have no statements from graduate school admissions officers or figures correlating Bowdoin's performance to the grading system. Moreover, they fail to mention that Yale, which adopted our system soon after it was implemented here, is presently satisfied. This is especially important, since Yale has graduate schools and would be more aware of any problems if they arose.

The memo then asserts that many graduate schools do not understand our scale and as a result rely more heavily upon the standardized tests, such as the Graduate Record Exams. This postulate is an interesting exercise of poetic license, but stands unproven.

Finally, Dr.'s Anderson and Lively deplore the lack of distinction in the P grade. Their solution is the return to an ABCDF system. It should be clear, however, that the D itself is an artificial grade, as well. There is just as much difficulty in distinguishing between upper and lower level D students as between upper and lower level P students. Following their logic to its ultimate conclusion, Bowdoin should adopt a zero to 100 point scale with averages calculated to the hundredth place.

Ostensibly, at least, the college's academic policy stands opposed to such a development. Even acceptance of the comparatively modest ABCDF proposal runs counter to the basic educational philosophy so forcefully proclaimed by administration and admissions officers. Considering, then, the weak arguments presented by those who would favor a change, we urge the Faculty to maintain the status quo.

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Four-One-Four Plan Not Probable

by PAUL GLASSMAN

As Bowdoin begins to consider new academic calendars, it ought to give special attention to what is known as the "four-one-four" plan. This arrangement would create a third term, which would occur probably in January. Thus, the first term, four months long, would begin immediately after Labor Day and end shortly before Christmas; the second term would fill the month of January; and the third term would begin in February and end late in May.

This calendar arrangement allows a student to complete the fall semester without the interruption caused by the Christmas vacation. Because of term papers and preparation for final examinations, this vacation becomes a preface to the Reading Period more often than a rest. Dean of Students Paul Nyhus agreed that the four-one-four plan would eliminate this unpopular and prolonged "New Year" anxiety period.

When the College's calendar was revised in 1969, Mr. Nyhus said, "there was no call for four-one-four." At that time, the Reading Period was introduced. Utilization of this Reading Period was to be left to the discretion of each professor. Some assign books; others hand out paper assignments; others allot the time to preparation for the final examination.

Most language and science classes, however, continue to meet during the Reading Period. "The problem of decreasing class hours in these classes," said Dean Nyhus, "would depreciate the meaning of them." It would be necessary for the professor either to eliminate some possibly fundamental topics or to accelerate the rate of instruction.

The all-purpose Reading Period creates problems for the student who, in addition to having one or two classes, several papers due, and four examinations to prepare for, must also read several additional books. Whether such an overload in fact exists would reveal the benefits or undesirability of the Reading Period.

There are numerous possibilities for the operation of the January term. First, intensive seminars, which, otherwise, professors would not have time to offer, could become the focus of the on-campus program. Concentration on one topic alone would allow the student to apply himself unreservedly to the topic.

Several members of the Faculty Committee of Curriculum and Educational Policy, under whose jurisdiction the College calendar lies, feel that the Senior Seminar Program provides sufficient opportunity for intensive, topical study. Although the seminars are open to non-seniors, very few (Please Turn to Page Five)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Bowdoin Hello

December 7, 1971

To the Editor:

Half the battle in the admissions process is to describe the "atmosphere" of Bowdoin to a candidate for admission. Words like "friendly", "exuberant", "warm", "close" and "relevant", come to mind. They can be meaningless terms, bounced around the walls of admissions offices everywhere. Fortunately they are not meaningless here.

To a great degree, the applicants' impressions of the College are formed by the attitudes of the students he meets on a visit to the campus. More than one candidate, during his interview, has mentioned the friendliness of Bowdoin students and their helpfulness. It makes my job a lot easier when a candidate experiences first-hand Bowdoin's personality. Many thanks for your co-operation. It's appreciated.

Sincerely yours,
Ann L. Thompson
Assistant to the Director

"Roommate" To "Rescue"

December 6, 1971

To the Editor:

As an occasional reader of your "newspaper" I deplore the lack of professionalism exhibited by Dave Cole in the "Letters To The Editor" of last

week's Orient. When members of the staff write letters to their own newspaper solely for the purpose of filling up space, then both they and the newspaper have reached "the end of the tether."

Furthermore, as a roommate and "friend" of Don Westfall, I greatly object to the personal slurs Dave Cole used in his "humorous" attack on Don. As his roommate, I know that the bright and cheery tone of Don's reply to Cole was belied by the many anguished hours he spent alone in his room, reading Cole's letter.

Don was particularly upset by Cole's charge that he is an "Arizonian." He comes from Houston and is proud of his Texas heritage. Don was also upset by Cole's remarks about his "Larry Howard haircut" — when it was explained to him that Larry Howard is the balding, fuzzy-haired member of the Three Stooges. Don is sensitive about his hair — he has so little of it.

Both Dave Cole and you should apologize for flinging such offal at a respected member of the Bowdoin community. Personal attacks, "unannounced campaigns," and blatant space filling should have no place in the pages of the Orient.

Respectfully,
Fred Cusick

Mr. Cusick is Orient Editor Emeritus.

(Editors note: Mr. Cusick is mistaken in his identification of Larry Howard as a member of the "Three Stooges." The comic's name was Larry Fine; Mr. Howard is an Armenian barber now residing in Lodi, New Jersey.)



A disguised Jed Lyons, '74 fondles small children at Sears in Brunswick. Would you buy a Baby Tender Love from this man? Orient/Clayton

Sears Has Everything

Tales Of A Subordinate Claus

by JED LYONS

Tradition has it that all department stores imbued with a spirit of community-mindedness will begin searching for their Santa, the entrepreneur's patron saint, sometime late in November. When Sears-Roebuck of Cook's Corner, Brunswick, placed an ad in the Bowdoin "Thymes" I immediately rushed down to the personnel office hoping to nab the spot before Roger Howell could read the ad. They wanted someone who is divorced from reality, adrift in a fantasy world; when I told them that I was from Bowdoin they hired me on the spot.

Surrounded by snowmobiles, plastic Christmas trees and the very latest from Mattel, Ideal and Remco, Sears' Santa is enthroned from 11 a.m. to 8 p.m., six days a week until Christmas Eve. Glossy color photographs for Mom and Dad and multi-flavored lollipops for junior represent the more tangible pay-offs; Santa's "mystique" however, is more subtle and esoteric.

Being a helper or "subordinate Claus" carries with it a heavy burden of responsibility. The very

thought of all those feverish imaginations possessed by this charismatic personage, this jolly, robust fellow with a smile like heaven and a heart of gold, is mind-boggling. Every stuffed Santa with a cotton beard and a white wig is responsible for the destiny of the innocent young babes presented to him. How many of us remember, with heart-felt grief, the fateful day when we too passed through that horrible initiation into maturity? Alas, each time a child's faith in Santa is shattered an angel sheds a tear above.

Although I did run into one four-year-old misanthrope who accused me of "shameless impersonation," skepticism generally seems to set in at around eight or nine. One die-hard fourteen-year-old sat on Santa's lap for a full five minutes with the straightest of faces; such is the power of faith.

Popular items this year are "Baby Tender Love," "Inchworm," "Hot Wheels" and "G.I. Joe." (G.I. Joe now comes in black and white with a complete wardrobe to suit his every mood.) Guns are still big; one swarthy-looking six-year-old who bore a striking resemblance to Richard Speck requested a shotgun with which to shoot his baby sister. When I began to question his motives the inquisitive youth muttered "Cool it, Claus" and disappeared behind the snowblowers. Another little girl wanted a snowball for

Christmas; I slapped her wrist and told her that kind of behavior could only lead to trouble.

The overwhelming majority of Santa's visitors are adorable little sweethearts who sit quietly and unravel long elaborate Christmas lists while innocently farting, belching and picking their noses. These are Santa's joys. The troubleshooters are ten and eleven-year-old boys who suck up to old St. Nick with a condescending sneer as if they were patiently tolerating the babble of some fat, senile old fool. One of the cutest little girls asked if she could go back to the North Pole with Santa that night. When Santa suggested that Mrs. Claus might be jealous, she whispered, "Does that old bag really satisfy you?"

Many younger children think that Santa is God, a reasonable conjecture considering the omnipresence of department store Santas around this time of year.

In addition, the Santa Claus Story is full of religious symbolism. Reflect upon the annual reincarnation, the dispensing of lollipop wafers, the embodiment of the numinous ("mysterium tremendum et fascinans") in the venerable old Saint himself. (Terminology compliments of the Geoghegan School of Rhetoric.)

Next Thanksgiving, when Sears begins their search, give them a call, playing Santa is more fun than monitoring the union.

A Christmas Message

by RICHARD PATARD

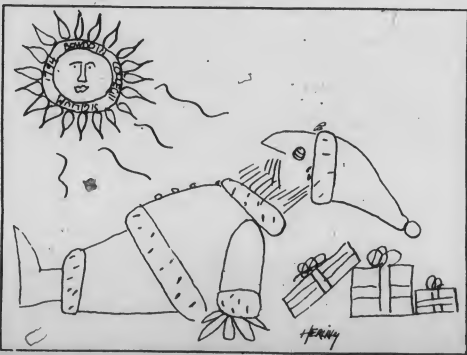
On the surface of it, Bowdoin still goes in for Christmas in a big way. Wreaths decorate doorways, trees rise in the fraternities, carols waft through the Union, and smiles occasionally remold the faces of even the dustiest professors.

Yet, the advent of the Holidays is a time for reflection as well as celebration. It is particularly appropriate to ask to what extent Bowdoin remains a "Christian institution." What is the role of religion in "the Bowdoin experience?" Is the Bowdoin graduate likely to leave his alma mater more religious than when he came to her, or less?

The founders of Bowdoin assigned to religion the foremost place among the College's priorities. The 1794 Charter of the College stipulates that all College income be used "in such a manner as shall most effectually promote virtue and piety and knowledge." Bowdoin's early administrators regarded revealed religion as the adamant cornerstone upon which all other human knowledge rested. President McKean promised, at the opening of the College, that Bowdoin men would receive instruction "in the principles and practices of our holy religion . . . It ought always to be remembered," he continued, "that literary institutions are founded and endowed for the common good, and not for the private advantage of those who resort to them. It is not that they may be able to pass through life in an easy or reputable manner, but that their mental powers may be cultivated and improved for the benefit of society."

A century later President Hyde reiterated the offer of the College: "to form character under professors who are Christians."

Until their abolition six years ago, mandatory chapel services were the vehicle of the College's religious instruction; not by chance is the Chapel the geographic center of the campus. The discontinuance of chapel services, along with the many other changes that transformed the campus in the late sixties, signalled not so much an upsurge of impiety, as a dislike for compulsion which led to the withdrawal of all distribution requirements a few years later. Many of the Chapel's functions were assumed by the Newman Centre and the Religion Department.



To the extent that outward and visible signs of a religious attitude still persisted at Bowdoin in the late sixties, they survived in drastically altered form. The traditional emphasis on Christian thought was (Please Turn to Page Seven)

Four-One-Four Plan Yet Unlikely

(Continued From Page Four)

students are able to enroll in the seminars before their senior year, since registration for the seminars is opened to seniors first. Moreover, the seminar-experience is altered significantly when three or four other courses are competing for the student's attention.

Second, the short term provides an unusual opportunity for a variety of off-campus programs in which the student could not participate during the regular semesters. These programs could include biological studies in coastal stations, geological exploration, social or religious studies directly with a group of people, or intensified language and laboratory courses.

The relative ease with which more and more students are obtaining permission for off-campus independent study obscures the need for this aspect of the January term. Students who, however, do not wish to devote themselves to an independent study project for the length of an entire semester and at the sacrifice of on-campus courses will probably be discouraged from undertaking off-campus independent study under the present system. Burke Long, member of the Curriculum and Educational Policy Committee, commented that the "idea of a four-one-four plan first surfaced five or six years ago, when off-campus semesters were much less common." Mr. Long also suggested that the cost of such a plan be carefully studied in light of its benefits. "How financially committing would the plan become?" he asked.

Franklin G. Burroughs, Jr., member of the CEP Committee also, questions the effectiveness of the January term. As a member of the English Department, he is skeptical of the time for reading that the January term would provide. "There is no way to read a half a dozen novels in a period so short," he said. "I would prefer to go further into work already familiar to the students." Although he considers it "humane, sane, and completely desirable" to avoid examinations during January, "the one-month special session still remains an open question in my mind," Mr. Burroughs remarked.

James E. Ward, III, Director of the Senior Center, and also a member of the CEP Committee, warned that the January semester "can be an inefficient way to teach, since it involves an incredible amount of faculty time." Mr. Ward admitted that when the Reading Period was instituted, "some of its effects were not anticipated." "The period after Christmas is hard to deal with," he said, "but virtually all the papers are due before Christmas. We had hoped, however, that January would have been more relaxed."

In addition, Mr. Ward mentioned that, at the time the calendar was revised, "there was much talk about scheduling the Reading Period after exams." The Faculty, however, could not see how it could be administered effectively. Furthermore, if grades had already been assigned, it was feared that the Reading Period would then become a vacation.

Concluding that he was not sure he "could support the idea of four-one-four actively," Mr. Ward would have to be convinced that the plan's educational basis were sound. He expressed concern that since independent study and seminars in mathematics and the sciences would probably require substantial preparation, freshmen and sophomores would then need to rely on humanities and social science departments for their January projects, and thus, "the workload would be shifted

from the math and science departments to other departments," and create an imbalance.

Commenting on the possibility of another alternative, a four-zero-four plan (pure vacation during January), Dean of the College A. LeRoy Gresson, Jr. said that the present two-semester calendar "asks more of a faculty member," and that the student would simply have less quantitative instruction for his tuition.

Student opinion on the desirability of four-one-four varies. Some consider one month's intensive study of a topic indispensable, while another answered, "We don't need it; nobody would work."

Williams College and Colby College already have a January term; Smith College has adopted the four-zero-four plan. Bates College has a variation of the four-one-four plan. It conducts two consecutive four-month semesters, followed by a "short" semester. All students must attend the short semester twice during their stay at Bates, once at the end of the senior year, and once during any other year. Results of the reactions to these calendars should be seriously investigated.

The CEP Committee is considering the Carnegie Commission's calendar, which was instituted at Dartmouth College. Dartmouth's "quarter" system divides the academic year into three parts, and requires attendance at one summer session. This plan utilizes campus facilities fully and also makes graduation in three years possible. Courses, however, are considerably briefer, and students undergo at least one additional set of papers and examinations each year.

Hopefully, then, the CEP Committee will seriously consider the four-one-four semester plan as a viable calendar which would provide an educational latitude that is now available to only a few.

Containment Fables

(Continued From Page Three)

They might discover that at the present time, American oil companies are searching for oil offshore from Vietnam, and then they might ask, "Is this why 50,000 Americans and a million 'gooks' died? Is containment actually a synonym for neo-imperialism? Was the growth of the American international corporations made possible by containment?"

It would not be going too far to suggest that the shortsightedness of Dr. Gullion speaks for the general shortsightedness and/or historical ignorance that permeated the State Department during the heyday of containment. Such thinking produced Vietnam. If there were a Food and Drug Administration in the field of foreign policy making, such thinking would have been thrown off the market of ideas long ago.

The United States is in dire need of foreign policy makers who are honest, candid, well-educated in the history, culture, economics, and thought of the areas for which they make policy, who do not deal in clichés of policy, who do not view the world as Bismarck, Metetrnich, and Churchill saw it — a network of power systems and military spheres. In essence, it wouldn't be a bad idea to introduce humanism into policy-making. It is time we dispensed with cold, calculating ethnocentric policy makers who, for centuries, have paraded the world from one imperialistic war to another.

Toby Of Athens: Can You Dig It?

(Continued From Page One)
at public cost. The most wicked of these latter-day Plutocrats are the Utilities. These organizations, whose tyranny depends upon secrecy and public ignorance, have consistently opposed education in the public schools which would expose their sinister practices. In order to extend their control, they falsely allege a need for more power plants to support future economic growth. The Connecticut Civic Action Group, firmly supports the Connecticut people in their struggle against more electric power. "For the first time in Connecticut the utilities are being challenged," Moffett proclaimed jubilantly, although warning "it's going to be a long fight."

"All of this is based on the assumption that there is a difference between the corporate interest and the public interest," Moffett explained. To justify this assumption Moffett cited the case of a Connecticut gun manufacturer, Colt's Firearms, which had been engaged in "deceit and deception to subvert Government testing procedures" which were designed to ensure the combat reliability of their rifles. "What we're after," Moffett explained, "is not to increase efficiency of the corporation he nettles. What we're after is prosecution of corporations for criminal fraud." Prosecution for

prosecution's sake; the Furies of the future?

After an indictment of the highway lobby—a coterie of oil, auto, and roadbuilding capitalists—Moffett reviewed his government career. In 1969 Moffett was appointed first Director of the newly-created Office of Students and Youth by the late James Allen, President Nixon's Commissioner of Education. He was supposed to be "an advocate for youth within the Office of Education," and "to provide better communication between younger people and Federal education programs." At the time he took the job, said Moffett, the Administration worried mainly about ghetto youth gangs, whom it held partly responsible for the urban race riots of the late sixties; Moffett began as the White House's liaison man with various street gangs, like the Blackstone Rangers. But during Moffett's tenure of office, as the ghettos cooled off and the campuses began flaring, his work was increasingly directed toward students. The street gangs were neglected and even betrayed; Moffett bemoaned the indictment of the Blackstone Rangers. Finally, when after Kent State he was asked to help "save face for the President," Moffett decided that he and his office were establishment dupes, token youths flaunted to deceive the

young into believing that they were represented in Washington.

Although he thinks student political movements are "destined to failure," Moffett urged students to participate in political work to defeat Nixon. "There's a lot of dreary, dull, boring work that needs doing, but I'm not so sure that there are students willing to do it." He particularly plugged Nadar's "Study on Congress," a study which will be undertaken to determine the financial holdings and interests, personal affiliations, and other properly private affairs of each member of Congress, a meticulously calculated invasion of privacy on the grand scale. "Campaigns are generally conducted void of issues," Moffett complained, "and until we change that we're not accomplishing much." Evidently the sort of issues Moffett would like to see campaigns decided on are those which can be raised by digging up dirt on the private lives of Congressmen.

Mr. Moffett and his fellow "full-time citizens" have certainly come a long way from helping the sick and planting flowers; perhaps they should wander the streets in barrels, searching for the honest politician.

WINTER SPORTS BROADCAST SCHEDULE 1971-72

HOCKEY*			BASKETBALL*		
Jan. 7	Vermont	H 7:30	Jan. 8	Williams	H 3:30
8	Connecticut	H 7:30	29	Middlebury	H 3:30
11	Colby	A 7:00	Feb. 1	Bates	H 7:30
Feb. 1	Merrimack	A 8:00	5	Coast Guard	H 2:00
5	AIC	H 3:00	12	Amherst	H 2:00
11	Williams	H 7:30	14	MIT	H 7:30
12	Middlebury	H 4:00	26	Colby	H 7:30
19	Massachusetts	A 7:30	Mar. 1	Maine	H 7:30
23	Norwich	A 7:00			
29	Boston College	H 7:30			
Mar. 4	Colby	H 7:30			

*Tentative — Schedules subject to change without notice

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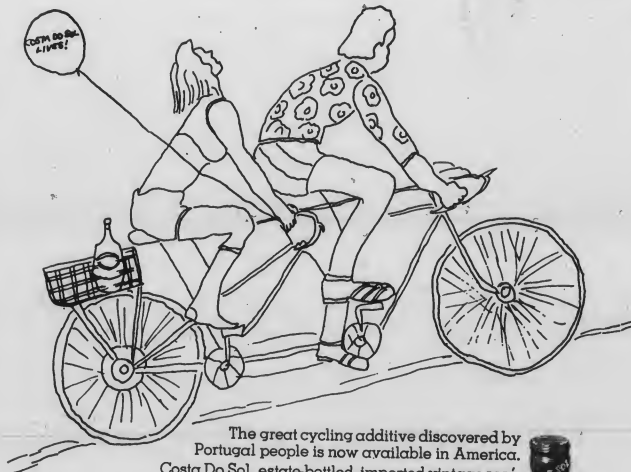
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Hoopmen Downed By Maine

ORONO — The Bowdoin College Basketball team lost 94-58 to the University of Maine last night in a game where the Bears hit 37% of their shots from the floor while the opponents shot an amazing 62%.

Pete Gavett, 6-7 junior, paced the winners with 24 points while co-captain Nick Susi pumped in 18.

Junior Kip Crowley led all scorers with a 30-point effort. The Bears were hardly in contention as the U. of Maine jumped into lead early. By halftime their team, which averages above 6'5", had run their point advantage to 47-26. And with their enormous height edge, the boys from Orono controlled the boards throughout the game as they rebounded 47 times to Bowdoin's 25.

For Crowley, it was his second consecutive 30-point outing but not nearly enough to halt the Black Bears who were posting their

second consecutive victory in as many outings under new mentor Skip Chappelle.

Nobody but Crowley could hit double figures for Ray Bicknell's crew, which dropped to 1-2 with the setback.

On December 10 the basketball team will travel to Trinity College for an 8 p.m. contest.

The summary:

Maine (94)

Sterling 4; Susi 8 (2), P. Gavett 8 (8), Bessey 4 (2), Morrison 2, Johnson 4 (1), W. Gavett 3 (1), Lane 1, Hamlin 2, Hillman 1, Bray 2 (2).

Bowdoin (58)

Theroux 3, Crowley 11 (8), Brennan 1 (3), Young 1 (2), Morris, Compagnone 3 (1), Outhouse, Ridge 1 (1), Lewis (1), Toliver, Jones, Canada, O'Connell, Hamson.

Halftime score — Maine 47, Bowdoin 26.

Tryouts for parts in Anouilh's "Thieves' Carnival" and Pinter's "The Birthday Party" will be held at Bowdoin College Wednesday and Thursday (Dec. 8-9).

A. Raymond Rutan, Director of Theater at Bowdoin, said tryouts for the Anouilh play will be held between 7 and 9 p.m. in Pickard Theater, Memorial Hall. The production will be staged Feb. 25, 26 and 27.

Tryouts for the Pinter play will be held between 7 and 9 p.m. in the Experimental Theater, Memorial Hall.

Russell Johnson, Program Secretary for the New England Region of the American Friends Service Committee, will speak at Bowdoin College Monday (Dec. 13) on his recent month-long trip to the People's Republic of China.

Mr. Johnson and his wife, Irene, were guests of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Chief of State, Royal Government of the National Union of Cambodia, now residing in Peking.

The Johnsons, together with Bronson Clark, National Executive Secretary of the American Friends Service

Committee, and his wife Eleanor, entered China from Hongkong Aug. 18. The Johnsons left Peking Sept. 18, travelling overland by rail to Moscow on the Trans-Siberian express, a week's trip of 6,000 miles. So far as is known, no other Americans have made this journey in recent years.

Mr. Johnson has visited Vietnam 11 times since 1961 and North Vietnam in 1967. In the summer of 1970, he and his wife spent two months in Southeast Asia, with visits to Thailand, Laos, Cambodia and South Vietnam.

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Christmas Missive

(Continued From Page Five)

replaced by a romantic enthusiasm for Christian action, manifested in the impatient political idealism that moved the peace marches, moratoriums, and the 1970 strike.

If we have learned anything from the pacifism of the past decade, it should be that the millennium is not just over the next election, or just beyond the last troop withdrawal. The angelic promise of peace on earth is conditional; it predicates not only good will among men, but glory to God in the highest. Nor, in fact, is political peace promised at all; the Kingdom of the Prince of Peace is not of this world, but in the human soul. To the development of this peace which passes all understanding within each of its students, not to the progress of political peace in the outside world, is the College specially well suited to contribute directly. Bowdoin can have its greatest impact on the quality of American society, neither by investing its endowment in "socially responsible" corporations, nor by lobbying against the draft, nor by striking against the war, but by doing what a College is specifically designed to do a does best: by turning out graduates of character and virtue. A college makes its greatest contribution to society indirectly, through its graduates, not by any direct activism. The best guarantee of a Christian and ethical society which Bowdoin can offer is the decaution of her students in habits of Christian and ethical thought.

In the West religion and education have been traditionally affiliated; there is at least an historical association between the love of truth and the love of God. Like a man wise enough to recognize his own limitations, the best education respects those mysteries which it cannot pierce. In the words of former President Coles's 1952 inaugural address, "... there will always be a need for Bowdoin as a Christian college. She will remain so, and will, with the help and guidance of God, continue to educate youth in knowledge and in virtue and in piety."

May every member of the College Community enjoy a merry holiday season and a prosperous new year.

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Bears Win, 3-1, In Slow Starter

by FRED HONOLD

The Bowdoin hockey team won its second consecutive Division Two victory last Thursday in a 3-1 contest over St. Anselm's. Though the margin of winning looked comfortable the game was tense for the Big Bears as the score stood at 1-1 going into the third period until Junior Peter Flynn and Junior Dick Donovan both slapped the puck past St. Anselm's freshman goalie Tommy Gavin. Bowdoin's win over a team which is in its third year of hockey moves our record up to 2-1.

For the near capacity crowd of 2,300 who came to see Bowdoin's first home hockey game of the season there was a lot of fast tough action in the first period. Each club had good scoring

opportunities in the first period. With 18:03 gone in the first period, the brother and teammate of St. Anselm's goalie, freshman Mike Gavin, scored the opponents first and only goal of the night.

It looked as if St. Anselm's would emerge from the second period on top as Bowdoin was relentless yet unproductive with their pressure. The period was Bowdoin's vs. St. Anselm goalie Gavin as Burnett, Ned Dowd, Coley King, Bernie Quinlan, Flynn, Ralph Taylor, and Donovan all had scoring opportunities but to no avail. Finally with only 21 seconds remaining in the middle period Sophomore Billy Shanahan took a feed from Donovan and from ten feet out shot the puck over Gavin's left shoulder for the tying goal. At the end of two periods the St. A's goalie had performed some acrobatic wonders as he halted 32 shots on goal.

In the third period Bowdoin kept on the pressure and put the match in the win column as St. Anselm's faded. Jim Burnett set up the winning goal as he snared the faceoff for Bowdoin and Peter Flynn slapped it past the goalie from 30 ft. out 5:11 into the period. A few minutes later Senior Steve Harrington shot from 40 ft. away and Donovan tipped the puck past Gavin's stick side to the lower left hand corner. At 7:16 in the final period, Bowdoin had made a close game a decisive win. But Bowdoin was at a disadvantage when Ned Dowd was locked in the penalty box for a four minute penalty with 11:47 gone; St. A's could not take advantage of this situation however.

Bowdoin goalie Steve Sozanski looked sharp with half of his 28 saves coming in the last period. St. Anselm's Gavin ended the night with 41 saves.

This tough win for the Bear's came after a 4-7 away loss to the University of New Hampshire.



Courtesy Times Record

Pictured above are Bowdoin's Jim Burnett and Peter Flynn in early 1st period action around St. Anselm's net. St. Anselm's freshman goalie had 41 saves for the night.

Bowdoin was behind in each period (1st, 2-1, 2nd: 4-3, 3rd: 7-4) to a team which lost to Boston University, last years National Champs, 2-1 on a disputed goal. Quinlan, Burnett, Donovan and Dowd scored Bowdoin's four goals.

Bowdoin's fourth game of the season is tonight in an away contest at Hamilton.

Scott Vinnall again had the heavy burden of diving alone for Bowdoin. A freshman, Vinnall is somewhat inexperienced, but managed to add 4 points to Bowdoin's total Tuesday.

Last Saturday the water Bears swam Springfield, perhaps the strongest swim team in New England. They have been New England champions for 4 years in a row and sport 8 All-American swimmers plus 2 All-American divers. So, the 79-34 win for Springfield was no upset. In fact, Coach Charlie Butt was pleased with the showing.

Again, most of the Bowdoin points were earned by a strong core of swimmers: Bow Quinn, Glen Merriman, and Rick Haudel. They, along with John Joyce took the 400 yd. freestyle relay with a 3:32.1 clocking. John Erikson seemed to fade in his 1000 yd. freestyle event, but pulled second on that and the 500 yd. freestyle.

by BLYTHE SNABLE

Most LaPoint's freshman hockey team evened its record at 1-1 on Monday evening following a 3-2 loss to the University of New Hampshire Junior varsity. Daley scored for the Wildcats at 2:28 of the opening period. Charlie Carriagan put Bowdoin on the scoreboard at 7:10 of the first to tie the game. Jeff Baker and Bernie Gallacher were credited with assists. Bryan scored at 3:28

IFL NEARS MID-SEASON

by BRIAN CURLEY

The winter sports seasons of the Interfraternity League are approaching the half-way mark. With only a few games having been played already, no standings are as yet available. The playoffs are quite a long way off. There have been indications however, of the probable playoff participants in both hockey and basketball.

It seems from the general appearance of the different teams so far, that the strength lies in the hands of the same teams as last year.

In basketball, the strong teams will probably be Kappa Sig, Beta, Zeta, and Delta Sig.

Zeta fielded the strongest team last year. They have since lost two players to graduation, Roger Dawe and Giant. But the return of seniors Jack Swick and Dana Verrill should make them tough to beat.

Beta, led by Joe Rosa and ex-varsity players Dick Cartland and John Redman, will be very strong this year. Beta came out on top in the only big game so far this season as they squeaked by Kappa Sig by about six points. Chip Nylen and Bob Steeves played well for Kappa Sig in a losing effort. Delta Sig could once again become the surprising team in the league, most based on the talents of the Beast, Steve Bisson.

On the hockey side of things, perennially the strong teams have included Chi Psi, Psi U, and Beta. This season appears to be no exception, as all three houses have very strong teams.

Chi Psi is led by freshman coach, senior Doc Kimball and junior Ken Bixby. They have always been strong and may be the team to beat this year.

The addition of several fine skaters to the Beta team, however, may make them strong also. Two prominent members of last year's freshman squad, Steve Bell and Bill Eccleston, have added greatly to the overall strength of the Beta team. Bill Sexton, Paul Ronty, and others make Beta the team with the most overall depth.

Cliff Webster, always dangerous, once again will lead Psi U and they could end up the surprise of the season.

Frosh Hockey: a whole new ball game

by BLYTHE SNABLE

Most LaPoint's freshman hockey team evened its record at 1-1 on Monday evening following a 3-2 loss to the University of New Hampshire Junior varsity. Daley scored for the Wildcats at 2:28 of the opening period. Charlie Carriagan put Bowdoin on the scoreboard at 7:10 of the first to tie the game. Jeff Baker and Bernie Gallacher were credited with assists. Bryan scored at 3:28

of the second period and Boudreau tallied at 4:34 of the third for New Hampshire. Bowdoin's second goal came at 5:03 of the final period as Mike Hutchinson scored on a pass from Peter Briggs. The Bowdoin Cubs were pressing late in the game but were unable to score again.

Bruce Johnson in the net turned in a nice game, making 22 saves for Bowdoin. New Hampshire goalie Buckley had 28 saves for

the hosts.

The frosh won their season's opener in Boston against Northeastern 1-0. The lone goal was scored by Bernie Gallacher.

The freshmen have not yet played up to their potential, but Assistant Coach Richard Kimball projects a win against Boston State today. The game is scheduled for 4:00 on home ice.

Grrrrrappers

by DEBBIE ROBERTSON

The Bowdoin wrestling team left Worcester last Saturday afternoon with their first set of doors of the season, defeating a strong WPI team, 23-17.

The meet was an exciting test with many close individual thrashers. Both teams captured the lead at various points and the meet itself was not decided until the last bout of the day. Brian Kennedy led off at 118 lb. class with a 6-5 tie. Jerry Silva at 134 pinned his opponent while co-captain Bill Hale at 142 and Bill French at 167 decisioned their opponents. Carson Meehan, wrestling in the 190 lb. class outpointed his man to give Bowdoin a 17-17 tie, while frosh heavyweight Mark Nickerson followed with a second period pin to capture a Bowdoin victory and silence a previously hostile and vociferous Worcester following. The Bears travel to Orono this Saturday to wrestle U. Maine, Amherst and UConn in a quadrangular meet.

POOL BEARS OVER COLBY THREE DOUBLE WINNERS

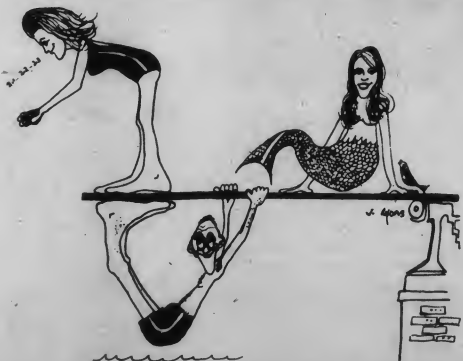
by LINDA BALDWIN

Bowdoin swam against Colby on Tuesday and, with a boost from three double-winners, won 62-51. Mark Detering took the 1000 yard medley relay (12:09.6) and the 500 yd. freestyle (5:55.6). Captain Bow Quinn was first in the 200 yd. freestyle (2:00.0) and the 200 yd. butterfly (2:10.7). Sophomore Glen Merriman, who holds freshman records for his two events, swam a winning 23.6 sec. in the 50 yd. freestyle and 52.0 sec. in the 100 yd. free.

Breaststroker John Ward placed

first in his 200 yd. race. Rick "legs" Haudel shaved 3 seconds off his new event, the 200 yd. medley swim, to finish second. He was also second in the 200 yd. butterfly with a 2:13.1. There was a good overall performance by junior Tom Costin, who took second in the 200 yd. backstroke (2:19.3), third in the 200 yd. medley (2:17.7), and along with John Ward, Mark Hopwood, and John Joyce outswam Colby in the 400 yd. medley relay.

Other point earners were freestylers Gridley Tarbell, Rick Lucas, and Mark Hopwood, and breaststroker John Wirzbicki.



No other winter sports team can boast two girl managers. Coach Charlie Butt's swim team is aided by freshmen Karen Freedman and Emmy Schroeder.



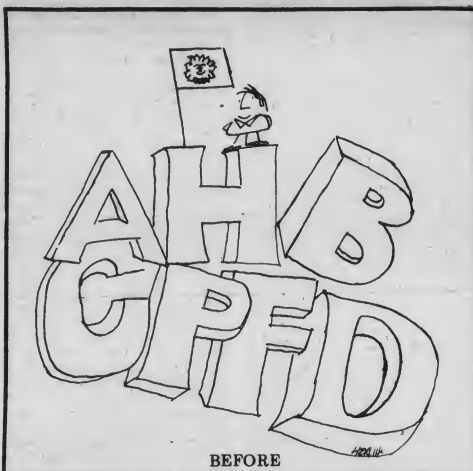
BOWDOIN ORIENT

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VOLUME CI

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1971

NUMBER 14



All-College Meeting Attracts Impressive Student Turnout

by MARK SILVERSTEIN

It was all done on very short notice but within several hours of the faculty council vote to adopt a five-point grading system, the Student Council had plastered the walls, bulletin boards, and doors of the campus with xeroxed and handwritten notices announcing a mass meeting for the following day.

"Let's cut out the bunk!" stated the notice. "Make your voice heard. Be there tonight!" On the morning of December 14 Bowdoin students found printed copies of a statement on the grading system released by the student representatives to the Recording Committee in their mailboxes.

More than two hundred students packed the Main Lounge of the Moulton Union at 7:00 p.m. A large number were forced by sheer lack of sitting or standing room to crowd the outside hall. Several minutes later the meeting was called to order by Student Council President Mike Bushy, who called for a rational approach to the faculty decision and the problem of how that decision might be reversed.

The overwhelming sentiment expressed favored the retention of the current HH, H, P, F grading system. One student viewed it as a system that tended to lessen academic tension at the college; another added that it helped to de-emphasize competition for grades per se among students. Several questions were raised concerning the course of events at the Faculty meeting. Harry Simmeth, '73, President of Zeta Psi, student council representative from Zeta Psi and a Student Council representative to the meetings of the Faculty noted that the Faculty vote was by secret ballot (a usual Faculty meeting procedure), that the vote did not represent a faculty "conspiracy" as charged by several students at the meeting, and that the administration, while not itself taking a stand on the issue of grading systems, had expected the Faculty to approve the retention of the HH, H, P, F system.

Orient reporter David Cole

noted that, although the issue of whether or not the current grading system impaired the chances of Bowdoin graduate school applicants had been foremost in the debate on the grading system, no one had bothered to consult the grade institutions themselves. "In the time during which this issue has been discussed," stated Cole, "it would have been easy for the Recording Committee or concerned faculty members to call or write to these schools. But no one did." Consequently, said Cole, members of the Orient staff contacted Harvard Medical College, Yale Medical College, Yale Law School, Yale School of Graduate Arts and Sciences, and Boston University Law School. Each expressed the opinion that Bowdoin's grading system had little or no effect on the chances of Bowdoin undergraduates applying to these schools.

There was some disagreement among students at the meeting as to what course of action was to be taken. Several reminded the group that rapid action was crucial because of the proximity of the coming vacation. Most students would be away from campus by

(Please Turn to Page Two)

5-Point Defended

by RICHARD PATARD

Three of the prime movers behind the rejection at Monday's faculty meeting of the Recording Committee's motion that the present grading system be retained and of the mandatory self-scheduled exams proposal were Professors Potholm, Anderson, and Lively.

Government Professor Potholm stated Tuesday that he had been primarily concerned only with the rejection of the proposal which would have forced all professors to permit their students to schedule their exams at the hour of their choice during exam week; he was supported by a large majority of the faculty. The exam proposal, he felt, would have

During the last few months, one of the principle arguments set forth by advocates of a five-point grading scale has concerned the reactions of graduate schools to Bowdoin's present marking system. Graduate schools, the argument ran, do not understand the four-point scale; in particular they are confused by the "Pass" grade. The result, apparently, was that Bowdoin students suffered when they applied to graduate institutions. To support their arguments, advocates of revision pointed to the rejections by law and medical schools of a large part of the Class of 1971.

The Recording Committee denied this claim, suggesting that, on the contrary, the four-point system benefits the Bowdoin student. Graduate school admissions offices, the committee reported, treat the "P" as the equivalent of the "C" in the more orthodox scale. Furthermore, the committee stated, graduate schools appear to have accepted Bowdoin's system.

Professors George Anderson and Barry Lively questioned the report of the Recording Committee. "If the Law School Data Assembly Service and a number of medical schools have shown signs of accepting our present system, what has been the response of schools not subscribing to LSADS, other medical schools and other kinds of graduate schools?" These schools, they suggested, would prefer a system that separated "C" students from "D" students.

What was lacking in each argument was any sort of documentation. During all the time in which the issue was debated, no one on either side bothered to consult with other colleges or with the graduate schools whose sentiments have been the center of the debate. To clarify this aspect of the issue, Orient reporters contacted several graduate schools to learn their actual reaction to the present marking system.

Few graduate schools of medicine have more rigorous requirements for admission than the Yale and Harvard medical colleges. Dr. Steven J. Miller, Associate Dean of the Harvard

Medical College, had no objections to Bowdoin's present system. "It depends," Miller said, "on what the four-point system represents. That kind of system that is, Bowdoin's would give us no particular difficulty." Miller did feel that a pass-fail system would present difficulties, and he acknowledged that a more discriminating grading system might make it easier "to evaluate a student's demonstrated ability." But, Miller added, "quite frankly, most of our applicants present satisfactory academic records. There are other important considerations" not related to grades.

A spokesman for the Yale graduate school of medicine expressed a similar opinion. "There is no set policy on which system we would prefer." In both cases, the school involved presented no strong objections to the four-point system.

If the medical schools of Yale and Harvard are prestigious, their law schools are renowned. Yet again there were no objections to a four-point scale, and no feeling that it would hurt the chances of applicants from Bowdoin. Dean Thomas, Associate Dean of

Admissions at Yale Law School, said that a system which distinguished "C" students from "D" students "would matter very little to Yale. Well, of course, in this case you're talking about a particular law school with particular standards. At Yale, really, we wouldn't be interested in either "C" or "D" students." Thomas admitted that graduate schools might prefer "a more particular system," but this particularly would have to come at the level of a high "C" to "A". The Bowdoin system already does this by distinguishing High Honors work from Honors work.

For the student interested in graduate work outside law and medicine, Yale Graduate School of Arts and Sciences presents one of the finest and most selective institutions of postgraduate study. James Mau, Associate Dean of the School of Arts and Sciences, discussed his school's reaction to the four-point system. "The difference between the two systems is very little." A pass-fail system, Mau felt, would cause problems, but as for the four-point scale, "it renders our system comparable to our own, and we would not find it troublesome at all." Yale University undergraduates are graded on a four-point scale equivalent to Bowdoin's. "A system with five categories is optimal," Mau admitted, "but four is fine."

(Please Turn to Page Two)

Some Faculty Prefer Present Grading Scale

by MARK SILVERSTEIN

Not all faculty members at Bowdoin favor the elimination of the present grading system, as several quick interviews yesterday made clear. While not all of those faculty were willing to indicate how they had voted at the December 13 meeting that decided to implement a five-point grading system, some expressed at least a preference for the HH, H, P, F system that was implemented four years ago.

"I think it has been adequate," remarked Dr. James Moulton, Chairman of the Department of Biology. "I'm a medical advisor here and most of the Medical Schools have come to accept our grading policy as being an adequate reflection of the student's accomplishment. I have no information that the other graduate schools feel otherwise."

Professor Moulton addressed himself to the argument that the present "P" grade does not differentiate between "C" and "D" level work. Graduate schools, he said, rarely need to make such a distinction, since they are almost expressly searching for the "A" or "B" grades, to which Bowdoin's "HH" and "H", respectively, conform. This is especially true of Medical schools. A "P" is regarded as the "gentleman's grade," much as the "C" is given by other colleges.

(Please Turn to Page Two)

imposed upon the Faculty "a kind of coercion that there is no need for."

Potholm denied the timing of the faculty action was premeditated. "The faculty was as surprised as the students to see that these proposals didn't pass." In fact, Potholm, who has taught at Dartmouth and Vassar, thinks Bowdoin students have a pretty easy life: "the administration and faculty are more receptive to student ideas and student wishes and demands at Bowdoin ... and there is a sense in which it has become vastly easier to get through Bowdoin in the past ten years, by a factor of fifty to one hundred percent."

Professors Anderson and Lively prepared the study of grade

distribution at Bowdoin which prompted the Faculty's "no confidence" vote on the status quo. Chemistry Professor Anderson stressed that the students had been notified in advance of the Faculty action, and that did not connote "a return to the fifties" in grading policy. Dean Nyhus, Anderson said, asked the Student Council more than once to make their opinions known to the Recording Committee; the Council took no action. Moreover, "the vote of the Faculty, does not imply cumulative averages, nor nipping pluses and minuses," all features of the grading system scrapped a few years ago. What it does imply, Anderson feels, is a

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BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume CI Wednesday, December 15, 1971 Number 14



AFTER

Grasping At Straws

On the face of it, the issue of grading is not a pressing one. Certainly, we cannot say that the fates of students hang in some metaphorical balance as a result of this week's Faculty decision. It is disturbing, though, that a body composed of individuals who supposedly embrace an empirical methodology can act in such a sloppy manner.

All those involved have operated in an information vacuum. Neither the Recording Committee nor any other faculty members have based judgments on undisputed facts. Up until this week there was no acknowledged attempt to contact graduate schools or other colleges with grading systems such as ours. No comparison has been made with graduate school performance on a national level or at colleges of Bowdoin's caliber. The debate so far has been grounded in guesswork, hypothesis and intuition.

The only piece of evidence we are presented with is a graph which shows that there are more high grades now than several years ago. Aside from not proving an inherent harm in the trend, the graph does indicate that the trend began before institution of the HH.H.P.F. scale. It is not a valid assumption, then, that there will be fewer A's and B's if the five point system is reimplemented.

In an attempt at clarification, the Orient did some information hunting of its own. And for the first time there is some more documentation to consider. Officials at the professional schools of Harvard, Yale and Boston University were contacted. They all basically say one thing: It does not matter.

Admittedly, this small survey is far from complete. We were limited by time and money, but the Recording Committee was not. We were not able to call other colleges or get national figures, but this can be done.

Academic principles demand that there be more investigation. The Recording Committee must rigorously pursue the facts and reopen debate. Only then can a rational decision be arrived at.

five-point system which would, in his opinion, result in less A's and B's being given than HH's and H's are now. To Professor Anderson, who believes that too many High Honors and Honors are now given, this constitutes an advantage. Last semester, nearly 20% of all grades were High Honors, nearly 40% Honors.

Psychology Professor Lively ventured a point-by-point defense of his three criticisms of the present grading system against critiques leveled by a student Council broadside.

First, Lively reasserted his conviction that the present grade system harms Bowdoin men's chances for getting into graduate, law, and medical schools. "I'm not at all convinced that all the grad schools are giving us the lenient treatment (counting Bowdoin P's as C's) that the LSAT is," he said. "To the extent that they cannot easily summarize college classroom performance, admissions officers will rely more upon recommendations and objective tests (Graduate Record Exams)."

Second, Lively believes too many Honors and High Honors are given. "The definition of the grades — Honors as indicative of 'work leading to a degree cum laude' — is out of line with its usage ... I'd like to see the definitions be more congruent with the way they are used." Lively admits that a five-point grading scale might probably generate as many A's and B's as the status quo does HH's and H's; and that, he thinks, would be fine. He considers A "a less vaunted" category than HH, and indicative of the work of 20% of Bowdoin students.

Third, Lively condemns the P category as too broad. It allows marginal stragglers to hide their incompetence in responsible anonymity, failing to distinguish him from the C+ student. Moreover, Lively said in reply to

Grad Schools Don't Care

(Continued From Page One)

At Boston University Law School, and institution that has traditionally been benevolent to Bowdoin students, Mrs. Mildred Ravanel, Director of Admissions, noted that "My own personal opinion is that the grading system makes no difference." She pointed out that Boston sends all transcripts to LSDAS, which tabulates them and eliminates diversities of grading systems. When the transcript is returned to Mrs. Ravanel's office, the marking system of the particular school makes little difference. And because LSDAS apparently quotes a "P" with a "C" rather than a "D", the benefits of a five point system for "C" level students do not seem to outweigh the benefits of the present scale.

There is no evidence that a five-point system would help either "A" level students or "C" level students when applying to graduate school. The argument that graduate schools prefer the five-point system is not utterly false, but it is, on the basis of reports from the five schools mentioned above, no more than a half truth. On several occasions spokesmen for graduate institutions conceded that a five-point system — that is, a particular type of five-point system providing more discriminating categories at the higher grade levels — might be preferable; but on every occasion these spokesmen said that it made very little difference. All objected to a straight pass-fail system, but all expressed the belief that, for their purposes, Bowdoin's present four-point system was entirely sufficient.

Advocate's Case . . .

(Continued From Page One)

the Council, the increase in F's under the present system can be explained by student performance, not a Faculty decision to give more F's now than the D category is gone. Whereas F's under the five-point plan were given only to those students who tried for a marginal D, but failed, under the present scale both those who formerly shoot for low C's and low D's merely shoot for low P's since those who fail now all receive F's, this explains the increase in failures under the status quo.

If indeed the current definitions of grades are incongruent with their distribution — if too many honor grades are given — and if this is somehow harmful, the Faculty is presented with two alternatives. They may, by switching grade scales, alter the definitions to conform to current usage, or they may, by giving fewer higher grades, bring distribution back in line with definition. So far the Faculty has considered only the first option, switching grade scales. This option has met considerable student opposition. Furthermore, as Professor Lively admits, it will not effectively alter grade distribution; unless the Faculty is stingier with A's and B's than with HH's and H's, it will only change the names, not the distribution, of grades.

This would suggest the second alternative: simply giving fewer Honors grades within the present

system. The fault for having given too many high grades lies not with the grading system but with the Faculty's leniency; when they indict the grading systems they indict themselves. If the Faculty be troubled by the abundance of good grades, let them not without better reason sacrifice as scapegoat the present grading scale, but simply give fewer high grades.

The most generous and merciful graders in the Faculty are to be found within those smaller departments which, since the abolition of distribution requirements, have had difficulty in attracting students and majors. In order to draw students, they give higher grades. These departments, then, contribute most to the "grade inflation" of which the Faculty complains. Especially lenient last semester were the departments of Greek (18HH, 12H, 3P, OF), Latin (11HH, 21H, 6P, OF), Spanish (8HH, 3H, 1P, OF), Speech (17HH, 22H, 3P, OF), Russian (5HH, 10H, 5P, OF), Military Science (10HH, 19H, 3P, OF), Philosophy, except for Philosophy 6 (20HH, 23H, 9P, 1F), as well as Government 12 (16HH, 10H, OP, OF), and a few of the more advanced courses in History, German, and Chemistry. If the Faculty is concerned with reducing the numbers of high grades, the instructors in these departments and courses should restrain their generous impulses.

Many Care . . .

(Continued From Page One)

With the current crush of applications for graduate schools, the C-D distinction is meaningless.

According to Professor Moulton, there was a movement among younger faculty members soon after he had become a teacher at Bowdoin to replace the ABCDF system of that time with a system that offered even finer distinctions: A+, A, A-, B+, B, B-, and so forth. Moulton favored the change then, but today he is content with the college's four grade system.

"I like the present system for my own teaching purposes," he stated. "It allows me to categorize my students in a rational way." Moreover, noted Dr. Moulton, "It's academically unsound to change the grading system every four years," referring to the length of time that the current grading system has been in use.

Associate Professor of Art Thomas Cornell is opposed to a five-letter grading system. "I would like to see a system that encourages individual motivation rather than 'gamesmanship' with the system," he remarked. "The old system was a reasonable compromise." At last night's meeting of concerned students and faculty called by Student Council President Mike Bushy, Cornell proposed that Bowdoin go beyond the four-letter system and adopt a Pass-Fail or a three-letter grading system.

Professor of Government Dr. John Donovan was "not convinced that there is any especially overpowering reason for changing the grading system at this time." Dr. Donovan suggested that the present system would be

strengthened "if we added a Low Pass category, long ago dignified by its use at the Harvard Business School, the West Point of American Capitalism."

"But we can live with any system since all enlightened men now agree that grades are of no fundamental importance," continued Dr. Donovan. "The only dissenters from this new enlightenment are the people who admit students to law, medical, and graduate schools."

Dr. Donovan expressed disappointment with the minimal student interest in either the faculty grade meeting prior to the vote on the grade system itself during the past years. He was, however, pleased with the student turnout at last night's meeting in the Main Lounge. "How refreshing to find that so many do care after all. Perhaps when the holidays are over we may look forward to an outpouring of student passion on something of significance to the larger society."

Many faculty members were hesitant to offer their views on the grade vote, and none would disclose how he voted (the decision to adopt a five-point system was made by secret ballot). As Student Council President Bushy pointed out, the vote "was not even close" and the majority voted against the current system. One faculty member interviewed noted that the minority might not readily give up the HH, H, P, F system, however, and that furthermore, some might continue to assign these grades despite a decision by the Faculty Council to the contrary.

College Meeting . . .

(Continued From Page One)

Thursday. The Faculty was criticized for voting at the time it did; some viewed the vote as a campus coup d'état, scheduled deliberately at a time that allowed students little opportunity to respond.

Council President Bushy announced his intention to poll the student body through the mailboxes this morning and called

for assistance. Bill Offenberg, '74, stated that a better-than-eighty per cent student response to the poll was crucial in order to make it effective. He and several others, including Bushy, urged rapid, massive response to the poll, and a consequent rapid tabulation of the results. Hopefully, these would be presented to the faculty before the vacation.

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BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, FEB. 4, 1972

NUMBER 15

Senate Hopeful Speaks To Skeptical Audience

by DAVID COLE

Margaret Chase Smith is something of an institution in politics, not only in Maine but across the country. Elected to succeed her husband Clyde in the House of Representatives in 1940, Mrs. Smith was the state's first Congresswoman. In 1948 the voters sent her to the Senate, where she has long been its only woman member. Of course, this alone was not enough to distinguish her from other wives who followed their husbands into politics, like Mrs. Huey Long, the first Mrs. George Wallace, or Lenore Romney. Unlike these women, however, Maggie Smith soon established a reputation as an outspoken and independent politician. It is a reputation she has cultivated carefully. In 1950 she joined six fellow Republican Senators in a "Declaration of Conscience," an indirect but pointed slap at Red-baiter Joe McCarthy. In 1964 she ran for President, and made several fair showings in the confused primaries of that year. Since then she has been reelected and continues to reinforce periodically her reputation as a maker of important declarations. Her most recent pronouncement criticized other Senators for missing daily Senate roll calls, what Gene McCarthy once referred to as "the laundry list." As far as attendance is concerned, Senator Smith's

record is very nearly perfect.

In recent years some people have expressed dissatisfaction with the Senator, however. Her critics assert that she has really accomplished very little in her thirty-two years in Washington, suggesting that she has paid too little attention to the growing problems of Maine. This year, if she decides to seek reelection, Maggie will have to answer these critics even within her own party.

Her most prominent Republican critic now is Robert Monks, a thirty-eight year old millionaire from Cape Elizabeth, Maine. A product of Harvard College (magna cum laude, Phi Beta Kappa), Cambridge University (Trinity College), and Boston and finally Harvard Law, Monks made his money by moving from one business firm to the next; by 1971 his former firms were as numerous as his alma maters. Then last year he resigned as President of Sprague Associates to devote his full time to a race for the Republican nomination for the Senate seat of Margaret Chase Smith. Since then he has

(Please Turn to Page Three)



Orient/Tarbell

Republican Robert Monks, seeking to replace Senator Margaret Chase Smith, savors a question from a dubious Maine resident.

Four Point System In Jeopardy

Yale Study Committee Ponders Grading Issue

During the late 1960's educational reform was the vogue and grading systems were the subject of scrutiny and, finally, criticism. The idealism that accompanied the educational innovations of the sixties charged grades with a superficiality that served to frustrate learning. Grades, it was claimed, tend to become the primary goal, while learning is secondary. Undergraduate colleges moved to de-emphasize grades by implementing pass-fail systems, eliminating CUM's and not compiling class rank statistics. Both Yale and Bowdoin

recognized that a grading system has advantages and disadvantages, and sought to maximize the former while minimizing the latter. The result was a four point grading scale found nowhere else in the country. Everybody, it seemed, would now be satisfied. Graduate schools could evaluate students, and grades would no longer interfere in the educational process.

Well, the great experiment is over. We are told by newspaper columnists and historians that the idealism of the last decade has been replaced by skepticism and a

sense of frustration. One student activist commented on the new conservatism on college campuses as evidenced by less dungarees and more studying. A New York Times survey indicates that library attendance is up across the nation, while protesting is down; ROTC is being invited back to campuses from which it had been expelled; and graduate schools want more specificity in undergraduate transcripts.

Recently Yale and Bowdoin have not been as successful as they would like to be in graduate school competition. Neither school wants to admit it publicly,

but 1971 was not a good year. Bowdoin's dismal law school record is common knowledge on campus and conversations with Yale students indicate that a similar situation exists in New Haven. There is no evidence that the four point scale is to blame, but some faculty members on both campuses are convinced that a switch in the grading system couldn't hurt.

Yale's 1971 grade distribution closely parallels Bowdoin's. The Yale P has gone down from signifying acceptable work to signifying poor work. The number of P's has precipitously declined to about 23 per cent. The equivalent of the Bowdoin H, the Yale HP, has become the standard grade. 41 per cent of the grades distributed were HP's. Close to 30 per cent of the grades were Honors (Bowdoin's High Honors). Dean of Undergraduate Affairs at Yale, John Wilkinson, has concluded that the four-point system is "no longer an accurate indication of student performance." Other faculty members see no harm in the trend.

Yale's four-point system was implemented on a five year trial basis in 1967. If Yale's Course of Study Committee fails to either endorse the present system or propose a new one, the college will revert to its old 100 point scale next fall.

The Course of Study Committee has met openly several times solely to discuss the grading issue. Student attendance was sparse (25 students attended the most recent meeting); however, no committee member has concluded that students are not interested. The committee has been considering the issue since

(Please Turn to Page Seven)

20 Students "Flunk Out" — 4 Just Fail

By EVELYN MILLER

Although the prevailing campus opinion suggests that there were an unusually high number of failing students this January, statistics prove otherwise. This January, twenty students "flunked out" of Bowdoin. In January 1970, twenty-one students failed two or more courses, and in January 1971, twenty-seven students failed. According to Dean Nyhus, the January 1971 statistics include a collection of the problems of two semesters, due to the situation created by the student strike in the spring of 1970. This January, there were two failures in the class of 1975, eight in the class of 1974, six in the class of 1973, and four in the classes of 1971 and 1972. There were no women among the twenty failing students. Of these students, four are continuing to attend Bowdoin this semester, twelve have been dropped for one semester, and four have been dropped permanently.

Dean Nyhus explained the procedure concerning failing students. Students who fail two or more courses, and first semester freshmen who fail three or more courses are invited to make a statement to or appear before the Recording Committee. The Recording Committee then decides who may or may not stay. Generally, students who fail first semester may not return until the following fall, and students who

(Please Turn to Page Three)

FOUNDED JANUARY 25, 1878

Committee: II

Yale's Future

The Recording Committee will meet on Friday, Feb. 10, 1972, at 7:00 PM in the Old Chapel to discuss the grading issue. The committee will hear from students and faculty members who have expressed interest in the issue. The committee will also hear from the Course of Study Committee. The committee will then make a recommendation to the Board of Trustees.

Committee Seeks Alternatives To H-HP-P-F Grade System

The Course of Study Committee will meet on Friday, Feb. 10, 1972, at 7:00 PM in the Old Chapel to discuss the grading issue. The committee will hear from students and faculty members who have expressed interest in the issue. The committee will also hear from the Recording Committee. The committee will then make a recommendation to the Board of Trustees.

\$151,367 Awarded**NSF Supports Summer Institutes**

The National Science Foundation (NSF) has awarded Bowdoin grants totaling \$151,367 in support of three Summer Institutes to be held on the campus next summer.

In announcing receipt of the grants, President Roger Howell said today participants in the Institutes will be selected public and private secondary school teachers from throughout Maine and the nation.

Jointly sponsored by Bowdoin and the NSF, the six-week Summer Institutes in Mathematics, Marine Ecology and Chemistry are designed to advance the teaching skills of participants and to deepen their knowledge of their subjects. The programs will begin June 26 and end Aug. 5.

This will be the 13th consecutive year that Bowdoin

has conducted special summer programs with NSF support. Harry K. Warren, Director of Bowdoin's Moulton Union, will serve as Coordinator of the College's summer programs.

The Mathematics Institute, which will be directed by Professor Richard L. Chittim of the Bowdoin Department of Mathematics, will be supported by a \$64,313 grant. The attending teachers may qualify for advanced degrees conferred by Bowdoin by completing four sequential Summer Institutes. The program is especially directed toward gifted teachers who are likely to exert leadership in the field by developing modern courses and writing new textbooks.

The Marine Ecology Institute, awarded a \$46,677 grant, will be directed by Professor Alton H.

Gustafson of the Department of Biology. The unique program emphasizes the ecological aspects of the marine environment and the use of living organisms. A part of the program is carried on at the Bowdoin College Marine Laboratory at Bethel Point, a short distance from the campus. This land was acquired through the generosity of Mrs. Harold T. Pulsifer of East Harpswell, Me.

Professor David A. Wheatland of the Department of Chemistry will direct the Summer Institute in Chemistry, which received a grant of \$40,377. It is designed to assist teachers working or planning to work with advanced placement students. Work done in the Bowdoin summer program helps teachers to conduct courses which help qualify some of their students for advanced standing when they enter college.

College Governing Boards Approve Co-ed Dormitories

by DOUG LYONS

JED LYONS,

JOHAN SEGERDAHL

(Messrs. Lyoiss, Lyons, and Segerdahl are student representatives to the Governing Boards.)

Last Friday, under portentuous skies in the city of Boston, the Governing Boards of Bowdoin College met for their Winter Meetings securely rested on the 33rd floor of the State Street Bank Building. There were great things afoot, things which were destined to influence the diligent Bowdoin student.

Perhaps the most significant vote affecting student life from the joint meetings is the decision to institute co-educational housing next fall. Acting in response to the "Student Life" Committee proposal, the Boards unanimously approved individual suggestions which provide for alternate floor housing on an optional basis. Parents of the incoming freshmen class will be asked to participate in their son's or daughter's decision.

Phase Two of the coeducational program, by vote of the Boards, will take effect in the fall of 1973 when 90 additional women will be matriculated. A corresponding number of women, admitted the following fall, will complete the womanization of the Bowdoin campus when the long awaited 3:1 ratio will reign on a campus with a student population of 1250.

The Boards voted to require a

dormitory room deposit of \$100 of all upperclass students. The fee is payable at the Spring Pre-Registration for the following Fall semester. Apparently the Dean of Students has been left in the lurch, both financially and (Please Turn to Page Three)



This aquatint, "Portrait of Bernard Malamud", the American author, was printed by artist Karl Schrag of New York City. It is included in the exhibition, "22nd National Exhibition of Prints", at the Museum of Art Dec. 26 through Jan. 23. The biennial exhibition is sponsored by the Library of Congress. Some 80 American artists are represented.



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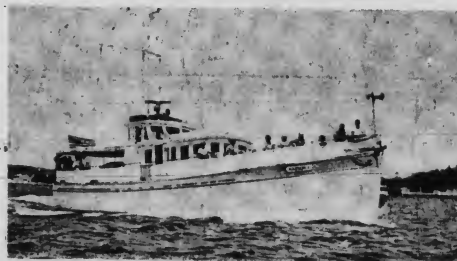
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SENIOR PLACEMENT INTERVIEWS

(Subject to Change and Additions)

February 1 C. F. Hathaway Company

February 1 Depositors Trust

February 1 Union Mutual Insurance Company

February 2 Paul Revere Insurance Company

February 2 State Mutual Life Insurance

February 3 Boy Scouts of America

February 3 Andover Insurance

February 8 Travelers Insurance

February 9 Aetna Insurance

February 9 Norton Company

February 10 State Street Bank

February 11 Ernst & Ernst

February 16 Firemen's Fund Insurance

February 16 Mercantile Stores

February 16 Hartford Insurance Group

February 16 Star Market

February 17 Peat, Marwick, Mitchell

February 18 New England Merchants National Bank

February 22 Royal Globe Insurance

February 22 Connecticut Bank & Trust

February 23 New England Tel. & Tel. (and other area phone agencies)

February 24 Aetna Insurance (Special Program)

February 25 Upjohn Pharmaceutical

February 25 Arthur Young Co.

March 1 New England Mutual Insurance

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Twenty Students Flunk Out But Only Four Are Dismissed

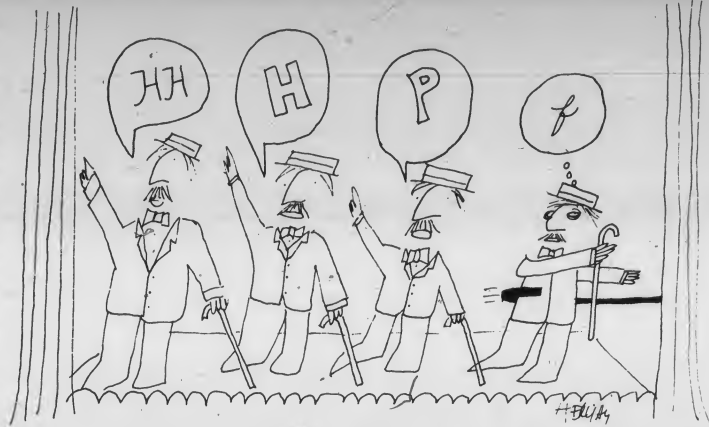
(Continued From Page One)

"flunk out" twice are asked to leave permanently. Dean Nyhus explained that the Recording Committee differentiates between the student who had a heavy course load, worked hard, and failed, and the student who did little or no work and failed. "In the vast majority of cases the record reads simply that the student did not do the work in the course," he said.

"Some of the students were in relatively good standing up until Thanksgiving and then they just stopped completing the course assignments," said the Dean. "I did sense, going through examination period, more anxiety on the part of the students about grades."

The advising process and the college calendar seem to be connected with the large number of failing students. Dean Nyhus pointed out that the advising process virtually ceases in the beginning of December, due to the activity of the holiday season. Thus, the procrastinating student is left, unadvised, to cope with over one half of his semester work in a month. Changing the calendar to a four-one-four program is a possibility that is being discussed.

Dean Nyhus stressed that since the analysis of the overall distribution of grades is not yet complete, it would be difficult to link the recent controversy over the grading system to the number of students who failed.



"Sampling Sexual Wares"

Holyoke Looking For More Exchangers

by ROBERT MURPHY

Last Monday evening in Lancaster Lounge, Dean William McFeely, Professor Sarah Montgomery of Mount Holyoke and two students held an informal discussion entitled "Mount Holyoke and the Twelve College Exchange," but which more appropriately should have been called "Living the Mount Holyoke Myth" or "Mount Holyoke-A Marvelous-Wonderful Place!" Fortunately for Mount Holyoke and the exchange, most of the applicants went with preconceived notions and had already completed their applications. The picture painted by the Holyoke contingent of the "electrifying and vibrant campus" was just a bit too one-sided to take seriously.

Dean McFeely apparently thought it of the utmost importance to warn the potential Bowdoin exchange student that the academic atmosphere is strict and tense, and that one may "groan under the weight" (especially a Bowdoin student). The difference between Mount Holyoke and Bowdoin, he explained, is in "pace and tone". Fortunately, a Bowdoin student who exchanged at Mount Holyoke last year set all the squirming applicants at ease by saying he found no drastic transition from Bowdoin to Holyoke. The second main emphasis of his discourse seemed to be on the importance of exposing males to a women's institution, namely Mount Holyoke. In the words of the Dean, the importance lies in "sampling the sexual wares of the other schools." Prof. Montgomery continued to emphasize the desirability of having males on campus. She cautioned the men however to take the school for what it is, and not to let the girls be "too pompous". And to the relief of most men, the two students dispelled the rumor that the days of hoopskirts at Mount Holyoke are still alive.

Only after the panel had repeatedly bargained the audience with the uniqueness and superiority of the mythical campus, were the real benefits of exchanging at Holyoke lightly touched upon. The art facilities are a definite advantage when compared to Bowdoin's meager offerings, as well as the expanded curriculum made possible by the five-college exchange. The location can also be very attractive to the Bowdoin student because it means a dynamic social environment. The calendar switch to a new, one-month winter semester with what Prof. Montgomery describes as "fix your car, fix your stomach courses" sounds just great. There is also the overall benefit of just getting away and seeing things from a new perspective.

The discussion was highly prejudiced as the Dean repeatedly

reminded the audience. It is unfortunate that the panel discussion was not down-to-earth. Mount Holyoke is unquestionably a fine institution, but to attempt to place one school above and beyond the remaining eleven institutions is to wreak havoc with the organization of the Twelve College Exchange. The

assumption behind the exchange was that all of the colleges are all of equal quality, and thus an uncomplicated exchange between the colleges could easily exist. There will be continuing problems until the colleges are willing to get away from living their myths, and to deal realistically with the other schools on the same level.



Orient/Clayton

Miss Sally Montgomery, Chairman of the Mount Holyoke College Department of Economics, discusses M.H.C. and the Twelve College Exchange during last Monday's meeting in the Lancaster Lounge. With Miss Montgomery is Marilyn Murphy, a student at the aforementioned institution.

Governing Boards Convene

(Continued From Page Two)

operationally, by transient students. The fee is not unlike that imposed by other New England colleges. Dorm deposits may be waived in cases of extreme financial hardship.

The class of 1977 will pay a \$20.00 application fee rather than the present \$15.00 one. The \$5.00 increase will help the Admissions Office meet rising costs as the number of applications continues to spiral upward.

Also effective July 1, 1972, a charge will be made to students whose semester payments are delinquent as a result of providing applications for state loans or for similar reasons.

Acting in accord with the suggestions of the Academy for Educational Development, the Boards have structured the office of the President to include a new position of Provost. This position will be filled by Olin C. Robinson, who will continue his responsibilities as Dean of

Faculty. The Provost will assist the President with fund raising, alumni and public relations activities.

It is significant that the Administration, assisted by faculty and students, have produced the first balanced budget in nine years. It is even more significant that this year's budget represents an increase of \$68,550.00 in Scholarships over the last years. The total appropriation is \$1,010,950.00.

Two members of the faculty were given tenure. They are Richard E. Morgan '59 of the Government Dept. and the Dean of Students Paul L. Nyhus of the History Dept. Dean Nyhus was also promoted from Assistant to Associate Professor.

The Board of Trustees regretfully accepted the resignation of one of its most dedicated members, Mr. John L. Baxter, class of 1916. The former Policy Committee Chairman was elected Trustee Emeritus. His replacement is Mr. Vincent B. Welch '38 of the Overseers.

Cape Elizabeth Millionaire Seeks Smith's Senate Seat

(Continued From Page One)

campaign all over the state. Last Tuesday, at the invitation of the Young Republicans, Monks reached Bowdoin. Speaking before a small group, mostly Maine residents, he was pleasant, more or less at ease, and not entirely satisfying. Reactions to his talk were mixed.

Monks emphasized state issues in his opening remarks, in keeping with his theme that Maine's Senators are more interested in national politics than in state problems. Noting the growing rate of unemployment in the state, Monks stated that the problem facing Maine was "How can we preserve a way of life... without at the same time forcing our neighbors to live at substandard income." Unemployment, he felt, is Maine's greatest dilemma. Jobs are so badly needed that the state's leaders tend to jump at any proposal, whether financially unsound (he mentioned the sugarbeet proposal) or environmentally dubious. He believes the leaders of the state must accept the fact that Maine cannot compete with the foreign producers of shoes and textiles, and at present he opposes the development of off-shore oil drilling facilities.

For his answers Monks looks to private industry and the federal government. He points to the Allagash Group as evidence that private businessmen can work together to fight Maine's problems (one student later expressed doubts that the group is still in operation; he was assured, in general terms, that it is). From the federal government he expects leadership and funds. Monks looks to Washington to set priorities in technological goals, research, and development. Moreover, because he believes that the national government is the most efficient collector of revenues, he is an enthusiastic supporter of revenue-sharing in the form most recently proposed, and an advocate of the Family Assistance proposal, though perhaps at a higher spending level than now proposed by the Nixon Administration. "Every person is entitled to a certain standard of income," Monks stated.

Although he stresses the role of the federal government in several areas, notably mental health research and treatment, Monks places the greatest emphasis on action at the local and individual level. Federal funds to local governments should be granted without strings, allowing the greatest possible freedom of action to municipal leaders. And private organizations like the Allagash Group should be encouraged to do work on problems presently monopolized by the federal government.

During the question period that followed his remarks, Monks was asked his opinion on several

issues. On amnesty "for draftdodgers and deserters" (as the questioner put it), Monks said, "We are a generous people... I think it is well to remember that Lincoln gave an amnesty, Wilson gave an amnesty, and though it is little known, Truman gave an amnesty." But, like the President, Monks believes the issue cannot be decided until the war is over. On a question concerning abortion, Monks expressed a belief that it is "a matter between a woman and her conscience as to whether she will have a child." The next question turned to the oil quota system, which Monks denounced as "iniquitous in the extreme" and "utterly unconstitutional." And to the inevitable question Monks replied that in Vietnam "we have no other objective except getting out."

Monks replies were brief when he was sure of himself, as he generally was. He was apparently untroubled by suggestions that he is an opportunist and perhaps an egotist. "I don't expect to become a newsmen in politics, and try to win the highest office in the state, without some people finding it offensive." He had the most trouble with the question on the Allagash Group; he seemed to have little notion of any of its present undertakings. Faced with a skeptical audience, his answers were not always appreciated by his questioners, but he was certainly eager to please. After the talk had ended, several students were satisfied, a handful were enthusiastic, but most remained skeptical. "I'd vote for him over Smith," one Maine resident said. But not over Hathaway. Several Young Republicans were disgruntled by certain of Monks' moderate stands, while a well-known McGovern supporter was pleased with the whole performance.

At one point, asked why anyone should prefer him to Senator Smith who has years of seniority, Monks quoted the late Carl Hayden, once Senator from Arizona: "Contemporary times require contemporary people." He did not quote Wayne Morse's equally applicable statement, that one should "never confuse seniority with ability." Of course, Monks' ability remains somewhat in question. He is a successful businessman and an earnest candidate, but by no means has he yet demonstrated the sort of skills which make a good Senator. Perhaps only his election will give him the chance to prove himself.

Before his talk, speaking to a group of students about Massachusetts politics, Monks said of Governor Sargent that "He's a lot like Curtis, nice but not very smart. But a real nice guy." At Bowdoin Robert Monks came across as a real nice guy, but not entirely convincing.

BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume CI

Friday, February 4, 1972

Number 15

First Person

The Masculine Mystique

"A men's college with women" were the words used by several students, male and female, to describe Bowdoin in comments written at the bottom of the Orient poll on coeducation distributed this week. While some may approve or disapprove of this characterization, it is to be hoped that Bowdoin will shake itself out of limbo and make one of the two decisions preferred most by those who responded to the poll: move immediately toward full coeducation (50% women) or revert to a male-only admissions procedure.

We advise the college to accept the principle of full coeducation. Any other decision would be a backward march into the past and a "struggle against history." To argue the insane question of whether women "merit" admission to a college, be it Bowdoin or otherwise, is as insensitive and jaded as arguing whether the Irish, the Italians, the Jews, the Blacks or the Puerto Ricans "deserve" a higher education. Such questions were debated in the past at colleges and hopefully Americans have matured enough since then to reject a shameful past record of preserving assorted badges of inferiority and servitude.

Bowdoin is not an exclusive country club, where an elite is provided with an "escape" from elements of society with whom it does not wish to have contact. Bowdoin is an institution of higher education, and higher education must not only be colorblind and religion-blind, but sex-blind as well. We cannot ask human beings not to see physical differences such as sex, but we can and must work for the principle of equal opportunity for everyone. Full coeducation is a step toward this goal.

With the implementation of full coeducation should come an enlightened decision on housing. We support the concept of fully coeducational dormitories but, in defense to those who desire otherwise, who urge that alternate-floor coed dormitories also be provided. For those who insist upon all male or all female dormitories, we suggest off-campus housing, the fraternities, or another college. We urge those people to note that most of us grew up in "coed" homes, most of us will one day live in our own "coed" homes, and that the experience of living coeducationally during the week as well as on weekends can foster social maturity. We see no need to rationalize with those who may see something inherently "immoral" or "pagan" about such a proposition, except to state that this is a childish and hypocritical attitude that belongs in museums of ideological attitudinal along with the chastity belt and the fetish of virginity.

If the Administration is not willing to implement full coeducation, it should bring back the "old" Bowdoin that some, especially seniors, long for. The current coeducational situation is unacceptable, not only because those who responded to the poll felt so, but for more obvious reasons. It creates social tension. The minority, the women, views itself as being in an overwhelming social situation and often exhibits a defensive attitude while the majority, the men, appears to be on a "waiting list". With an all-male college, students are essentially on the same social plane simply because there are no women. The preferable system, of course, would be full coeducation. This is an example of a case that requires an all-or-nothing solution. Intermediary solutions, such as 25 percent coeducation, merely postpone a final decision that, in our opinion, must ultimately be made. Now is as good a time as any to make a definite commitment.

The search for a diverse student body at Bowdoin would probably suffer from a decision not to implement full coeducation. The number of quality applications would fall off as those seeking an educational experience that encompassed more than academics applied to coeducational colleges. Potential faculty members, seeking to teach both men and women, would turn elsewhere and this would have a deleterious effect upon the future Bowdoin faculty.

A decision to eliminate coeducation would, finally, cast aspersions upon Bowdoin's image as a small liberal arts college of excellence.

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To Be Young, Gifted And Jobless

by FRED CUSICK

Peter was a typical Bowdoin senior. He had been rejected by Harvard, Amherst and Cornell and accepted by U Mass, BU, and Bowdoin. As a freshman, he had joined ARU and flunked Phys. Ed. At one time Peter had thought of becoming an English major, but his first English course convinced him that American Studies was more suited to his particular talents. He had a respectable H average, a 1966 Volkswagen with studded snow tires, a girlfriend at Smith and a girlfriend at Mt. Holyoke (relics of a "wasted" semester on exchange), a debt of \$2,678.58 to the College, and no discernable ambition.

It was February and Peter was having a bad time with reality. He'd just received a letter from Samuel Ladd, the Director of the Placement Bureau. Peter did not know Ladd personally, although he had seen him driving around in his Cadillac. In his radical days—roughly, April 28 to May 15, 1970—Peter would have despised Ladd, his Cadillac, and the Placement Bureau, if he had bothered to think about them. However, Peter was no longer radical. He subscribed to NEWSWEEK and he knew that students were abandoning politics and looking for jobs.

The Ladd letter was about jobs. The Placement Bureau had set up interviews with the representatives of several very dull marketing and insurance companies, and Peter found himself seriously thinking about going over for an interview, but before he took this final step, which, he supposed, would mean the end of his youth, Peter reviewed all the alternatives.

Suicide. He'd thought about it often, usually during exams. What would his family think, especially after the cost of putting him through Bowdoin? What would his girlfriends think? Anyway, nobody would care very much.

Grad School. NEWSWEEK said that there was a glut of Ph.D.'s in the job market and the (tenured) chairman of the American Studies department had gleefully confirmed this. Besides, he probably couldn't get into a good grad school.

Teaching. Peter hated children of all ages.

Med School. Too late. Why hadn't he majored in Classics when he'd had the chance?

Law School. A real possibility there. With a law degree you could go into a lot of fields. Peter had scored in the "high 500s" on the LSAT. Maybe with a good recommendation, he could get into U Maine Law School.

Army, Navy, Air Force, or Marines. Peter's draft number was 245. He sort of regretted that he couldn't use the draft as an excuse for forstalling reality. He could still apply to OCS, but what would his friends say?

Freaking Out, Living Off The Land, Etc., Etc. Living in the sticks, smoking dope, and eating whole wheat, homemade bread—a drag.

Hardhating. Becoming a Carpenter, Plumber, Proletarian, Etc., Etc. Okay, then what was the use of going to Bowdoin?

Marriage. Maybe his wife would have connections and/or money.

Living At Home. Hawthorne lived with his mother for twelve years after graduating from Bowdoin. Hawthorne was lucky. The cost of Peter's education had nearly bankrupted his father.

Travelin'. To Europe, Africa, Asia, South America, or across the USA. A lot of guys said they planned to travel. Work this summer and then take off. Maybe he could become a foreign correspondent?

Policeman? Peace Corps? VISTA? That Job In The Admissions Office?

Better set up an appointment with Sam Ladd.

Coeducation In Search Of Identity

by MIRANDA SPIVACK

How will Bowdoin become a college of women and men? If admission of women proceeds as planned, women will comprise thirty per cent of the student body in 1975. If this figure is an accurate projection, then the argument that Bowdoin should eventually consist of an equal number of men and women must be put aside (temporarily) in order to ascertain the implications of coeducation as it is now being implemented.

There are not many "Committees on Coeducation". There is a committee of the faculty which has three student members. The Governing Boards do not have a committee on coeducation *per se*; coeducation falls under the aegis of the Pierce Committee on Student Environment. Perhaps the most active committees on coeducation are the many unrecognized ad hoc groups all over the campus which in the course of discussing the state of the world will occasionally hit upon the topic of women at Bowdoin. Most of the discussions have taken place on a variety of levels of intensity and official influence seem to have ignored one rather significant consequence of having coeducation. The women will someday soon graduate just as the men do and a growing proportion of college educated women are and will continue to compete with men for jobs, graduate school and fellowships.

The Current Fantasy

What does this mean in the long run for Bowdoin, a college which presently has the admission of women as its prime concern vis-a-vis coeducation? The results of becoming a coed college cannot be realized until a significant number of women attend Bowdoin, do all the things that Bowdoin students do, such as becoming James Bowdoin Scholars, dropping out, getting dismissed from school, going on the exchange, becoming prominent in student government, getting on committees, being active in sports and adding a few new areas of participation to the list. Women must be integrated into the college, but they must not be absorbed by the college. They must become Bowdoin students. Even when full coeducation (at present it will be 30% women) is achieved women will still be a minority group and as such, must accept the sometimes difficult, sometimes delightful responsibilities of the minority. Until the women are not just the women of Bowdoin, but are considered to be regular Bowdoin students, it will be impossible to determine whether or not their treatment in the post graduate sweepstakes has been equitable; in terms of the support given women by the faculty and administration, as well as in the meaning of a (Please Turn to Page Seven)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Mailbox Sanctity

To the Editor:

Recently, Bowdoin students received a memo from Richard J. Kattar, our Director of Military Science, in their mailboxes. It was, of course, a plug for ROTC. The content was innocent enough — it merely asked students to consider ROTC as an alternative and to "talk about the program with us."

Now this is all well and good. But, just before Christmas vacation, a Bowdoin student took a lot of time and trouble to have a spokesman for the Mozambique Revolutionary Front brought up to speak. The day before the man was to arrive, he printed up leaflets describing the lecture and urging students to attend. When he tried to put these in the mailboxes in the Moulton Union, he was told that they were for private mail only, and that "advertising" was not allowed. The leaflets were never used and attendance was poor.

He would have been reported to Dean Nyhus if he had tried to distribute the leaflets. The Dean has been notified that ROTC has used Moulton Union mailboxes to advertise themselves, and yet nothing is done. I have no personal opinions for or against ROTC, but it amazes me to think that the administration would allow such a double standard to exist, particularly when it involves such a sensitive and controversial area as Bowdoin's Department of War, and could damage the administration's "liberal" image. Bowdoin students

should be made aware of this small discrepancy in policy.

Richard Jacobson, '75

Hockey Exclusion

To the Editor:

I just finished reading the article in the January 19 edition of the Portland Press-Herald that told of the barring of Bowdoin from the ECAC hockey tournament. I was surprised to read that this ruling was made by the presidents of the schools that make up the New England Small College Athletic Conference. Even more disturbing was the fact that Bowdoin had to appeal to this body to get approval for Bowdoin's participation in the tournament for the past two years.

Since Bowdoin dropped out of the Pentagonal Conference a couple of years ago, I was under the mistaken impression that this school would no longer be bound to nineteenth century rules for post-season athletic play.

If no standstills are kept, no championships held, I fail to see the benefits of Bowdoin's membership in the New England Small College Athletic Conference, particularly in view of the recent ruling.

I would appreciate it if you could make the necessary facts known and clear up some of the confusion on campus.

William T. Webster, '72

(Please Turn to Page Seven)

Snowy Beach Court Appeals Labeled "Study In Deception"

Mr. Coursen, Associate Professor of English, had been active in the campaign to prevent the Marines from landing in Reid State Park.

by HERB COURSEN

By the time anyone got around to announcing "Operation Snowy Beach," a month before it was to occur, all legal opposition had been effectively forestalled. The Brunswick-Bath Times Record labeled the timing of the announcement "shabby, underhanded, and calculated." Maine Parks Commissioner Lawrence Stuart helped out by declaring that "Had anyone asked us, we would have gladly told them that we had such an agreement." It would have been like asking a bank president whether he had granted permission for a robbery at his bank to occur at some later date. How could anyone know the right question? Have you granted permission for a NASA rocket launching at Reid State Park? No, Mr. Stuart would have said, proud of his stewardship. Are you planting palm trees at Snowy Beach? No. Are you importing a small herd of water buffalo to cavort in the lagoon next summer? No, try another one, Mr. Stuart would say, knowing that his secret was safe unless, through a stroke of antic genius, someone popped the right question.

The Navy, of course, had already told Mr. Dickens of the Park Commission not to breathe a word. This in spite of the Commission's failure to consult with any agency higher than itself in making the decision to assign a state park, decided to be "maintained forever" as a place of public recreation, for military uses. The Navy was to use the land free of charge, even while spending a modest \$35,000,000 on its operation. And the Navy would be free of any responsibility for any damage it might inflict upon the park. Anything that happened "beyond the Government's control" would become automatically the fault of a State stupid enough to agree to a "you win, we lose" contract. But State officials, including the Governor, have been so brainwashed by the system they have evolved within that they agreed to Catch 22. "We felt it was the Navy's responsibility to make any necessary announcements," Stuart said. "After all, it's their operation." But not their Park, Mr. Stuart.

By the time we could find lawyers, have them prepare their cases and make all the proper motions to get the issue into the courts, it was already too late. Taking an issue to court runs into two further obstacles. First, the larger issues can't seem to emerge — why risk Reid State Park for someone's crackpot idea of a military operation? It doesn't matter in a court of law that the military picks our pockets for 65¢ out of every tax dollar we spend, and wants more — "Free Reign" (to quote Stuart) over a lovely and previously unspoiled tract of public land. It doesn't seem to matter in a court of law that the military, posing as the defenders of all ecosystems, have a pretty sloppy record, ranging from the introduction of poisons into the food chain of South East Asia, of rats into populated areas there, rats bringing the first cases of Black Plague to mankind since the 17th Century, and of a vast quantity of radioactive water into the Thames River, New London, Connecticut in December, 1971. What does it matter to a court of law that only 32 miles of Maine's 3600 mile coastline are still reserved for public use?

The second difficulty is that, regardless of what we learned in Civics classes, we are not a government of laws but of men. And those men are judges. And those judges, being men, strive to simulate impartiality while actually licking the hand that has

placed a black robe on their shoulders. Witness Mr. Mitchell's blatant manipulation of the judicial system during last Spring's Vietnam 'Veteran's protest in Washington.

In the State Court, Judge Knudson squirmed and tried to get plaintiff's lawyer, Cushman Anthony, to explain how the judge could get out of the mess he was in without making a decision. The plaintiffs were attempting to prove that the Park Commission exceeded its authority in granting permission for "Snowy Beach." Mr. Stuart maintained, under oath, that the Government's Catch 22 Clause ("circumstances beyond control") meant that "a typhoon might hit." The "elements" were separately listed in the Government's contract, and one might suggest that the last typhoon to belt into the coast of Maine must have struck at some time prior to the Age of Aquarius.

The State had waited for the Navy's announcement with superb anticipation. With 20 days in which to respond to any action brought against it, the State knew that by refusing to waive that period it could render the case "moot." Knudson stated gratuitously that had he been called upon to rescind the Park Commission's permission; he wouldn't have done so anyway. And, he added, "The fact that the Navy is on its way hasn't influenced me one iota." Ho, ho, ho. In a tight spot, hoping to avoid a controversial decision, he groped for Catch 22, and found it. In spite of the Navy's "accident clause" and in spite of the dunes being the only area of the Park ruled off-limits in any written agreement anyone could produce between Navy and State, and in spite of expert testimony regarding potential damage to the Park's fragile woodlands, Knudson

termed the plaintiff's case "pure speculation." Knudson would have had us present evidence regarding an accident before the accident happened. We couldn't do that, anymore than we could ask Mr. Stuart the right question. Catch 22.

Judge Edward T. Gignoux of the Federal Court was more impressive. Handsome, urbane, blessed with a sense of humor, "clean-favored and imperially slim" he bent over his bench backwards to be impartial, then delivered an opinion which ignored completely the testimony of botanists and earth-soil experts and embraced eagerly a Navy "document" issued on 12 January, 1972 (10 days before the exercise was to hit the beach) asserting that no Environmental Impact Statement was required by a "non-major" operation involving 33 ships and 15 thousand men, planes, submarines, helicopters of

all varieties, and about everything except Henry Fonda as a skipper and William Bendix as a cook from Brooklyn. The judge's opinion rested exclusively on arrogant testimony delivered by a Navy Lieutenant Commander who could have doubled for Captain Queeg. "Yes, the Navy has constantly assessed the environmental impact on the Park since the inception of this operation." Fact: the military hadn't even been aware of the ecological importance of the salt-marsh until environmentalists pointed it out in January, 1972. The Marines agreed to stay off the salt-marsh, but that was only a verbal agreement and the Marines ended up using the salt-marsh as helicopter landing-zone, command post, and mortar site. Judge Gignoux cited the Navy's "consultation" with many groups, including the Army Corps of Engineers. Fact: when the Engineers asked the Maine Environmental Improvement Commission, the State's highest ecological agency, to approve "Snowy Beach," E.I.C. disapproved it.

The judge merely confirmed what we know already — the military can do anything they damn well please. They can conduct a "cold-weather" exercise in temperatures ranging from 16-48 degrees above zero, designed to "test cold-weather gear and equipment" with gear and equipment of Korean vintage, already subject to far more extreme conditions (Korea 1950-51). They can punish Marines, many of them Vietnam veterans, for anti-war views, by sending them to Maine. Mainers should resent the insult. The commander of the operation, Vice Admiral Vincent Paul de Poix, can announce a day early that the Navy will win its case, and can express a desire to drive the N.Y. Times out of business because it opposed "Snowy Beach." The latter won't happen, of course, but only because some block-head up the chain with more stars on his shoulders than de Poix will misfile "Operation Anti-Times" and it will ultimately be leaked to Jack Anderson, who will save the Times with a single trenchant column. By this time that courageous environmentalist, Edmund S. Muskie, who refused to intervene in "Snowy Beach," will be gearing up for another shot at the White House in election year 1984.

We tried in the courts, but we found them to be part of the system too, the subtle linkage of interests between politicians like Muskie, judges like Gignoux, and admirals like de Poix. They are part of the same process, virtually the same man, part of the historical movement described by Barry Commoner in *The Closing Circle*:

The world is being carried to the brink of ecological disaster not by a singular fault, which some clever scheme can correct, but by the phalanx of powerful economic, political, and social forces that constitute the march of history. Anyone who proposes to cure the environmental crisis undertakes thereby to change the course of history.

Our efforts in court didn't deter the onward grind of this phalanx "one iota." What can?

The following elections will be held on February 15: Junior Class officers, two At-Large freshman representatives to the Student Council (for the spring term), two At-Large sophomore representatives to the Student Council (for the spring term). Petitions will be available at the Moulin Uddan information desk starting Monday, February 7, and ending Friday, February 11.

"The Lord Be With Us"

by BROWNIE CARSON

The thirteen of us who had just been arrested for bringing our Friend's (Quaker) Meeting into Reid State Park sat slightly cramped together in the back of the paddy wagon. A State Police officer addressed us from up front by the door. "I take it that you are aware that you have just violated park rules and regulations, that you have willfully trespassed in a public park which is closed to the public." We looked at each other. What was there to say? It was Cushman Anthony, an attorney from Portland, who answered: "We have violated no law," was his response.

The legal right of the marines to land at Reid State Park had been decided the previous week in the courts. For many of us, there were many questions left unanswered. Why had the Navy and the Department of Parks and Recreation not released information about the operation to the public until four months after "Snowy Beach" was given the go-ahead by the state? Why did the Navy choose Reid State Park instead of one of its own reservations? Was it sensible to risk any ecological damage to the park? Did Korea-vintage gear really need re-testing? Was "Snowy Beach" in fact to be a \$35 million public relations endeavor?

Even before the matter came to court, the Maine Vietnam Veterans Against the War had planned to be on the beach when the Marines landed. It was not to have been a violent confrontation of any sort. It was to have been an act of symbolic defense of the unspoiled natural beauty and peace which are still permitted to exist in such few places on earth. It was intensely personal feelings which were causing us to act, feelings which somehow do not lend themselves to adequate, articulate explanation. These sentiments, felt by people across the state, pulled the remnants of the peace movement together once more. The action planned for the beach was abandoned as a broader range of people became involved. After the court decision was handed down, we planned a peace vigil for Saturday at the Park and a Friends' Meeting for Sunday.

We had told the police about Saturday's vigil and as we arrived we were greeted by a sizeable force of state troopers. They milled around the gate inside the park boundary, occasionally crossing into our group to chat or get some coffee. People were arriving from Hancock County, Bangor, Portland, and other areas. We had to park several miles away and come in by foot or in a VW bus, and each time a group walked or drove past Marines on the road, peace signs and other greetings were exchanged. We later learned from one group of Marines that they had been told that "300 college kids would be waiting on the beach to prevent the landing." The congeniality between the two "opposing forces" seemed to surprise everyone.

Perhaps fifty percent of the Marines present were Vietnam veterans and most of them had less than six months' left in the service. Many of these, we learned, had been sent on "Snowy Beach" as a kind of punishment for refusing to readjust to the spit, polish, and protocol of state duty after their tour in Southeast Asia. When they heard of the pending court injunction on the cruise up the Atlantic Coast, they made their collective support of the opposition to "Snowy Beach" known. The situation aboard the troop ships sounded quite amusing.

The vigil lasted from mid-morning into the early afternoon, and by that time the activists among the group had formed a separate unit. They walked down through the woods to the beach, and along the beach until the State Police stopped them. The police issued two warnings, and then arrested the "Saturday Eighteen."

They were taken to the Bath jail, and the rest



Times Record/Brown

of us broke off the vigil to return to Bath and arrange bail for them. All but one were released; he refused bail and was transported, handcuffed and in the company of two sheriff's deputies, to the County Jail to await a hearing on Tuesday.

I went out to the park early on Sunday morning. There was a strange stillness compared to the noise of the helicopters and machine guns firing on Saturday afternoon. I walked down to the rocks, just outside the park boundary, and gazed out at the cold, gray hulks — several destroyers, a helicopter landing ship, a heavy cruiser and, further out, the carrier Franklin D. Roosevelt. Perhaps I was wrong. Perhaps this wasn't Reid State Park at all. Perhaps this tract of land was actually Walter Reid Naval Base.

I walked into the area past where the "Park Closed" signs were posted and found the group of five Marines with whom I had talked quite a bit on Saturday. One was a Mennonite from Minnesota; he had already asked us if he could join us at the Quaker Meeting. I invited them all and then, after refreshing my memory as to how bad C-ration coffee really was, departed for the Meeting.

Everyone was slow in arriving. Cushman and Carol Anthony and several of the others were walking in carrying a small cardboard sign which read, "Friends (Quakers) Meeting for Worship, Come Unto the Lord." They stopped to invite any Marines they saw, but it was apparent that those who might have come feared some sort of reprisal.

The Meeting began in the traditional circle of silence. Among the fifty odd members were the five Marines. The State Police also observed the silence, but kept their distance and looked on curiously.

The quiet was interrupted by an occasional message from one of us. The meeting somehow steadied me, and when the military machines began to wind up in the background, they seemed far away. One of the small helicopters, a "Huey," approached us at a level just above the treetops, and canted one side down as it flew over. He made several passes, probably filming the group. I wondered if this was what it felt like under a "Huey" rocketing and strafing a small village in Vietnam. I wondered if that particular pilot had made more gun runs. It was Carol Anthony who said, "The Lord be with us as we carry a part of this meeting into our Park." The possibility of entering the Park (Please Turn to Page Nine)

Orient Poll Reveals Dissatisfaction With Coeducation

by RICHARD PATARD

The College-wide poll on coeducation conducted by the Orient earlier this week indicates that discontent with the present coeducation schedule is widespread among male undergraduates at Bowdoin. The current situation is scarcely more popular than return to an all-male College. The largest body of student opinion wants faster progress toward full coeducation; the next largest group wants no coeducation at all. Disillusion is greatest among seniors and fraternity men, while freshmen, independents, and professors are the staunchest supporters of the feminine presence. Many students hope that sexually integrated campus housing might help to salvage the situation. The poll also revealed that coeducation does indeed help to lure applicants to Bowdoin, and that Bowdoin's women are academically more sexist than Bowdoin's men.

Copies of the poll were distributed Monday morning to the mailboxes of all Bowdoin students and professors; they were collected Tuesday afternoon from specially marked boxes in the Moulton Union and the Senior Center. A total of 535 students and 24 professors responded. The responding students comprised 54 women, 37 fresh and 17 upperclass, and 481 men, of whom 341 belonged to fraternities and 140 were independents; there were 89 senior men, 101 junior men, 144 sophomore men, and 147 freshmen.

Coeducation's Acceptance

The single-sheet poll solicited replies to seven questions as well as additional comments. The first question asked the respondent to rank by number in order of his preference:

- an exclusively men's College,
- a men's College accepting women as transfers,
- the present coeducation schedule (30% women by 1975),
- full coeducation (50% women).

Not everybody followed directions; some merely indicated their first choice. For this reason the number of first choices in the charts below invariably exceed the number of second, third, and fourth choices. 64 of 88 male seniors, a better average than that of any other group, apparently took time to read the directions—evidence that four years at Bowdoin may teach one something after all. On the other hand, 12 out of 24 professors blew it.

The professors displayed unmitigated enthusiasm for full coeducation, with the present schedule coming off second, as shown in the chart below. As in all the charts for question number one, a concentration of high numbers along the major axis of matrix (upper left, a-1, to lower right, a-4) maps preferences in direct relationship with the women on campus; a concentration along the minor axis (lower left, d-1, to upper right, 1-4) maps preferences in direct relationship with the number of women on campus. The faculty's adherence to the minor axis indicates that the more women on campus, the better they'd like it.

Professors, No. 1

1st choice	2nd	3rd	4th
a) 1	1	1	9
b) 1	1	9	2
c) 6	5	2	0
d) 16	5	0	1

Could this faculty attitude be related to the "highly unfair grading by young male professors" of which one male senior complains?

Predictably, undergraduate women join the faculty in liking existing coeducation, and thinking that full coeducation would be

even nicer. They are understandably unsympathetic toward an all-male College. As one coed commented, "If it weren't for coeducation, I wouldn't be here."

Undergraduate women, No. 1

1st choice	2nd	3rd	4th
a) 0	4	8	33
b) 2	5	28	9
c) 26	20	4	0
d) 36	14	3	3

One freshman woman suggests that Bowdoin obtain "more girls, to ease the stress on the present population."

Male opinion is somewhat more diverse; about a quarter prefer the status quo, but nearly thirty per cent long to return to a campus with no women or transfers only, and the large plurality that favors hastening toward full coeducation seems impelled more by the disadvantages of "sexual tokenism" than by any benefits of coeducation to date. A sampling of comments will illustrate this attitude.

From a freshman fraternity man: "The present coed system, seems to have little advantage to it. The girls don't make that much difference."

A sophomore independent: "I don't really feel that this place is co-ed; it is still a men's college with some women around. Maybe in '75 things will be different—but by that time I'll be gone."

Another freshman fraternity member: "Coeducation as it is at present is really tough on the girls. It should be increased."

And finally, an eloquent sophomore: "Right now I don't really give a d—n, but the present situation is horrendous!"

On the other hand, one student objects that "if Bowdoin were to go complete co-ed, it would lose much of its personality... it's distinctive brotherly color." Another pleads indifference: "There are enough girls' colleges around Brunswick to provide dates."

Total undergraduate men, No. 1

1st choice	2nd	3rd	4th
a) 101	37	34	146
b) 31	37	164	49
c) 116	130	61	34
d) 232	65	31	61

A breakdown by classes indicates that the longer a man has been at Bowdoin, the less likely he is to support full co-education and the more likely he is to favor abandoning it altogether. Although freshmen are more than four times more likely to favor full coeducation than an all-male campus, among upperclassmen that probability is less than two to one.

Freshmen, No. 1

1st choice	2nd	3rd	4th
a) 23	12	8	43
b) 8	8	52	15
c) 21	50	17	8
d) 94	14	7	12

Sophomore men, No. 1

1st choice	2nd	3rd	4th
a) 31	13	8	43
b) 40	18	44	13
c) 45	33	18	11
d) 58	18	13	16

Junior men, No. 1

1st choice	2nd	3rd	4th
a) 25	7	11	21
b) 9	18	31	12
c) 29	15	12	10
d) 39	19	5	16

Senior men, No. 1

1st choice	2nd	3rd	4th
a) 22	5	7	33
b) 4	13	37	9
c) 21	32	14	5
d) 41	14	6	17

A further breakdown along fraternity-independent lines reveals a distinct cleavage here. Whereas nearly two-thirds of all independent men favor full coeducation, it is not favored by even a majority of fraternity men.

Fraternity men, No. 1

1st choice	2nd	3rd	4th
a) 81	30	26	93
b) 25	42	108	40
c) 92	79	45	23
d) 142	53	25	48

Independent men, No. 1

1st choice	2nd	3rd	4th
a) 20	7	8	53
b) 6	15	56	9
c) 24	51	16	11
d) 90	12	6	13

Independents thus seem, by and large, more amenable to full coeducation.

Independent freshmen are almost unanimous in advocating full coeducation; they are not only the most cohesive group on this issue, they are also the most radical. Evidently freshmen independents need more nearby women more desperately than any other identifiable group; as one independent freshman says, "it is a very frustrating situation." So girls, if you want the date most likely to agree with your views about coeducation at Bowdoin, take out an independent freshman.

Independent freshmen, No. 1

1st choice	2nd	3rd	4th
a) 2	4	1	21
b) 2	1	22	2
c) 1	22	4	3
d) 40	1	1	2

The Bowdoin Education

Question number two asked, "In your opinion, has the implementation of coeducation during the past semester enhanced Bowdoin education?" The response indicates that a marginal majority of Bowdoin men believe that it has not. Fraternity members tended to reply negatively. Moreover, the faculty, in almost unanimously believing that coeducation is of some educational value, is clearly out of touch with the larger part of the male undergraduates.

Group	%	2	3	4
Professor	21	1	2	9
Undergrad women	52	3	2	9
Upperclassmen (a more applicable figure than all men, since freshmen have no basis for comparison)	158	164	10	10
Fraternity men	158	172	11	10
Independent men	68	63	9	9

In this instance, breakdown by classes shows little divergence of replies.

Clearly, a number of students thought the new environment educational: "Going to the library now has a lot more sights to offer," said one of them. Another feels that "coeducation has not only enhanced the reputation of Bowdoin as a progressive college; it has also increased the maturity of the male students." One professor believes that coeducation has catalyzed "the emergence of a true student community this year. This was reflected at the increased attendance at lectures, movies, plays, etc. There seemed to be a lot more extracurricular activity as a result of coeducation. The college is now a truer reflection of an outside social community... This all results in a richer college experience."

Nevertheless, the detractors of coeducation were both more numerous and more vehement. To cite only a typical few:

"Bowdoin lost something when it went coeducational. The coeds offer nothing to the college, as there are not enough of them..."

"Coeds have ruined the atmosphere of Bowdoin College."

"As far as I'm concerned, coeducation has ruined the fraternity atmosphere. The best part of it is laughing at ten guys trying to make the same girl at the same time."

"The implementation of

coeducation at Bowdoin has threatened the social position of Bowdoin men. Coed demands are granted more frequently than those of men. In short, Bowdoin men have been labelled second class citizens' subject to the whimsical desires of the coeds."

"As the number of coeds increases, the atmosphere of Bowdoin reverts more and more to the pre-adolescent days of high school... Bowdoin has lost or is losing a certain 'spirit', and is withdrawing into an academic society, complete with stereotypes, wind, hope, and women."

"If one must cater to the whims and wishes of the girls, in order to maintain the peace and quiet of the campus, then their presence is no asset!"

"There are plenty of women around. Bowdoin does not need her own."

"It was not coed and offered an ideal study atmosphere. I have already seen that atmosphere deteriorate..."

"Coeducation at Bowdoin has indeed failed... We have lost our uniqueness as an all-male institution and the spirit that goes along with it... Our system has crumbled around us like the walls of Troy. We have in our midst a bunch of Helens! They have invaded our campus like an enemy, preparing for the battle..."

"Ship them all back."

Prior Expectations

The third question asked if coeducation had lived up to the respondent's prior expectations. The faculty response was unanimously affirmative, further evidence that they are out of touch with undergraduate male opinion, or else that their original expectations were more moderate. Of all the men responding to the poll, 66 answered yes to number three, after having answered no to number two, thus indicating that they had expected coeducation to be valueless from the outset. 259 more were disillusioned by the implementation of coeducation at Bowdoin last semester; they had entertained higher hopes that had not been realized. Freshmen of both sexes were more easily discouraged than upperclassmen.

Group	%	2	3	4
Professor	24	0	0	0
Freshmen	17	14	6	6
Upperclassmen	22	4	1	1
Freshmen	43	96	8	3
Senior men	18	36	5	5
All undergrad men	221	259	21	21

*66 of these realized expectations were bad.

Exactly what the nature of these expectations and disappointments were, it might be best not to ask.

Numerous other comments from men cite an increase of tension and frustration on campus because there aren't enough girls to go around. Female students are, frequently disappointed that they have not been accepted as individuals and students. One calls Bowdoin "an education in sexism," another claims she is treated with less respect than the Brookies.

Academic Performance

The fourth question as if the respondent found the academic performance of Bowdoin's women able, equal to, or below that of Bowdoin's men, on the average. The overwhelming majority of men rated the women's performance as equal, and the few belows and aboves balanced out. Professors rated the women as academically equal or superior, never below, and the women agreed that they were unexceptionally equal or superior to the Bowdoin men in academic performance. They were never uncertain or below. To that extent it seems that Bowdoin women are more flagrant

academic sexists than Bowdoin men.

Group	above	equal	below	uncertain
Professors	7	14	45	2
Upperclasswomen	11	16	0	0
Freshwomen	9	28	0	0
Undergrad men	53	355	45	28

Any female sexism aside, some male respondents had a few interesting remarks about the quality of our coeds. A sampler: "I am disappointed by the apparent low level of intelligence thus far revealed to me by our coeds."

"The girls show some symptoms of Dick Moll disease, commonly known as pazzz..."

"... the girls presently attending Bowdoin ought to be going to an all female school. Their personalities leave a lot to be desired."

"... on the whole they are a bunch of wallflowers."

"... the girls are, by and large, wicked tools."

"They're dumb, but they are good tools. The girls have preserved my sanity, bless their dumb little hearts..."

"... dull and lifeless; in a word, square."

"... more industrious than males, but take generally easier courses."

"I think each Bowdoin 'woman' should be impaled on a Bowdoin pine (L. pinos)." ...

The Housing Problem

Question five asked if the respondent would prefer to live in: a) separate housing (status quo), b) "alternate floor" mixing within dorms, c) fully coeducational dorms. The fully coeducational dorms were the most popular, but the mixed floor scheme won the least last places. Freshmen are most desirous of mixed housing, seniors least so. Since the topic engendered very little comment, one can simply examine the statistical results. Note that women prefer alternate floors.

No. 5 Women

1st choice	2nd	3rd
a) 8	11	28
b) 29	24	2
c) 27	9	14

No. 5 Senior men

1st choice	2nd	3rd
a) 15	15	32
b) 37	30	2
c) 33	8	14

No. 5 Junior men

1st choice	2nd	3rd
a) 30	8	32
b) 26	38	2
c) 43	9	21

No. 5 Sophomore men

1st choice	2nd	3rd
a) 37	11	47
b) 35	54	4
c) 67	15	29

No. 5 Freshmen

1st choice	2nd	3rd
a) 29	12	51
b) 35	54	6
c) 81	12	21

No. 5 All men

1st choice	2nd	3rd
a) 114	46	162
b) 133	176	14
c) 224	44	85

Question six asked if the respondent believed that a change in housing pattern would significantly increase the value of coeducation at Bowdoin. The majority of both sexes said yes; the professors denied it. Independents answered affirmatively more frequently than fraternity members; a freshman replied affirmatively more often than a senior. This question inspired no comments.

(Please Turn to Page Nine)

The Current Fantasy: Coeducation

(Continued From Page Four)

Bowdoin degree for a woman.

Bowdoin cannot necessarily be faulted for what I view as an unawareness of its responsibilities to its women as students. Coeducation and the ways in which the college must deal with its various implications create new and unpredictable situations which the administration, faculty and students must deal with. These situations have not yet really been made manifest in any significant way, so that it is somewhat understandable that the college does not appear to have a plan to deal with potential problems. The entire situation is new and experimental and the college will make mistakes. But one mistake none of us can afford would be ignorance and avoidance of a situation simply because it does not directly or immediately affect every member of the college. The college must do more than admit women and expect them to find their own way.

The burden of responsibility of an evaluation of the implications of a newly coed college should not be the job of only the administration and the faculty, if in fact it now is. The students, both men and women, must be given a share of the work. And they must express an interest in dealing actively with the situation. There should be more official channels through which students, particularly women, can work to express their views on what Bowdoin should do in the next few years to succeed in making the college truly coed.

It is easy enough to admit women and make the college coed in name. But if it is really the college policy to effect a change to coeducation, then the admission of women will not be enough. The attitude that Bowdoin is a men's college with

women will eventually have to change, if the women are to feel that Bowdoin is their college as much as it is anyone else's. That change in attitude will probably come eventually, but it can come soon if we all want it badly enough. But does the college as a whole want to change the image of Bowdoin as a men's college? I sincerely hope so.

LETTERS

(Continued From Page Four)

Superbly Directed

To the Editor:

Speaking of acts, Mr. Geoff Nelson has a good one going. How anyone from Lincoln, Maine, can speak in an English accent is beyond me. The routine shows years of painstaking travail and is obviously well-rehearsed, as well as superbly directed. The results, however, are disappointing. Mr. Nelson reminds me of General Gordon, a character in Puckoon by Spike Mulligan, who set sail for a port in India and ended up on a tiny island in the Mediterranean, thus proving that he did not know his Madras from his Elba.

Robert Henry Lochte

This letter is in reference to Mr. Nelson's review of the Masque and Gown productions of The Confessional, and 27 Wagons Full Of Cotton, by Tennessee Williams, which appeared in the December 10 issue of the Orient.

New Studio Arts Facility

by JO DONDIS

Bowdoin's visual arts center is in the basement of a building constructed in 1893. It is severely restricted in terms of space. There is one lecture room, never originally intended to be a lecture room at all, into which 70 students must fit, and a small library, which 250 students must use. The main art studio is located in Hubbard Hall in an oversized drafty room without the proper lighting. Photographers must resort to the Moulton Union darkroom or utilize makeshift facilities of their own. And there are virtually no provisions for sculpture, graphics, or printing studios to accompany a growing interest in the arts at Bowdoin.

Russell McMullen, an assistant instructor in drawing, outlined some of the problems confronting the studio arts: the turnover rate of teachers in the last few years, the increasing enrollment of students in the program resulting in overcrowded classrooms, and the overall lack of space and facilities. In the last 6 years four different people have taught Art 41 and 42. Consequently difficulties in determining a student's overall ability have

resulted. McMullen pointed out that the drawing classes were badly overloaded fall semester. There were 32 in one class making individual attention impossible. He compared the situation to a "one room schoolhouse" setup in which one teacher must work with many students, all at different stages of artistic development. Finally McMullen pointed to the need for more continuity and breadth in the studio arts program in order to make it a more viable program.

The solutions to the problems might obviously be solved by the construction of a larger facility. Professor Beam of the Art Department discussed projected plans for a new art center. "The teaching of art requires special facilities and the college has recognized these needs for several years," he stated. The Department of Art has drawn up a program of the facilities needed and the President and the Governing Boards are studying it carefully. Although construction of an art center remains a high priority, two-thirds of the funds required are still needed. The plans call for additional places for the museum, renovations for the present art building, and proper spaces for instruction in art history and in studio courses. The new art building would also serve as an audiovisual center for the entire campus. Beam pointed out that the largest block of space in such a building would be designated for studio purposes and studio work could range from photography to printing and sculpture. However, despite enthusiasm for this project, there are certain factors which will require time and effort to overcome. Beam predicted that given optimum conditions it would be 3 or 4 years before an art center could be completed and ready for use.

Yale . . .

(Continued From Page One)

the fall and will present its findings to the faculty in the spring. They have also actively consulted with other universities.

The discussion has not been confined to the present four point or the old 100 point systems. Among the proposals being considered are a five-point scale, an optional pass-fail system, an across the board pass-fail system, a four-point system based strictly on a student's rank in the course and non-recorded failures. The concern voiced by many of the faculty members is still that grades do not become overemphasized. So the idealism is not yet dead at Yale.

In the spring it might prove interesting to compare the final decisions made by both colleges. Horace Taft, Dean of Yale College, has explained that a grading system must balance "internal influences" (student-teacher relationships) against "external influences" (college-graduate school relationships). The votes of the respective faculties this spring will indicate in which direction they think the scales should tip.

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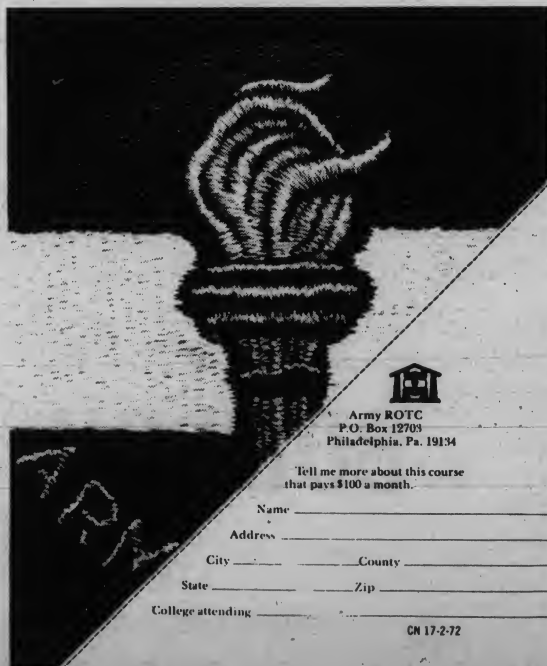
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Relieved Bowdoin Freshman caresses radio as he receives news of his high draft number in the recent lottery. Orient/Clayton

Thirteen Arrested At Park Protest

(Continued From Page Five)

and being arrested had been on everyone's mind. Carol had had a long conversation with the Admiral on Saturday, asking if we might have the service inside the Park, and have Marines attend if they so desired. He had refused and so the options were clear. One of my Marine friends had told me that they were not "authorized" to leave the Park. I suppose that he was "trespassing" as soon as he joined our Meeting.

The thirteen of us were placed under arrest, frisked, informed of our Constitutional rights and loaded aboard paddy wagons. We walked past a movie camera single file, stating our names. One of the officers muttered, "I'd rather arrest criminals than you people."

The weekend duty police officer at Bath were the same ones that we had dealt with on Saturday. They were somewhat confused at seeing several of us from the "outside" on Saturday and on the "inside" on Sunday. We were locked into the cell blocks, men and women separated, and bail proceedings began on the "outside."

It was a rather interesting bunch that had been arrested. Among us was a seventy-four year old World War I veteran who had seen the heavy fighting in the Argonne Forest and Belleau Wood, and his lovely, gentle wife, Cushman Anthony, the built-in attorney for the group, was in and out of "lockup," making arrangements for bail. With his wife in the women's section were a middle-aged lady from Portland, a doctor's wife from Bath, and two young girls. With us in the main cell block were a teacher from the adult education center in Portland, a Quaker minister from Bangor, two other young men, and myself.

I wanted to refuse bail for several reasons, but I wasn't sure if I could go it alone. The bail commissioners descended like vultures for their ten dollars a person fee for coming to bail us out. I wondered how someone who didn't have that much, let alone the \$100 cash bail demanded,

would have felt, especially if his hearing date was not so soon as ours was. Ralph Gran, the minister from Bangor, and Bob Crotzer, from Portland, also decided to refuse bail, and after the others left, we were locked into three individual cells. Later in the afternoon, the same sheriff's deputies took us — without hand cuffs — up to Auburn.

Ralph and I were being processed together by two deputies. One went off to take a phone call and left the three of us locked in that particular area for an hour. The deputy with whom we'd been left was actually a part-time deputy and full-time bartender at the New Auburn Social Club. He invited us to come and have a drink with him "when we got out."

We were in a cell with three young men busted in the recent Lewiston drug raids, and with one other serving six-months sentence for breaking and entering. He had been three and a half months without sunshine or fresh air. He paced around the table in the center of the cell for exercise, and then puffed away on cigarettes bummed from the others. The hot, stagnant air, the bars, the cold oatmeal for breakfast and beans for supper — all made for a memorable stay.

Tuesday morning, the four of us were brought back to Bath and again locked up, this time in a dungeon-like room in the basement of the courthouse. Just before the hearing we were released in the custody of our lawyer.

Tuesday night, a week later, it as reported on the news that Governor Curtis had requested that Attorney General Erwin drop the charges against us. Perhaps, in Cushman Anthony's words, "we had violated no law." My own feeling, that a public park such as Reid, which is a place to be used for the enjoyment and celebration of life, should not be used to test equipment of men related to the business of destruction and killing of life, will remain regardless. I wonder if the state is not sure, finally, that it was wrong.

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Orient Poll On Coeducation

(Continued From Page Five)

Freshmen Applications

The final question, number seven, was directed only to freshmen, who were asked if Bowdoin's new coeducational status had increased the school's appeal to them when they were applying last year. Obviously, it was applicable only to men. Of those who are now independents, 34 said yes, 11 no; of those now in fraternities, 56 said yes, 44 no, 2 did not respond. These results would seem to support Dick Moll's contention that

coeducation draws applicants to Bowdoin, and would furthermore that those who are attracted by coeducation have a disproportionate proclivity to remain independent.

Doubtless the most significant aspect of this poll is its indication of the comparative unpopularity of coeducation at Bowdoin. In connection with this it is well to close with two comments which offer, as it were, a sexual philosophy for Bowdoin College. The first:

"Diverted sexual energy made Bowdoin what it was."

The second: "Coeducation remains at the present just one more frustration. Face up to reality. Bowdoin will never resemble anything real; do not attempt to make real something that thrives on its potential as an escape." Amen.

Kennebec Fruit

CANDY - BEER -
MAGAZINES



Coming out of retirement is senior stroker Peter Robinson, who exhibits the style that has taken three firsts in three races since his return to Bowdoin.

Orient/Tarbell

Poolers vs. Trinity Saturday W/Hopes Of Evening Season

by LINDA BALDWIN

The swim team anticipates a win here against Trinity tomorrow afternoon, which would even their season at 3-3. Two very strong teams, Springfield and U. Conn., handed Bowdoin almost sure losses before Christmas. The pool Bears bounced back with two easy wins against Colby and Tufts. Just recently, however, they were defeated by Wesleyan in a close meet, 61-52.

The swimmers knew that they had to "take" the meet before the last event, conceding a Wesleyan victory in the 400 freestyle relay. Although they were not able to place well enough to reach this goal, many of the consistent performers came through with decent times.

Both Peter Robinson and John Ericson swept two events each. Robinson finished with a 1:52.5 in the 200 free to tie a Wesleyan pool record, and first in the 100 free. In the 1000, Ericson outswam the second man by 43.5 seconds. He also won the 500.

Captain Bow Quinn took first in the 200 butterfly, followed closely by Rick Haudel, and third in the 200 free.

The newly arrived diving team of John Wendler and Mark Santangelo earned 16 points for the Bowdoin cause. In the required diving event, Santangelo (168.45 pts.) was first, Wendler second. They swapped places in the optional event; Wendler earned 210.2 points.

The only other swim meet that has kept our swimmers from rusting since Christmas was Jan. 8, at home with Tufts. Though they expected stiff competition, the Bears surprised themselves with a 76-37 takeover. Bowdoin took firsts in all events except the 100 free and the 400 freestyle relay.

Again, Ericson took firsts in his two events. Wendler, in his first meet of the 1971-72 season, stole easy firsts in both diving events. The remaining winners were:

Robinson (200 free), Gridley Turbell (50 free), Haudel (200 medley), Quinn (100 free), Tom Costin (200 backstroke), and John Ward (200 breaststroke).

TWO UNHINGED

by DEBBIE ROBERTSON

The Bowdoin wrestling team collected two more set of "doors" (as Coach Phil Soule might say), last week, defeating Lowell Tech 6-34 and Tufts 6-48.

The away meet was an exciting event with each round tense as Soule's grapplers gave both teams in the tri-meet a hard whipping.

At Lowell Tech Brian Kennedy led off at 118 lb. class, decisioning his opponent, Jay Van Tassal at 126 lb. and co-captain Jerry Silva at 134 lbs. pinned their opponents. Bob Hale at 142 lbs., Jim Coffin at 150 lbs.; Tom Darwin at 158 lbs., Bill French at 167 lbs. and Doug Erwin at 177 lbs. all decisioned their opponents. Carson Meehan, wrestling in the 190 lb. class pinned his man, thus securing the victory for Bowdoin.

Against Tufts, the first four weight classes were defeated by

Tufts. Coffin, Dawin, and French pinned their opponents while Erwin decisioned his man. The wrestling team has had a very successful season. This Friday they thrash it out once more against Maine Maritime here at home.

Hockey Again . . .

Last night Bowdoin's hockey team lost to Northeastern University, 7-4.

Northeastern was first to score at 7:33 of the first period. But at 12:09 Ned Dowd tied the score for Bowdoin on an assist from Dick Donovan. Twenty-one seconds later Dowd put Bowdoin in front 2-1, this time with Coley King and Peter Flynn on the assists.

Then Bowdoin's scoring came to a standstill. Northeastern scored twice more in the first period, pulling ahead 3-2.

The second period was all Northeastern's as they netted more goals in the first eleven minutes of play. As the third period opened they scored at the 18 second mark to up their lead to 7-2. Finally Whit Raymond scored on a power play around the eleven minute mark on assists from John Curtiss and Bruce Anderson. Raymond brought the game to 7-4 and 19:16 for his second score of the night, this time Chuck Condos and Anderson assisting.

Last week the squash team met Dartmouth unsuccessfully, 7-2. Steve Felker and Vini DiCara were the only Bears to win their individual matches.

Bowdoin redeemed itself against Colby the next afternoon with a unanimous 9-0 win. Results: Fensterstock 3-0, Sexton 3-0, Hoehn 3-0, Simonton 3-1, Revers 3-0, Felker 3-0, Stern 3-0, Colby 3-0.

A LITTLE BIT OF PURPLE PROSE ABOUT LEARNING TO SKI.

A lot of people will give you this thing about the courage of the first man who ate an oyster.

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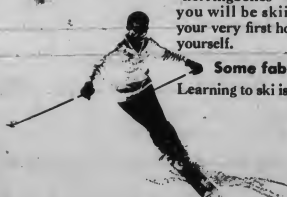
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Ball Bounces Badly For Bears

freshmen:

by D. E. REEVES

At the Morrell Gymnasium on Feb. 1, the Bowdoin Freshman Basketball team was handed its fifth defeat in seven games by a score of 73-62 by the aggressive Bates Bobcats.

Unable to recapture their pre-intercession form, the Polar Bears lapsed into periods of very little movement along with poor defense.

The Polar Bears were victims of an extremely well-balanced Bates' attack. The scrappy Bobcats won the rebounding battle and due to fine movement and passing were able to capitalize on over fifty percent of their field goal attempts.

Bowdoin held the lead for a mere moments after they scored the first basket of the game. However, for the remainder of the contest the Bates lead fluctuated between eleven and four points.

Leading scorers for the Polar Bears were Vic Fields with 22 points and Peter Goodwin with 12

points. Six games remain in the freshman season and hopefully they will be able to duplicate the form they attained in the game before finals. The freshman record now stands at 2-5.

The Andover-Bowdoin basketball game of January 7 could prove to be the most confusing and controversial game of the freshman season. At the end of regulation play the scoreboard read: Andover 83, Bowdoin 82, after an Andover player sank a twenty-footer at the buzzer. However, the Polar Bear temps were aroused when it was discovered that the tally of the points in the official scorebook came to the sum of an 83-83 deadlock. Bowdoin returned to the floor prepared for an overtime period but were bitterly disappointed when the officials announced that an extra period would not be played.

Despite the strange incidents of the game, the Polar Bears did manage to mount their most balanced attack of the season. The team was led by Jeff Lee's 30 points along with fine support from Peter Goodwin, Danny Vogt, Jon Bell, Roy Knight, Charlie Thalheimer, and Dave Reeves.

Rough play characterized the contest in which forty fouls were committed and six players fouled out. Despite the rampant aggressiveness neither team could gain a commanding lead, a factor which led to the bewildering finale of that frustrating contest.



varsity:

by PETER PIZZI

Bates vs Bowdoin Final score — 78-74 Bates won.

A few nights before the game, "Rocket" Theroux, one of the forwards on the Bowdoin College basketball team, gave an off-hand prediction as to how the upcoming contest with Bates would go. He said, "I think it will be close. They (Bates) are a team very similar to us; they're quick and are about our size." This forecast rang quite true throughout the see-sawing battle which Bates finally won by a score of 78-74. The game left Bowdoin with a sub-50% 5-6 record on the season.

For about the first thirteen minutes of the first half (the game was played with twenty minute halves) Bowdoin was able to maintain a slim one or two point edge spurred on largely by the hot hand of starting guard Frank Compagnone and a few delicate taps by Front Court starter Warren Grier. With Bates missing several scoring opportunities in close under the hoop, Compagnone put the Polar Bears in front by five points on a flawless 22 foot jumper and the

score was 23-18, with 6:21 to go in the half. Then Bates worked its way back to a tie at 30 with 3 1/4 minutes to go as they were able to penetrate Bowdoin's man to man defense for a pair of ten footers. Bowdoin's greatest lead in the game came with a little over a minute to play and the score 38-32 on a drive by guard Clark Young and a fifteen foot jumper from the side by Rip Jones. The teams went out at the half with Bowdoin ahead by that same six point margin. The scoreboard read 42-36.

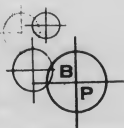
As the second half got underway, it became clear that the Bates ball club had snatched up that slim edge which Bowdoin was able to sustain throughout most of the first half. The Bobcats burst on to the court hustling on offense and defense, overcoming Bowdoin's lead after about 4 minutes of play with the score Bates 46-Bowdoin 45. Number 23 on the Bates squad, Jordan, sparked his team on with a drive for two points and a steal. Bowdoin's offense, meanwhile, was momentarily stalled except for a duo of dandy drives by Kip Crowley, one from an assist by Mike Brennan on a fast break. For the next several minutes of play, Bates maintained a small lead until, with 10:21 to play, the Polar Bears recaptured the edge on a shot by Young, leaving the tally 54-53. The momentum then became Bowdoin's for a short while, on a drive by Young, a hook from the waist by Russ Outhouse and a 25 footer by the fan's favorite, "Rocket" Theroux.

Then it was again Bates turn. The Bobcats chipped away at the margin till, with the score 64-63 in Bowdoin's favor, they captured the lead on a 3 point play by number 51 Anders with under four minutes remaining. The final tie in the ball game came at 7:0 on a ten footer from the side by Theroux and that marked the end of Bowdoin's last real threat.

With 1:13 remaining, Mike Brennan missed a one on one foul shot situation which could have kept Bowdoin in the game but instead, the score was 73-70 in Bates' favor. Bates lead went to six on a three point play and then back to four on a shot by Compagnone.

Suddenly, with but 30 seconds remaining, the intense action on the court climaxed in a few words uttered under the Bowdoin basket. This heated conversation was highlighted by several punches being thrown as the Bowdoin bench emptied. Only a few players of either team were directly involved and the police officers present at the game quickly restored order. No technical fouls were distributed by the referees, to the obvious dismay of the Bates team and the game, anti-climatically, was resumed. The teams traded baskets and the entire ordeal ended with the final score Bates 78 — Bowdoin 74.

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Bowdoin Shares First Place With UMass., but —

TOURNEY HOPES DULLED

commentary:

by BILL ECCELSTON

The bad news on the Polar Bear winter sports scene was finally publicized two weeks ago concluding an unfortunate sequence of events stretching back to last summer which has ended in the decision to bar Bowdoin's outstanding hockey team from the ECAC championship tournament in March. The decision was inevitable in the face of a stubborn conflict between ECAC and the Northern Small College Conference. Being a member of both organizations, Bowdoin's intercollegiate athletic status is determined by a smooth conjunction of their policies. However, conjunction is hardly the footnote of the present controversy.

Last summer Bowdoin joined with eleven other schools of similar size and educational aspirations to form the Northern Small College Conference. The express purpose of the organization was to provide a framework of common athletic priorities within which member schools could pursue vigorous competition while at the same time maintaining the ascendancy of academic interests over athletic interest. In this spirit extensive post season tournament play was looked upon with suspicion. The decision was that the participation of any team in a post season tournament was subject to the discretion of the NSCC upon examination of tournament's format. The eight team format drawn up by the ECAC and announced last December was unacceptable.

This, the ECAC, is precisely where the Polar Bears lost the ballgame. Each year the athletic directors of the member schools submit plans for the championship tournament. From these different plans a format is chosen. Last fall the ECAC chose to hold an eight team tournament ignoring the fact that Bowdoin would be ineligible according to the regulations of the NSCC and ignoring the fact that once again Bowdoin would be the top contender. Apparently Bowdoin was overruled by the interests of those schools on the borderline of championship play. However, the argument of these schools for a berth in an eight team tournament is weak. In last years tourney the fourth and last berth went to Norwich with a rather dismal 11-13 record. From this one can imagine the depths to which the ECAC will have to scrap in order to fill eight slots. In regard to this proposed eight team tournament minus Bowdoin, it may be suggested that it be played on the frozen surface of Lake Champlain since such pond conditions would be most conducive to the style of play exhibited by most of the teams eligible to participate.

Bowdoin's best hope, albeit a dim one, is that the ECAC will reverse its decision and go back to a four team tourney. Action from the NSCC is unlikely in view of the precedent set back in 1969 when a similar situation arose. Bowdoin was then a member of the Three College Conference along with Wesleyan and Williams. The conference banned all post season play including participation in the first Division II ECAC hockey tournament, and Bowdoin, with the best season record, was unable to play. However, the following summer Bowdoin was granted a waiver by the Three College Conference allowing the Polar Bears to participate in the 1970 tournament.

President Howell, who is the sole official representative of the school in dealing with the two organizations, is pessimistic regarding the chances for a reversal of the decision before the tournament in March. However, every effort is being made to find alternatives which would permit Bowdoin to play. President Howell is confident that a solution can be found, at least by next season as was the case in 1969. Pressure will certainly be on the ECAC to do so in light of the mockery the upcoming tournament will be without the appearance of Bowdoin College.



Orient/Bowdoin News Service

OVERTIME GOAL — Ned Dowd (No. 2) of Framingham, Mass., scores winning goal that gave Bowdoin College's defending ECAC Division II hockey champions 5-4 overtime victory over Vermont in Bowdoin Arena last Friday night. Dowd flicked puck past Vermont goalie Steve Eckerson after taking pass from Dick Donovan (at Dowd's right in photo) of Norwood, Mass. It was Donovan who scored winning overtime goal against Vermont last March to give Bowdoin its ECAC title. Also credited with assist on this year's overtime goal was Peter Flynn of Lynnfield, Mass. (not shown in picture). Other Vermont players in photo are defenseman John Murphy (extreme left) and wing Chris Hurley (at right).

BEAR SKATERS 7-1 . . . SO FAR

by F. J. HONOLD

As the hockey season wears on through mid-season Coach Sid Watson's Bears have a 7-1 Division II record — the lone loss last Tuesday to Merrimack in a 5-4 overtime game — and a 9-3 record overall. The scoring king at this time is junior Dick Donovan who has 25 points with 10 goals and 15 assists.

Bowdoin won the home tournament on January 1st and 2nd which included Princeton, Dalhousie, and the Air Force Academy. On the first night of action Bowdoin edged Princeton in a 4-3 opening round match. The scorers with one piece were junior Peter Flynn, sophomore Ralph Taylor, senior Ned Dowd, and senior co-captain Jim Burnett. Then on the second night Bowdoin took a decisive 9-6 contest over Dalhousie. Senior Ned Dowd, the most valuable player for the tournament, bagged a hat trick as did Donovan, while sophomore Fed Ahern, junior Bernie Quinlan, and Burnett scored the other three goals.

January 7 marked probably the most exciting game of the season when the Bears nipped the University of Vermont in a 5-4 overtime game, won by the same score as last year's overtime defeat over UVM for the ECAC Division II Championship. The Bowdoin victory was a come-from-behind effort as the Bears scored twice in the final period to tie the score at 4-4. Donovan scored Bowdoin's first goal in the second period on a power play at 7:06 followed by a score at 8:54 by Ahern. In the third period Dowd netted his first of two goals at 2:19 and Burnett tied the score at 13:13. Then with 5:21 gone in the overtime period, Dowd clinched the victory for Bowdoin.

A night after Bowdoin trampled Connecticut 10-2 as Quinlan, Dowd and Taylor scored two points each, and Flynn, sophomore Bruce Anderson, Donovan, and Burnett tallied one apiece.

Coby on January 11 was easy work as the Bears, led by sophomore Billy Shanahan's two goals, won against a previously

impressive team 6-2. Others who got in on the scoring action were Ahern, Taylor, Flynn and Burnett.

Salem State was also won by a rather sizable margin in a 7-4 victory on January 27. Seven Bowdoin players were in on the action: senior Whit Raymond, Quinlan, Dowd, Donovan, Burnett, Ahern and Shanahan.

This was followed by an unofficial game against Carling, a semi-pro team from Boston, which Bowdoin beat in an 11-10 trade-off point battle. Scoring two each for the Bears were Burnett,

at 17:50 Merrimack tied the game 4-4 on a power play. Merrimack continued this momentum into the overtime period.

Other leading scorers for the Hockey Bears are Dowd — 20 points with 11 goals and 9 assists, Burnett — 22 points with 9 goals and 13 assists, and Ahern — 15 points with 6 goals and 9 assists. (Ahern however has only played 9 games, the others have all played 12 games.) Goalie Steve Sozanski has allowed 42 goals in 12 games, and has saved 367 shots on goal. Bowdoin's next game is against AIC tomorrow, HOME, at 3:00.



Skating fast to a midseason 7-1 record is Bowdoin's hockey team. But will they be able to play in the final tournament?

senior Steve Harrington, sophomore John Curtiss and Raymond, while Ahern, Flynn and sophomore Joe Tansey scored one goal apiece.

The game which broke Bowdoin's undefeated streak in Division II play was the 5-4 defeat to Merrimack in overtime on February 1. Senior Tom Murphy had the best shot of the night as he slapped in three for the hat trick; Ahern added the fourth goal. Bowdoin was in the lead 4-3 until with less than a minute left Harrington received a penalty, and

when you're hot you're hot, but . . . oh well

by D. MARTIN ELINOFF

Last Saturday Bowdoin trackmen went down to MIT and found out what those initials stood for — Might In Track. MIT dominated most of the events and won the meet by the lopsided score of 88 to 21. In several events and in both relays Bowdoin was shut out.

Track captain Hobart Hardej showed his consistency by taking two second places in the weight

events. Two freshmen stood out in Bowdoin's defeat. They were Joe McDevitt who took the only first of the meet for Bowdoin in the 1000 yd. run and Bill Wilson, who took a second and third place in the mile and two mile respectively. Wilson also ran a leg in the two mile relay.

Other third place finishers for Bowdoin were Larry Waite — shot put, Pete Healey — 35 lb. weight, Bob Gilmour — 40 yd. dash, Ken

Chenault — long jump, Dave Cole — 600 yd. run, and Nick Sampades 1000 yd. run.

Bowdoin's next track meet is Feb. 5 at home, a tri-meet against Colby and Lowell Tech.

So to the amazement of Bowdoin track team they found out later when they returned to Brunswick that MIT stood for Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Tomorrow is Squirts Day. Proceeds from the concessions stand at tomorrow's Hockey game will go to the Squirts league. The Squirts are Brunswick area Hockey players from the ages of 5-9 years old. Last year

\$600 was made at the concessions for these youngsters which allowed them to procure 55 pairs of skates for use this year. So bring money and support the little fellows.



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Officialdom Gives Mixed Reaction To Controversial Coeducation Poll

by PAUL GLASSMAN

The results of the Orient poll on coeducation have triggered mixed reactions on campus. The poll, which addressed itself to the general success of coeducation at Bowdoin and which inquired about housing preferences for next year, drew responses from 535 students and 24 professors.

Among women students, reactions were voiced in usually one of two sentiments: strong indignation at the number of male students who indicated that they regret the arrival of females as students, or casual acceptance of the results, as in the words of several female students, "It's exactly what I expected."

Generally considered a valid indication of student opinion, the poll nevertheless had certain shortcomings. Richard W. Moll, Director of Admissions, said that the first question, which asked the respondent to rank in order of preference the extent to which he desired coeducation, was not entirely valid, since it failed to mention the consequences of some of the choices. For example, the option which offered full coeducation (50% women) did not include an accompanying statement to indicate the ramifications of this option or the alternate methods that could be employed to achieve full coeducation. If the administration refused to expand beyond an enrollment of 1250, then full coeducation would require a reduction in the number of male students. If this were the case, a

reduction in donations from alumni who wished to see the school remain predominately male would result, and consequently, there would be a loss in financial aid grants.

Dean of Students Paul L. Nyhus commented on this method of achieving an equal ratio of men to women. He said that a decrease in the male enrollment "would present a problem where there is pressure already," namely, of attracting sufficient numbers of qualified male students to man the athletic teams and to sustain certain departments.

The alternative is an increase in the enrollment to approximately 1800. President Roger Howell Jr. said that, at the request of the Governing Boards, he is working on projections of what the College will look like beyond "Phase II", the present plan for coeducation (1250 students, 30% of which is female). "We are not at all positive that the enrollment will not exceed 1250 beyond Phase II," he remarked.

Dean Nyhus remarked that the flexibility the College would have beyond 1250 students would "be tied up with a cost increase." He added, however, that "starting with a small contingent of women was not considered ideal," but that that was the only viable pattern in view of the College's financial situation.

Thus, the question of enrollment beyond 1250 remains an open one. The Pierce Committee of the Governing Boards on Student Environment

and the Ad Hoc Committee of the Faculty on Coeducation have been charged to address themselves to the question of the male-female ratio.

The question of coed housing, also included in the poll, is closed, however, at least with regard to plans for next year. The Governing Boards have approved a plan for next year of coed housing floor-by-floor. Student opinion was apparently not considered, since the poll indicates that a large number of both male and female students want room-by-room coed housing. Dean Nyhus admitted that the plan is a "conservative" one, and that changes could certainly be made for the following year. The final plan for next year depends mainly on the number of girls who agree to live in coed dorms.

Concerning the options for coeducation, Moll prefers a ratio of 3 men to 2 women. "It would be feasible to maintain the same degree of excellence with 900 men and 600 women, and our facilities would be adequate for this number," he said.

One factor which might significantly alter Bowdoin's plans for coeducation is a bill which was recently introduced by Congressman Edith Greene of Oregon. This bill on higher education would provide substantial financial assistance to small colleges, with the stipulation that the school be either 90% single sex or void of any sex quotas. The latter could be

(Please Turn to Page Three)



Orient/Prescott

State Representative George Vincent of Portland, left, discusses the subtleties of politicking in Augusta. Mr. Vincent spoke to a small crowd in Wentworth Hall last Tuesday night.

Portland State Legislator Discusses Survival Tactics

by DAVID COLE

In an election year colleges are generally deluged with speakers, some of them candidates, some spokesmen for candidates, and others simply noted observers of the political scene. In the fall of 1970, a midterm election year, and in the spring of 1971, by all accounts an off-year politically, speakers at Bowdoin included Senator William Proxmire, columnist Kevin Phillips, historian Oscar Handlin and professional campaign manager B. Kenneth McGee (brother of G. Douglas of the Philosophy Department). Certainly 1972 might be expected to promise considerably more. But so far the year has been disappointing. The Senior Center has offered a few mildly interesting lectures in its "Presidential Politics 1972" series; the Young Republicans tried to get Ed Brooke and came up with Bob Monks; and the political forum, supposedly one of the most important procurers of political speakers, has apparently accomplished nothing at all under lethargic leadership. And as the number of lectures climbs slowly and the quality declines, student interest has declined as well.

Last Tuesday the Senior Center offered George Vincent, Democratic state legislator from Portland. Thirteen people came to hear him. Of these thirteen two were members of the Orient staff on assignment and two were the Director and Assistant Director of the Senior Center. The turn-out undoubtedly reflected a loss of student interest. This was unfortunate, because the talk was often interesting and merited a larger audience.

Vincent discussed his experiences as a two-term veteran of the Maine House of Representatives. Two terms may not seem particularly impressive, but according to Vincent anyone who goes beyond a single term in the legislature is a "pro." Each

term well over half of the members are freshmen. Vincent estimated that perhaps twenty members of 150 (not including the Speaker, who seldom votes) have served as many as ten years. "Most members are gone after their third term," Vincent noted. Low pay (\$2500 a year — all right, said Vincent, if one can stand eating at McDonald's every day) is the main obstacle between a would-be legislator and a career in Augusta. But simple disillusionment can be an important factor. Because of the high turnover rate, each session of the legislature is filled with inexperienced, confused freshmen with little real understanding of the workings of legislation. Noting this, Vincent devoted most of his talk to the problems of the freshman legislator.

The freshman is alone when he reaches Augusta. He has practically no staff to lean on while he learns the game he is supposed to play. Many freshmen are told to "keep low" until the end of the session; by this time, Vincent noted, the members are so tired that they do not listen to anyone. Many freshmen, moreover, are under the impression that they should be on the floor every minute of the session. But Vincent asserted (in contrast to a recent declaration by Senator Smith) that often the most important work is done off the floor, while debate can often be repetitive.

Freshmen also suffer from an unwillingness to talk to lobbyists or members of the opposition. Lobbyists, according to Vincent, are usually well-staffed former legislators who can be used by the careful representative. "The lobbyist, for the senior member, can be used more than the lobbyist can use a member," Vincent asserted. The lobbyist can offer information on the drawing up of bills, or give one side of a

(Please Turn to Page Two)

Women's Grades Higher

Faculty Halts Inflation of Grades

by RICHARD PATARD

This week the computer center released breakdowns of last semester's grades by graduating class and sex. Their figures indicate that a three-year trend toward easier grading was reversed last semester, and that Bowdoin's women received proportionately more H's and fewer HH's, P's, and F's than Bowdoin men.

Of all grades earned during the first semester, 18.18% were High Honors, 39.76% were Honors, 35.98% were Passing, and 3.2% were Failures. During the 1971 spring semester, over 21% of all grades had been High Honors, about 42% had been Honors, about 34% had been Passing, and about 3% had been Failures. Discounting the 1970 spring semester, when the campus strike wreaked havoc with grade distribution, the 1971 spring semester represented the culmination of a continuous trend toward more Honors and High Honors and fewer Passing grades which had begun in spring of 1968. Last semester was thus the first semester in three years during which fewer High Honors, fewer Honors, and more Passing grades were given than had been given the previous semester.

ANALYSIS OF FALL, 1971, GRADES BY CLASS:

CLASS	RECEIVED	HH	H	P	F
Freshman	1248	191 (15.29%)	508 (40.67%)	501 (40.11%)	37 (2.96%)
Sophomore	962	100 (10.39%)	354 (36.79%)	394 (40.95%)	40 (4.16%)
Junior	807	168 (20.81%)	337 (41.75%)	255 (31.59%)	33 (4.08%)
Senior	846	197 (23.28%)	326 (38.53%)	243 (28.72%)	14 (1.65%)
Exchange and Special Students	288	39 (13.54%)	126 (43.75%)	101 (35.06%)	12 (4.19%)
Total		755 (18.18%)	1651 (39.76%)	1494 (35.98%)	136 (3.22%)

Seniors received a proportionately higher number of High Honors than freshmen (by a factor of about 50%), as well as proportionately fewer failures (by a factor of about 45%). This discrepancy is not so glaring as it once was. Last semester, although fewer Honors and High Honors were given to the upper classes, freshman grade inflation continued, as illustrated by the following chart which compares the academic performances of the classes of '76, '74, '73, and '72 during their first semesters at Bowdoin.

GRADES OF CLASSES OF 1972-75 DURING THEIR FIRST SEMESTER AT BOWDOIN:

CLASS	RECEIVED	HH	H	P	F
1972 (for fall 1968)	891	114 (12.79%)	295 (33.10%)	436 (48.93%)	43 (4.82%)
1973 (for fall 1969)	986	148 (15.01%)	380 (38.53%)	413 (41.85%)	42 (4.25%)
1974 (for fall 1970)	979	141 (14.40%)	347 (35.44%)	448 (45.76%)	42 (4.29%)
1975 (for fall 1971)	1249	191 (15.29%)	508 (40.67%)	501 (40.11%)	37 (2.96%)

Earlier this year, "grade inflation" was cited by many faculty members as cause to reject the present four-point grade system. Some were particularly worried that the H was replacing the P as the average grade, with the consequence that the P was losing its respectability. The faculty, by halting this "grade inflation" last semester, has demonstrated that to change the grading scale is not the only available response to this criticism. If the faculty continues to distribute fewer HH's and, especially, fewer H's in coming semesters, until the distribution of both grades is congruent with their lofty definitions, this situation can be rectified short of changing the grading system. Continued progress toward higher grading standards could thus be construed as a measure of the faculty's

(Please Turn to Page Five)

Maine Legislator Recounts His Experience In Augusta

(Continued From Page One)
question in its clearest form. As long as the legislator is wary of committing himself, he can benefit from the lobbyist's experience. But the freshman is often afraid to be seen with a lobbyist, and fears that he will force the legislator to vote in a certain way. "What they're doing is bluffing a vote," Vincent said, and he pointed out that the observant member can often see through the schemes of the lobbyist. For instance, Vincent mentioned "the numbers game." A spokesman for, say, a teachers' lobby, might approach a legislator on behalf of a certain bill, and tell him how many teachers there are working in his district. Some members would scarce; others more careful might check, and discover that some of those teachers live outside his district, others always vote for the other party, and others are irregular voters. And members from solid or multi-member districts seldom need to fear the pressure of a single lobbyist.

Opposition party members likewise can offer help to the freshman. Most talk freely on legislation, "as long as you don't quote them on the floor." Most legislation is non-partisan, for one thing. And most members deal and align themselves with constantly changing groups, often crossing party lines. "Party labels are not that significant a thing for

the freshman member," Vincent said.

Naturally the freshman suffers from his inexperience, and the legislature is less effective because of it. Vincent expressed support for several proposals for reform of the legislature, notably reduction of the number of legislators (from 151 to about 98), raising of pay (which reduction of the membership would facilitate), and adequate staffing of members. "The legislature is still run by the rural legislators," Vincent said. And he pointed out that those reforms that have been achieved—one man, one vote; eighteen-year old vote; property tax reform—have been accomplished only because of actions taken in the courts or at the federal level.

Vincent was an engaging speaker who would obviously enjoy a political career. "I don't think anyone would like to spend the rest of his life" in the legislature, he admitted. "He would lose effectiveness." But right now Vincent is not looking to the State Senate or Congress. He would like to remain in the legislature, but lack of money jeopardizes even that limited ambition. If he leaves, Vincent will leave behind him the state's successful furlough plan for prisons and the statewide housing code. Hopefully he will remember these achievements long after the memory of all those dinners at McDonald's has faded.

Dartmouth Wipes Up

Debaters Bring VD To Bowdoin

by RICHARD PATARD

If you were among the few students unable to escape Brunswick two weekends ago, you probably noticed an unusual influx of strangers on the campus, young, predominantly straight-looking types, decked out in suits, trenchcoats, and attache cases, and usually walking in pairs, who could be heard whispering ominously about marijuana, the exclusion rule, venereal disease and Julie Nixon. They spoke reverently of distant leaders with foreign names, like Zarefsky and Ungar, and invoked such strange deities as "The Quantification of Attitudinal Inherency." You probably also noticed that they were the most obnoxious bozos you'd ever met, which should have told you right off that they were college debaters.

They were here for the 1972 Bowdoin Debate Tournament, the first "Bowdoin Freeze," which drew about eighty debaters from 23 schools throughout the East. Bowdoin's debate coach, William Bennett, lured the unsuspecting polemicists into our arctic latitudes by offering a trip to Europe to the best overall speaker in the tournament. For the other awards, Bennett distributed "functional" prizes, e.g., attache cases, ball point pens, and copies of David Zarefsky's *The Comparative Advantage Case*, rather than the usual unimaginative chrome trophies. The trip to Europe, an Icelandic Airlines ticket to Luxembourg, was won by Barry Scheur of Tufts. First and second speakers in senior division were Larry Clinton of Iona and Robert Branham of Dartmouth. High speaker in the novice division was Fred Newcomb of Dartmouth. Senior division debate was won by Tom Foley and Robert Branham, from Dartmouth, who defeated Iona in the final round with an ombudsman case. In novice division, Bethany placed first, Dartmouth second. Need we add, that Dartmouth won sweepstakes?

One squeamish Bowdoin student who had never before witnessed a debate called the final round of senior division "a mental roller derby;" the closet-sized crannies in which rounds are usually held can seldom accommodate the inflated egos of four college debaters, which are whittled down to size in the course of an hour's severe tongue lashing. It is a sadist's delight.

The national debate topic this year is whether greater controls should be placed on the gathering and utilization by government agencies of information about private citizens. Dartmouth won the tournament by running a venereal disease control case which affords illuminating insights into the techniques and formal logic of college debate. This case proposes that all citizens beyond puberty be subjected to compulsory annual V.D. checkups. Some of the negative objections to it were highlights of the tournament. For example:

Neg: (a girl): Do either of you have V.D.?

Aff: Why do you ask?

Neg: How many sexually active people are there in the U.S.?

Aff: I'm still trying to determine that. Dinner afterwards?

One virginal negative speaker blustered. "Are you gonna tell my little sister about 'private parts' and all that?" Sure 'nuff, her eleven-year-old sister was exuding innocence from the back row. No negative team should be without a little sister.

A smart—pre-med really aroused the ire of the second affirmative Dartmouth speaker. "I'm more of an expert on V.D. than he'll ever be, as you'll see in just a minute!" screamed the exasperated debater, as the sex-starved youths in the Bowdoin audience leaned eagerly forward.

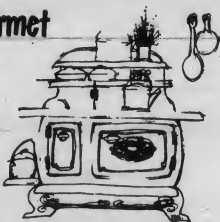
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Brigadier General James L. Collins explains the course of the future, as revealed to him by the Spirit of American Military History.

History Repeated

Army Lecture Proves Dry

by JO DONDIS

A Thursday night lecture given by Brigadier General James L. Collins and fourth in a series of ROTC guest lectures proved the traditional adage that history can indeed be dry. Instead of addressing himself to the previously announced topic, "The Study of History as an Indicator of the Future," (the idea of which makes historians shudder and militarists smile) an unsuspecting audience was subjected to a mundane account of the army's historical activities.

General Collins first posed the elementary question, probably asked in dozens of introductory history courses, "Why Study History?" He stated, "Man can't prevent himself from being interested in his past." He pointed to the vicariousness of learning from the experience of others, "There is danger as well as value in historical values. History never repeats itself exactly. One must be very careful."

Collins then turned to a discussion of the army's historical program and called it the "largest historical effort ever undertaken in this country." At present some civilians are included in this effort and more than 250 people are employed in military historical activities. Eighty volumes have already been published and 8 more will soon be ready for publication. The Army Historical Series will eventually encompass accounts of World War I, World War II, Korea, and Viet Nam. In addition to publication the program superintends the recording of recent events, annual historical reports, army museums, and encourages the preparation of unit histories. Collins termed the program "the memory bank of the army" and pointed to its effectiveness in giving information for current military planning around the world.

Collins stated, "Our main objective in writing military history is for army consumption. If you don't put in the mistakes then the value is lost." He stressed army efforts to be accurate and objective and outlined the principles followed in the compilation of its history: (1) usefulness to the army (2) Periods covered limited to the recent past (3) no censorship (4) Maintenance of academic freedom for army historians. Collins admitted that all army historians are checked for security. Sometimes the publication of a book is held up for 4 or 5 years until the State Department gives it security clearance.

Finally Collins spoke of the partnership of military and

civilian in these historical activities. "We value this continued partnership between the military and the academic civilian world." He listed the professorships and scholarships the army awards to civilians for work in the area of military history as part of their regular curriculum. (After the lecture it was pointed out that Bowdoin will offer a military history course for credit next fall.)

"Ice Time:" An Offside Broadside

by MARK SILVERSTEIN

It is Thursday morning, 11 A.M. You have just emerged from a heavy early morning course, angry because you forgot about that quiz, tired because you got up at the ungodly hour of 9 A.M., and with a general desire to wreak a terrible revenge upon the world. You storm into the locker room, put on your shin pads and sweat outfit, grab the Victoriaville "slapshot special" and puck, swing your skates over your shoulders and head over to the arena. You are going to make that puck sing. And then you open the arena door, and look out across that vast domain of ice where many an unfortunate foe fell before the fire of the Polar Bears. Today, on that sacred ice, in full ballet regalia, is the Ladies Skating Club.

Yep, your best bet this morning might be the libe, but it certainly isn't your Victoriaville "slapshot special." The ladies glide gracefully across the ice to strains of Lawrence Welk played on the magnificent Bowdoin cartridge tape recorder-and-sound-address system. You curse the guy in the skate shop ("It ain't my fault, kid) and leave, vowing to return.

If you intend to return, however, with your Victoriaville or your Koho or your Hespeler (Made in Canada) make sure you don't come at the wrong time again. Do not come to play hockey from 1 to 2 P.M. on Monday, Wednesday, or Friday. That's student free-skating time. Do not come to play hockey from 5:30 A.M. to 6:30 A.M. because Brunswick High practices at that time. Do not come to play hockey at night, unless you are skating for one of the frats or for the Moulton Upsilon Incredible Independents, because usually

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Poll Generates Hostile Comments

(Continued From Page One)
interpreted as either a one-to-one ratio of men to women or as an equal percentage of acceptances from the male and female applicant pools. If the second interpretation holds, Moll said, Bowdoin would have to accept two women for each male admitted.

Dean Nyhus tried to provide an explanation for the dissatisfaction with coeducation which the poll revealed. "Going to college is bound to have expectations," Nyhus said, "some of which are severely disappointed. Anyone with a major shift in his life situation encounters certain difficulties which he will have to face."

Dean Nyhus said that it is interesting to compare the poll to the hearings which were held when the issue of coeducation was being debated. At that time, both he and Mr. Moll said, there was no opposition to a change to coeducation. Nyhus said that the overcrowded dormitory situation which was thereby created was more unpopular than student opinion originally indicated it would be. Moll said that he "can sympathize with seniors who chose a male college," but who, nevertheless, did not express this viewpoint before coeducation was approved.

Dean Nyhus cited the adjustment to girls in all settings, rather than as simply weekend dates. "The unreality in weekend dating provided a good deal of escapism. The dolls on the weekend weren't around the campus seven days a week," he said.

The future of coeducation is largely in the hands of Moll's office, which decides which females will have the opportunity to further shape coeducation here. Moll is glad that "the girls are less miserable than I thought they would be." "I expected them to be uncomfortable as a minority, but it appears to have gone very well. We tried to bring girls who were independent and flexible. Perhaps this has paid off," he remarked.

Moll added that "the very difficult situation in the Admissions Office might have been unfortunate results." There have been approximately 1050

applications for 60 female places in the College for next year, and it is virtually impossible for Moll's staff to clearly decide who the 60 most desirable applicants are. "We will be turning away applicants who simply should be here. There will be many angry people and, subsequently, we will possibly experience a backlash of sorts." Qualified candidates may be discouraged from applying next year as a result of the disconcerting experiences of many of this year's applicants.

Asked whether he could explain the gap between fraternity and independent respondents, Moll said that he "would have predicted such votes from fraternity representatives, who are at times a touch of old Bowdoin." Fraternity members were more in favor of single sex housing and an

all-male college than were independents. Moll added, "I have a feeling that the more conservative students are within fraternity walls; most of those who prefer tradition are in the traditional fraternities."

Most annoyed by the Orient poll is Dean of the College A. LeRoy Gresson, who considered its elaboration in the Orient "too negative." He fears that the girls will "be on the defensive" as a result of the poll, and that the erroneously printed statistic in last week's Orient — that 45 professors find the academic performance of Bowdoin's women to be below that of the men — is a blow to their confidence. Actually, the professors who answered the questionnaire never rated the women below the men academically.

Thousands Beat On Gates: College Must Reject 91%

by TIM POOR

When was the last time you saw a short-haired, well-scrubbed student in a coat and tie? It could very well have been in the Bowdoin college admissions office, where fidgety high school seniors can daily be seen clasping their sweaty hands while awaiting interviews with members of the admissions staff. Nervous parents hastily scan class profile booklets as their sons and daughters spew forth their autobiographies, hopefully endearing themselves to their interviewer.

And well they might. A record 3430 such students have applied for approximately 300 places in the class of 1976, a twenty two per cent increase over the figure of a year ago. 2371 men (a 3% increase) and 1059 women (a 111% increase) will be vying for a scant 162 remaining places, as 46% (138) of the class has already been accepted under the early decision program (see ORIENT December 10, 1971).

Director of Admissions Richard Moll termed these figures "spectacular," having expected the number of applications to decline or remain constant as have

those of similar institutions over the past two years. He has not as yet been informed by the president and governing boards as to the number of women he will be allowed to accept.

Moll attributes this further increase to Bowdoin's rural location — its non-existent requirement of college board scores for admission, its coeducation, and its liberal academic and social regulations, all of which are just now becoming well-known throughout the country.

Although it is eager for a large number of qualified applicants, the admissions staff sent prospective applicants a profile of the class of 1975, hoping to discourage unqualified students from applying. As a result, this year's group of applicants is "more academically qualified" than were those in past years.

Moll hopes to have three staff members read each applicant's folder, making a load of seventy folders per reader a day until April '74, when acceptance and rejection notices will be sent. A small number of early acceptance notices will be sent to particularly qualified candidates.

Fines Sought For Faculty At Temple U.

PHILADELPHIA (CPS) — Temple University committees of students, faculty, and administrators are considering an all-campus disciplinary code that would apply to faculty and administrators as well as students.

The code would provide for fines up to \$200 if a teacher was repeatedly late for class, or if he gave a student bad academic advice.

Smaller fines — \$50 and less — could be levied on a faculty member if he or she refused to allow a student to take exception in a reasonable manner to the faculty member's views.

Campus courts would have the power to levy fines ranging from \$5 to \$200 and to dismiss students, faculty, and administrators.

A person convicted of smoking marijuana could be fined \$50 and put on probation for a semester. Destroying university property could call for fines up to \$200 and dismissal for the offender.

Due to a printing error, one of the charts in last week's Orient poll on coeducation showed 45 faculty members rating female academic performance as below that of males. Actually, no professors believed female academic performance to be inferior,

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BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume CI

Friday, February 11, 1972

Number 16

The Journalistic Ethic

"The conflict between the men who make and the men who report the news is as old as time. News may be true, but it is not truth, and reporters and officials seldom see it the same way."

— James Reston, *The Artillery of the Press*

It is easy to document criticism of the Orient. A quick look through the Letters column in back issues will provide evidence enough, and the more diligent researcher could probably amass a volume of material accusing the paper of anything from acting in bad taste to outright perfidy.

Rarely, if at all, has the Orient's purpose been defined. In light of the recent controversy concerning last week's poll on coeducation and remarks made by Administration officials and Faculty members, now seems an appropriate time.

Laboring under delusions is the favorite pastime of a large segment of the Bowdoin crowd. The most popular pretension is that we are a large, prestigious university, the very center of this country's academic community — there is a great deal happening here and anyone who is anybody wants to or ought to know about it. Sadly, this is not the case. As a small college of some distinction, tucked away in Maine, there is little going on and even less to write about.

Faced with this situation, Orient editors in the past ran front page headlines on fraternity pranks, football victories, or inconsequential student government activities. In addition there was a devotion to what Reston calls the "cult of objectivity."

No one is quite sure where this worship of objectivity and its corresponding journalistic ethic came from. There are no Biblical passages referring to it, nor is there some Platonic Form constituting the ideal, objective newspaper. Instead, there are men with little imagination, and more naive than sense, espousing the formula of objectivity whenever it suits their purpose, or whenever their activities are debated in the press. Their definition of objectivity is to agree or shut up.

The Orient serves to introduce new or hidden issues to the campus and to scrutinize everything with a critical eye. Furthermore, as 'journalists,' this is our obligation. There is the lie, there is deception, there is ignorance. And Bowdoin has its share of all three.

The Orient tries to subject every lecture, every Faculty, student, or Administration action to examination and then deliver an opinion. The rest is up to the reader. Those who petulantly chirp 'objectivity' would no doubt remain quiet if the resulting opinion were their own. Odds are that this will not happen often and a dissonant chorus will arise.

No matter. The Orient will have engendered discussion and fulfilled its function. That is our journalistic ethic.

THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Cheap Rhetoric

February 8, 1972

To the Editor:

Your editorial column has been remarkably logical and constructive this year. An exception to that editorial quality occurred in the Feb. 4 issue in the column entitled "The Masculine Mystique".

My major complaint is that the Orient demand for immediate coeducation is just another use of cheap rhetoric of equality — well-intentioned but lacking substance.

My other complaint is that you have stated some philosophical reasons for "immediate coeducation" but have neglected to inform your readers what you mean by that statement.

First of all, coeducation cannot be viewed in a vacuum. The issue of coeducation is not largely a question of equal "merit," as you put it. The extent to which women are admitted is more a question of size and money than anything else, unless you are willing to reduce the male enrollment to 600 (which I contend would create as many problems as it would solve, and about which you chose not to contend). Whether we are a small college of 1250, or a significantly larger college of 1900, has as much to do with Bowdoin's personality as does the percentage of coeds here. Whether we are able to admit a third of our freshmen on financial aid, or whether, through dilution of funds caused by greater coed expansion, we become even more distinctly upper-middle class, will change Bowdoin's character as much as the male/female ratio. In short, your facile treatment of a very complex issue represents a shoddy journalistic effort.

Secondly, your plan to force off campus all those who disagree with your ideal of fully coed dormitories is nothing but a reversal of the old college policy of barring females from the men's living quarters. Since that time the college has taken the progressive stand and invited each student to determine his or her own social values. Because it is obviously a question of values, it is highly objectionable to find the Orient staff proclaiming what is best for all.

Finally, your assertions that failure to implement full coeducation will adversely affect (a) Bowdoin's search for a diverse class, (b) the number of quality applicants, and (c) Bowdoin's attractiveness to high quality faculty members, are highly speculative and completely without base.

Frankly, this whole business of conclusion-drawing on coeducation from opinion polls or whatever, is entirely premature. At present the male/female ratio is 8:1. Who is to say at what point (3:1 as projected? 1:1 as advocated by the Orient? some other ratio?) "social tension", as you identify it, dispenses.

I write you less to discuss coeducation (indeed, I wish we would all spend our time improving the existing situation) than to point out what I feel to be serious journalistic flaws in an otherwise high quality newspaper.

Respectfully,
Richard Menseau, '69

One Level Understanding

To the Editor:

The Orient poll and its interpretation, regardless of how honestly it reflected the attitudes of Bowdoin students, could further alienate the men and women. I fear that what I say will be accredited to my "feminine" viewpoint, but I feel the Orient article had some obvious biases. Coeducation should not be condemned by one poll taken after just one semester. If the value of coeducation includes respect, understanding, and tolerance among students of both sexes, time and effort are needed and not the mere presence of men and women.

According to the poll, men students do not think women have made an educational contribution to the college, and the professors who think differently are "clearly out of touch with the larger part of the male undergraduates". I assume, then, that the professors are incapable of correctly evaluating the academic performance of women students. Though it would be an unfair question, the poll did not ask if the men had contributed to the women's formal education. This question should not be asked because the merit of the college does not come from a group of male students, female students, fraternity brothers, nor from blue-eyed blonds or eunuchs. It comes from the interaction of professors with a variety of students. As a group women may not have made a unique contribution, but as individuals we each have our own worth.

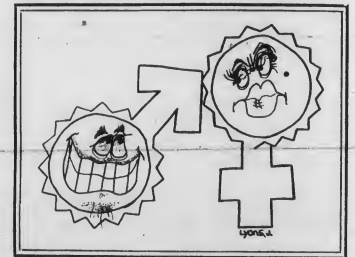
At an all-male college women are a pleasant weekend phenomenon. Coeducation is more complex since it requires a broader and more demanding basis for contact through academic, extracurricular, and social activities. I feel the friendship, trust, and naturalness that could develop surpass the one-level understanding of dating contacts. The present dissatisfaction should not be blamed on one sex or the other or on the lost merit of "diverted sexual energy", but on the students as a whole and on the newness of coeducation to Bowdoin.

The freshmen women were more disappointed with coeducation than upperclasswomen. Perhaps the older women had already been disillusioned and expected less. I transferred from a coeducational institution because I wanted a higher quality liberal arts program. Last year I saw the shortcomings of a coeducational university and believe that not all are due to conflicts between sexes, but that many are caused by a general inability or lack of opportunity to create firm relationships with other people. Many persons also lacked the confidence or push to contribute to the academic or emotional growth of others. Colleges can turn out well-educated people, not necessarily nature and well-adjusted ones. That part never comes easily.

Last year I was called a student, this year a "coed". I, as a dumb tool who hangs around walls, am not in a position to comparatively judge the intelligence and personalities of Bowdoin men and women. I do not want to lump Bowdoin men together, but the Orient article put the women into one sodden mass. All students share a few goals. Women are not here merely to populate the parties nor to inhabit the library to midnight every night. Women and men are here for a many-sided learning experience. Unless we give each other a chance and respect each other's attempts, Bowdoin life will be very unsatisfactory.

I would like to add that I am not embittered about Bowdoin. I enjoy being here and find it an improvement over last year; but, like any place, it could be better.

Priscilla Paton, '74



Downright Depressed

To the Editor:

After reading the results of the poll on coeducation, I felt thoroughly infuriated, appalled, and downright depressed that such a ridiculous situation exists. It was somewhat of a shock to me to discover that apparently such a significant number of Bowdoin students are against coeducation. I was completely incredulous when I came upon some of the utterly immature and totally unfounded remarks made by some of the students (such as the one concerning the "apparent level of intelligence... revealed... by the coeds").

The irony of the issue is that the poll blatantly pointed out how badly we need coeducation here at Bowdoin. Evidence for this statement lies in the fact that the upperclassmen were so heavily against coeducation. Many of them seem to be too entrenched in their male superiority roles to accept the facts — society is changing and some women will no longer submit to being treated as secondary co-inhabitants of this planet. The Bowdoin coeds have possibly shattered their dearly held "truth" that women are "weekend people," and mindless bed partners.

Up until this year Bowdoin offered, for the most part, nothing more than the academic aspects of a good education. The environment was comparable to that of a monastery: isolated, quiet, not a woman in sight, except, maybe on "big weekends." It was very unnatural, and couldn't have been more misrepresentative of the after-Bowdoin world that the students would encounter.

However, by the virtue of admitting females, the College has made her most significant although "long overdue step toward offering some sort of a complete and meaningful education. It is still predominantly an all male school, both numerically and atmospherically, but we are moving in the right direction. Therefore, let us continue!

Roger C. Paianiki '74

Enticing Young Men

To the Editor:

The two biggest advertisements in last week's Orient were pitches for the R.O.T.C. They were timed to follow hard upon the draft lottery. It's a beautiful system — the draft is run like Las Vegas and the R.O.T.C. picks up those whose birthdays lost.

"Only the Best may Serve," says one ad, promising those best to do everything for their except cure bad breath. The ad was written by the guy who promised all of us males that we could be "The Hero of the Beach" in the Charles Atlas ads on

(Please Turn to Page Five)

Fewer HH's

Fall Grade Breakdown Released

(Continued From Page One)

responsibility and "willingness to work within the system."

The following two charts offer a breakdown of last semester's grades by sex. Failure of the categories listed to add to total is due to unlisted categories of "incomplete" and "satisfactory" which are included in the totals.

GRADE DISTRIBUTION AMONG MALE STUDENTS, FALL, 1971:

CLASS	RECEIVED	HH	H	P	F
Freshman	990	149 (15.05%)	394 (39.79%)	405 (40.90%)	32 (3.23%)
Sophomore	930	153 (16.45%)	341 (36.67%)	382 (41.08%)	40 (4.30%)
Junior	750	153 (20.40%)	310 (41.33%)	241 (32.13%)	32 (4.27%)
Senior	821	192 (23.39%)	312 (38.00%)	238 (28.98%)	14 (1.90%)
Exchange and 110 Special Students	12	40 (10.91%)	40 (36.36%)	41 (37.27%)	10 (9.08%)
Total	3601	658 (18.30%)	1397 (38.79%)	1307 (36.29%)	139 (3.85%)

GRADE DISTRIBUTION AMONG FEMALE STUDENTS, FALL, 1971:

CLASS	RECEIVED	HH	H	P	F
Freshman	259	42 (16.21%)	114 (44.01%)	96 (37.06%)	5 (1.93%)
Sophomore	32	7 (21.88%)	13 (40.63%)	12 (37.50%)	0 (0.00%)
Junior	57	15 (26.32%)	27 (47.37%)	14 (24.56%)	1 (1.76%)
Senior	25	5 (20.00%)	14 (56.00%)	5 (20.00%)	0 (0.00%)
Exchange and 178 Special Students	27	86 (15.17%)	86 (43.92%)	60 (33.71%)	2 (1.12%)
Total	551	96 (17.42%)	254 (46.09%)	187 (33.93%)	8 (1.46%)

Although Bowdoin's female women received proportionately slightly fewer HH's than Bowdoin's men, they received proportionately far more H's and fewer P's and F's; the failure rate of the women was less than half that of the men. Although data from so early a stage of coeducation is hardly

conclusive, it seems that the overall academic performance of Bowdoin's women has been marginally superior to that of the men.

In seeking explanations for this situation, five possibilities suggest themselves. The most obvious is that freshmen women were selected from an application pool about twenty times as large as the available places — twice as much competition as faces male applicants. Yet this explanation appears discredited by the fact that the freshmen women did not perform so well *vis-a-vis* their male counterparts as did junior women, whose entrance competition was less rigorous. A second possible explanation would be to attribute female academic superiority to the influx of women from an exchange from a prestigious Seven Sisters. Yet female exchange students made a poorer showing than any other group of women listed.

Explanations from the differences between men's and women's activities at the College are more fruitful than explanations from the differences in their origins: it may be significant, for example, that women, being usually less involved in sports than men, have more potential study time. Or it may be, as some respondents to last week's Orient poll maintained, that the women take easier courses. In as much as women tend to concentrate in the liberal arts, which tend to be more leniently graded, this may be true. If so, it reflects poorly not on the women, but on the grade distribution in the liberal arts curriculum.

The academic superiority of Bowdoin's female community will come as no surprise to most of the campus. It demonstrates that coeducation has made a very positive and quantifiable contribution to the Bowdoin educational experience. As an elevating influence on the standards of academic performance at Bowdoin, coeducation should certainly be welcomed; it has proven its value. Unfortunately, a number of Bowdoin men do not share that attitude. Of the men who acknowledge the academic superiority of Bowdoin's women in last week's poll, many felt that this feminine excellence constituted unfair competition; at least one attributed it to the lechery of "young male professors." Such banal anti-intellectualism has no place at any college. Bowdoin must welcome the excellence of its new blood not with resentment, but in that receptive spirit of learning which should characterize all academic institutions.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(Continued From Page Four)

the backs of Superman comic books. The ad should be amended to read "Only the Best (with low lottery numbers)".

Assuming that similar ads appeared in other campus papers across the country, and assuming that those ads cost money, one must ask how much money was expended to entice young men with low lottery numbers into the R.O.T.C.?

Perhaps the amount of money would seem small in the face of an 80 million dollar "defense" budget. But it is money that will not be spent to allow the children of poverty to attend college, money that will not be spent to make college worth attending, money that will not be assigned to the problems we must face now, problems having nothing to do with some massive threat mounted by North Vietnam, but which have a lot to do with our survival as a healthy species, problems like poverty, pollution, population, and peace.

However small the amount spent on R.O.T.C. recruiting posters in campus newspapers, it is money that will never be spent to preserve and support the one life we all share. Unless we recognize that life and humanity are our single reason for existing as human beings, until we realize that life and humanity are not served by our continued rain of bombs upon the people and animals and trees of South-East Asia or by our supply of the weaponry whereby West Pakistan can annihilate its countrymen, until we become humble enough to admit that each of us is part of a process that is destructive not creative, negative not positive, until we believe that peace, within ourselves, with each other, and with all that lives with us in our tiny world, then money will be spent to entice young men towards killing, even here on our peaceful Bowdoin campus.

Yours sincerely,
Herbert R. Coursen, Jr.
Associate Professor of English

Innocent Fun

February 10, 1972

To the Editor:

A week ago Thursday, one of the many mowball fights which occur on campus at this time of year got out of hand. Apparently it started as a continuation of the "friendly feud" between Hyde and Coleman. As the battle progressed it grew in intensity and magnitude and spread to Maine and Appleton where for some reason, perhaps because unprovoked, it took a vicious turn. Residents of

Appleton were horrified to see their windows being smashed for no apparent reason and glass splattered into their rooms. When it was all over, eleven windows had been broken in Coleman and ten more in Appleton. At least two people inside the dormitories were cut by glass.

There is a tendency to pass off this incident as just another playful expression of youthful exuberance. "It happens every year, you know. The terrible pressures of college life must find release in harmless ways." It is clear, however, from the amount of damage done, and from the outrage of those dormitory residents whose safety was jeopardized and whose time was spent picking bits of shattered glass out of their bedding and other belongings that the incident was far from harmless.

Last year over \$2,000.00 worth of damage occurred in the dormitories. According to the reports which I have received thus far from the department of Grounds and Buildings, this year's cost promise to be just as high. The most frequent kind of damage is window breakage and the discharging of fire extinguishers during water fights. Each has its own potential for danger. Much of the breakage that occurs is the result of students having some "innocent fun." However, some incidents are disappointing and disturbing: phones ripped off of walls, fires built on corridor floors, door panels kicked in etc. When the person responsible for the damage cannot be ascertained, the cost is spread out across the entire student body. The irresponsible behavior that results in damage to the dorms simply drives up the cost of attending the College. I know we have better things to do with our money.

As a community of enlightened individuals we have chosen to do away with external regulation of our social behavior and to abide by a social code. The spirit of that code presumes sensitivity and concern for the well-being of others. It is not uncommon but strange, nevertheless, that educated beings who daily engage the "great issue" of the world can be downright thoughtless in dealing with neighbors, that minds trained to see beyond appearances cannot see beyond a pane of window glass to the person inside who might be injured.

There is a line that separates innocent fun from dangerous and destructive activity of the type described above. One would hope that internal controls and good judgment would keep us on the better side of that line. If not, the Dean's office will have to deal firmly with individuals involved in future such incidents.

Ashley Streetman, Jr.
Asst. Dean of Students

Pollsters Bow To Outcry:
Positive Comments Printed

by MARK SILVERSTEIN

Controversy continues to surround last week's Orient Poll on Coeducation, amplified, by charges that the explanatory article in the Orient presented a biased selection of comments culled from among the 559 polls that were completed.

Critics of the article claimed that a disproportionate number of these comments were negatively oriented, drawn mostly from male respondents, and "insulting" to Bowdoin's women. The result, the critics claimed, was to convey the impression that coeducation in any form was viewed with nothing short of disdain by the male majority at the college.

While this contention has been challenged by Richard Patard, the author of the article, the negative comments on the whole were far more numerous than any positive comments returned with the polls. Although most students who responded to the poll cast their check and "x" marks in favor of coeducation in one form or another and in favor of coed dormitories, they hardly showed themselves to be a vocal lot, or inclined toward written expression. After hours of search through assorted piles of discarded polls, sixteen intelligent comments were discovered. While not forthrightly positive in tone, they are at least based upon the assumption that coeducation is desirable and feasible. Some of these are printed below. Most were written by women.

On the subject of the male mind, one freshman woman writes, "Many of the Bowdoin males are ignorant and uninformed about the female sex. The coeds should be considered as people, as individuals and not categorized into a separate and different class. Coeducation (ideally with mixed floors) and an increase in the ratio of females to males in this college would aid in the education of male minds as to the status of the opposite sex. It would definitely be advantageous to Bowdoin's future."

One of the males not referred to in the above statement writes, "Society without women is unnatural. Why can't Bowdoin become progressive by fully integrating the two sexes, exterminating any further discrimination in this problem society?"

A coed junior found some cause for optimism;

"Having been here on the exchange last year I've found that Bowdoin has improved somewhat since the increase in girls."

And a male sophomore managed to eke out his feelings in three words;

"I like it."
A male freshman took the "constructivist" approach;
"Let's get going toward full 50-50 coeducation!!!!"

STUDENT VOTING RIGHTS

By the terms of a federal court order made in the case of Frederick Conti, and others, versus the Board of Registration of the Town of Gorham, a student who has been a good faith resident of Maine for six months and the town where he or she lives for three months, who is 18, a citizen of the U.S., and who has a good faith intention to remain indefinitely in that town, may register and vote in that town. The fact of being a student is a neutral factor for registration purposes.

It is not clear how boards of registration will treat this recent order, but a student who meets the age, citizenship, and residency requirements (don't worry about returning "home" for vacations, etc.), should be permitted to vote locally if he or she has no present, definite intention of returning "home" to live after completing college. That is, if you feel that you "reside" in the town where you go to college, if you call that place home, and you have no intention right now of going back where you came from where you should be permitted to vote locally.

If you meet the tests outlined here, and if you want to participate in the democratic process locally, you should try to register. If you are turned down, and wish to pursue the matter further, the Maine Civil Liberties Union, 142 High St., Portland 04101, Tel. 774-5444, would be interested in hearing about your problem.

While another issued a manifesto;

"I would simply like to strongly urge the Administration, alumni, Faculty, and anyone else with a position of importance in the decisions concerning coeducation to allow Bowdoin to become fully 50% "womenized." While the current ratio of 1:10 has made the Bowdoin men realize that there really are females, that they do think, and that they do live life in much the same way males do, it (the current ratio) has drastically failed to provide a truly "natural" situation. I seriously doubt that upon graduation from college I will find that the rest of this nation has adopted Bowdoin's male to female ratio. And seeing that the world will be very reluctant to make this change, why doesn't it conform instead to the "true-life situation" and at the same time more closely duplicate the Supreme Law — Nature — which has also failed to adopt Bowdoin's ratio. . . The time for this new ratio is at hand. The opportunities for more vital interaction between the sexes in all walks of life . . . was (sic) begun this year, but more balanced ratio will enable these new-found possibilities to reach (sic) their full capacities."

Other comments included:

Statement of Experience:

"I have gone to public schools all my life and so I am quite used to having girls around. Unlike someone who has attended prep school or been in this haven of males for a couple of years already, I notice the girls mainly for their scarcity." (Freshman male)

Cry for Fair Play:

"This questionnaire is very poor from a female standpoint. How the hell are we supposed to answer these questions because they are so worded that half of them give a girl no choice." (Freshman female)

Plea for Accuracy:

"Please don't refer to Bowdoin female people as "co-eds." After all, to them, men are "co-eds." I find the term positively degrading when applied to only one sex." (A sophomore male person)

Call for Common Sense and Alarm Clocks:

"The entire poll was obviously directed toward men; "did Bowdoin's new coeducational status increase the college's appeal to you." Of course, I wouldn't have applied otherwise. WAKE UP." (Freshman female)

Call for Delayed Action:

"A fully coeducational Bowdoin is good but I don't want coeducational dorms. I think Bowdoin should wait until the ratio of girls to guys is a little more sensible before they try to adopt coeducational housing." (Freshman female)

Ultimate Reflection:

"It is rather annoying to know that much of Bowdoin's life is centered in the fraternity — such behavior is limiting, in terms of personal influence, on all." (Freshman female)

To Puck Or Not To Puck

(Continued From Page Three)

you'll find the guys from St. Francis College or PoGo U. (University of Maine at Portland-Gorham in official circles) working out on the ice, the former if the rink is not being used by our own varsity or by another private rental group, the latter when the outside rink at PoGo is out of action on account of rain, sleet, or perils of the night. Do not come to play hockey on Sunday mornings from 7:30 to 8:30 P.M. because this is Portland Merchants Association ice time. Do not come to play hockey on Saturday mornings, because you can bet your bottom dollar (or your "slapshot special") that you'll see Youth Hockey in action, and if you don't see that you'll see the General Skating School. Do not come to play hockey after 3 P.M. unless you are good enough, or have the "chutpah" to skate with the varsity team. Do not come after dinner — that's freshman practice, unless the PoGo or St. Francis squads get there first. Do not come on Sunday afternoons to play hockey, because that's general skating for all the people, including those who never saw a "slapshot special" and never hope to see one. Do not come without hard cash after 4 P.M. on Sunday. That's the "family session," and as the saying goes behind the cash registers "the family that pays together skates together. In God we trust — all others pay cash — even Bowdoin students."

Do not pass go, do not collect \$200. In fact, this is as good a time as any to get out of this game and check out the "natural" ice on the quad or out at Pickard Field. I was out at Pickard today, and aside from patches of thin ice, and a layer of snow, and no place to leave your hushpuppies, it's good cross-country skating, although it's wicked on your blades and that could mean 75 cents for a sharpening job — at the arena.

It's a tough world. Things might be easier if the arena management did not have to cover some \$31,000 worth of expenses, mostly for the services of Grounds and Buildings. Income from

rentals, public skating, skate sharpening, and the over-the-counter trade at the snack bar bring in about \$27,000 per annum. That leaves at least \$4,000 to be covered by the college. That does not take into account any "depreciation," such as is applicable to the ice-clearing machine, the compressors, and the condensers. The clearing machine alone could not be replaced for less than \$12,000. In the near future, the arena will need a new roof.

All of which explains why the

ladies were in action on the ice when you arrived to shoot pucks. If you want to dance — or skate — you have to pay the piper. See the piper over at Buildings and Grounds if you want to know why maintenance costs as much as it does. At any rate, the next time your ambition to become a rival to Bobby Orr is thwarted by the presence of "non-violent" foreign elements on the ice, don't bother the chap in the skate shop — and above all, don't lose the faith. You might have a future on the basketball courts.

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MAINE NATIONAL BANK

swimmers in two easy wins



Captain Bow Quinn leaves the blocks on the way to an unofficial win in the 200 yd. butterfly against Trinity.

by HELEN GOODWILL

The swimmers blanked Trinity College, 77-35, over the weekend without considerable effort. The weak Trinity squad afforded Coach Charlie Butt the opportunity to experiment, swimming many racers in unfamiliar slots.

The 400 yd. medley relayers established the temper of the afternoon with a decisive win. Rick Haudel, John Ward, Bow Quinn, and Peter Robinson were ahead all the way for a quick 3:56.9. In the next event, John Erikson lapped the Trinity swimmer four times before the race was over. Also decisive over their opponents were John Wendler and Mark Santangelo who took first and second respectively in both the required and optional diving events.

Senior John Wirzbicki came from behind to swim a fast 2:32.8 and snatched first in the 200 yd. breaststroke. Unofficially, Bow Quinn was first in the 200 yd. butterfly, but the 5 points were earned by Rick Haudel who followed close behind. The 50 was easily taken by sophomore stroker Gidley Tarbell.

Some of the Bowdoin points were earned by swimmers outside their regular events: Peter Robinson swam the 500 and placed first; Tom Costin, along with the NO. 1 spot in the IM, took a close second in the 200 yd. breaststroke; and, third place in the 200 yd. backstroke went to John Erikson.

The swim team won over UNH on Wednesday, 72.5-40.5, the awkward score due to a tie in the 400 yd. medley relay. UNH could only boast a good butterflyer, Godbout, and good diver, O'Byrne. Captain Bow Quinn lost his first race of the season despite an excellent 2:03.8 in the 200. Also, previously undefeated was diving ace John Wendler.

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Pai U threat Cliff Webster lifts one in front of the net.

Orient/Tarbell

skiers head for norwich

by MARK LECHNER

Despite the lack of snow and contrary to popular belief, the ski team is alive and functioning well at Bowdoin College. In fact, they are one of Bowdoin's most successful winter sports teams. Last winter they finished third in Division II and this year they are looking to improve their past record.

Under the direction of head coach Werner Rothbacher and Nordic coach Brooks Stoddard, the team has skied well in the early part of the season. Two weeks ago, the Nordic (i.e., cross-country and jumping) team skied over six other teams to win the Plymouth State College Nordic Carnival. The cross-country team turned in fine performances, with the "A" team composed of co-captain Charlie Hayward, Fred Lambie and Dick Rice winning the 3 x 10 kilometer relay by over three minutes and the "B" team of Bob Turner, Hank Lange and Joe Nolting taking third. In the jump, the Polar Bears placed well with Neil Orth second and Hayward and co-captain Chip Fendler also in the top ten.

The first four-event meet of the season, the Maine State Championships, held this past weekend, was somewhat of a disappointment. In the opening event, the giant slalom, the Polar Bears skied well, with Hayward second, Hank Lange seventh, and Kel Tyler ninth; a combination good enough to place the team second. However, in the afternoon slalom race, the wind blew; Hayward and Tyler skied to fourth and sixth places respectively but were unable to come up with a third man who could remain standing throughout both runs. This placed Bowdoin in fourth place for this event, behind the University of Maine, Bates, and Colby.

The cross-country race was the bright spot of the State meet, with Hayward first, Fred Lambie a strong third, Hank Lange seventh, Gary Bowne fifteenth and Bob Turner sixteenth. The combination gave the team a victory and allowed them to pull above and away from Colby. In

the jumping event, the lack of practice facilities took its toll: Orth was ninth, Hayward tenth, and Fendler/fourteenth, which gave the team last place for the event. Final team scores were U. Maine 388, Bates 375, Bowdoin 355, and Colby 345. This was particularly disappointing because Bowdoin had outperformed Bates earlier in the season. Some consolation came from Hayward's capture of the skimeister award, given for the best four-event performance.

Colby defense holds b-ballers

by DAVID E. REEVES

Unable to stop the Colby fastbreak, the Bowdoin Varsity Basketball Team was soundly defeated by the Mules by the score of 82-54 on February 7.

Throughout the game Colby controlled the defensive boards and was able to ignite their explosive fastbreak. Colby's massive front-line also dominated the offensive boards and consistently got second and third shots at their basket.

Bowdoin's major problem was their inability to penetrate the tight Colby zone defense. Unable to hit the outside shot, the bears found themselves on the low end of a 38-24 half time score.

Emerging from the locker room with an aggressive press, the Bears cut the Mule lead to eight points. However, Colby soon regained their first-half form and capitalized on numerous consecutive fastbreaks.

The Bears were hindered by foul trouble throughout the game. Consequently, Colby was able to take advantage of the penalty situation on the foul line. Kip Crowley, Bowdoin's leading scorer, was prevented from playing his usual aggressive game because of three fouls called on him during the opening minutes of the game.

Bowdoin's attack was led by Kip Crowley's 12 points and was followed by Warren Geir's 10 point effort.

Moulton Upsilon Leads Fraternity Hockey

by PETER PIZZI

After the Independent's sound defeat of Chi Psi on the ice last Thursday, Feb. 3, the Moulton Union cafeteria was humming with excitement. Seeking nourishment at the Union after the 6-3 vanquishment, a stunned member of the Kappa Sig squad expressed a profound astonishment and fear of the "waves and waves of Independent lines" that kept coming off the bench, as the Kappa Sig team was systematically worn down to a frazzle.

Clearly, it is this depth which the player spoke of that has permitted the Independents to remain undefeated and in first place in the standings. Completely cognizant of his club's power, Independent coach Spiros Drogitis declared after the contest, "I'm going to take my men all the way!" Most observers would concur that this contest and its ramifications have dominated the activity in

inter-fraternity hockey this past week.

Though the Independents seem to be in control of the league, the standings of the first division do bear mentioning. The Beta house, also undefeated, is in second place with Psi U following in the third slot, having lost but one game. Chi Psi merits fourth place behind a 1-3-1 record with the Kappa Sig house in command of fifth place. None of the first few teams should be counted out although since the league race so far has been a tight one, marked by many close contests.

Basketball

The story is much the same in

inter-fraternity basketball. The standings are quite close in the first division with the Zeta's and Delta Sig in a neck and neck tie for the league lead. Zeta's undefeated record has been accumulated largely through outstanding performances by Jack Swick and Mark Goodwin.

The aggressive rebounding of "Beast" Bisson and the machine-like cooperation of Pete and Al Hess have given the Delta Sig house an equally impressive record. The Beta's and Kappa Sig's are also in a tie, both squads having lost one ball game. Quite different from their situation in the hockey standings, the Independents follow in a disappointing fifth place.

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E.C.A.C. Overrules Appeal

by MARK SILVERSTEIN
 "I have always felt that men of good will could arrive at a reasonable compromise."
 — President Roger Howell, Jr.

When, a thousand years from now, civilization looks back upon our society and searches for our best myths and legends, they might very well discover the one about how athletics brought together the very best to compete for "the championship," without any external interference on the part of politicians, fortune-seeking promoters, or jurisdictional regulations. Even today, we can recite this as myth, when referring

athletics czars could not compromise in a game of numbers.

The "numbers" in question are "four" and "eight". "Four" represents the number of varsity hockey teams that in past years have participated in the Division II Ice Hockey Championship. "Eight" represents the number of teams that will participate from this year on, according to an ECAC decision handed down on December 23, 1971, in the midst of the hockey season by Associate Commissioner Robert M. Whitelaw.

Bowdoin College is a member of



to such championship events as the Super Bowl, plagued by unsolicited Nixonian advice, the recent Nebraska-Oklahoma game, plagued by cheap commercialism, and a host of others. Now, alas, the horsemen of the athletic apocalypse have galloped across the ice arenas of the Eastern College Athletic Conference. This year, the Bowdoin Polar Bears will not be able to compete in the Division II hockey championship tournament, despite a brilliant record, because various college

both the ECAC and the New England Small College Athletic Conference (NESCAC). In the past, NESCAC has approved membership participation in tournaments and championships, although it looked with disdain upon such events, hoping that they would be "the exception rather than the norm." The ECAC championship expansion to eight-team participation, however, met with outright NESCAC disapproval. Such a playoff. (Please Turn to Page Seven)

THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

The Oldest Continuously-Published College Weekly in the United States

VOLUME CI

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, FEB. 17, 1972

NUMBER 17

Morgan And Nyhus Given Tenure: Fewer Faculty Positions Available

by RICHARD PATARD

This year the Governing Boards at their January meeting of the College conferred tenure upon Professors Nyhus and Morgan. The extension of tenure to only two professors, an unusually small number, reflects College policy to stabilize the size of the faculty, and calls into question the value of the whole mechanics of the hiring, firing, and tenure-giving processes at Bowdoin.

These processes are largely the responsibility of Olin Robison, Dean of Faculty, who stated that the paucity of grants of tenure at Bowdoin this year is partly due to the College policy not to increase the net size of the faculty, and partly to an effort to reduce the proportion of the faculty with tenure.

Dean Robison pointed out that with every tenure it confers, the College undertakes a large long-term financial obligation. As he wrote in the March, 1971 issue of the Bowdoin Alumnus, "tenure, usually granted when an individual is in his early or mid-thirties, commits the institution to that individual until retirement, obligating the income on endowment of one-half to three-quarters of a million dollars for 30 to 35 years. I also virtually commit the institution to offering a particular course of study for the duration." Therefore, in response to Bowdoin's present financial crisis, "the Faculty, the administration and the Governing Boards have agreed to maintain the Faculty at its present size while increasing the size of the student body by adding 300 places for women."

The inevitable consequence of this policy is an increase of Bowdoin's student-faculty ratio from the seven or eight to one boasted of a few years ago to ten or eleven to one. In so far as the academic quality of an institution can be measured statistically, the student-faculty ratio is one of the most indicative and frequently cited parameters available, and its increase would seem to imply a deterioration in the quality of Bowdoin education.

Dean Robison also said that the Bowdoin faculty is overtenured. Slightly under sixty percent of the Faculty here has tenure, which Robison said is a higher percentage than that found at those institutions with which we were wont to compare ourselves. Moreover, since this over-tenuring limits the flexibility of the College in responding to shifts in student interests by new curricular addition and deletions. Presently, a new Faculty member can be hired only when another member resigns or is released.

In Dean Robison's words, "The combined financial squeeze and tight job market is causing academic tenure to come under the most serious scrutiny it has received in 30 years." When the size of the faculty was being expanded, a number of new tenured positions were created each year; under the College's faculty stabilization policy, however, a tenured post is available only when a tenured professor resigns. Not only is a College that is unable to offer its untenured faculty a reasonable chance of getting tenure unlikely to attract the most qualified

academicians; the present tenure system jeopardizes the very job security it was designed to create. Bowdoin's dilemma is attenuated by the fact that after Professors Brown, Taylor, Helmreich and Jeppesen retire, at the end of this academic year, there will be very few retirements at the end of this academic year, there will be very few retirements during the next decade.

The tenure-conferring process is complex, discreet, and only vaguely understood by most students. When an academican is hired by Bowdoin, he receives the title and pay of an Assistant Professor, unless he has not yet completed his doctorate, in which case he is usually invested with the title and pay of instructor, with automatic promotion to the level of Assistant Professor upon completion of his doctoral work. He may be hired for a two or three year period, by a contract which is renewable and normally renewed at the end of that period. Faculty hired to replace permanent faculty members on sabbatical are exceptions to this rule, since their contracts are for single years, and are usually non-renewable.

An assistant professor is considered for tenure during the fifth year of his assistant professorate. Bowdoin adheres to the "up or out system" outlined by the 1940 conventions of the Association of American University Professors; a professor either receives tenure or leaves the College at the end of the sixth year of his assistant professorate. He is notified of the College's action on his candidacy for tenure in January or February of his fifth year; the AAUP stipulates that any professor who has been in the College's employ for two full years must be given at least twelve months warning of "non-renewal of appointment." Along with tenure go the title and pay of an Associate Professor; all tenured faculty are full or associate professors, and all full or associate professors have tenure.

The review of assistant professor's candidacy for tenure begins in the spring of the fourth year of his assistant professorate. The Dean of Faculty asks the Chairman of the candidate's department to begin collecting the department's observations and evaluations of the candidate. The candidate also is asked to compile materials stating his case for tenure. As of this year, Dean Robison has begun to solicit comment from sources outside College, asking leading experts in the candidate's specialty to appraise a piece of his work.

All these materials are submitted to the President and a Faculty Advisory Committee, in November of the fifth year of the candidate's assistant professorate. This committee, chaired by the Dean of Faculty, comprises the Dean of College *ex officio* and five other members elected by the permanent Faculty to fill staggered five-year terms. The present members of this committee are Professors Chittim, Donovan, Mayo, Moulton, and Puh. The function of the committee is to advise the President and Dean of Faculty on the candidacy. The President then decides whether to recommend to (Please Turn to Page Four)

Your Bowdoin Honorary Degree: Facts And Fantasies

by DON WESTFALL

Any dolt will tell you that most honorary degrees are awarded on the basis of money, pure and simple. In fact a good Dun and Bradstreet rating never hurt a seeker after honors. However, like cats, colleges can be skinned in several ways. The following essay is an explication of opportunities and alternative routes to an honorary degree. If you really want that degree, if the desire for an LL.D. is burning a hole in your empty wallet, here is how it's done. Learn from the lives of great men.

Of course there is no substitute for making it big in the real world; the edge is nearly always given to filthy lucre over plain old prominence. The problem for the poor but prominent graduate is that he is not permitted to be controversial. He can be famous but not infamous. The most obvious illustration of this principle is the case of Alfred Kinsey, in "well-known" sex research — for his kind Bowdoin doesn't come through.

Obviously if Bowdoin had to rely on her own graduates for honorary degrees, the bottom of many a barrel would have been scraped before now. However, there is a great wide wonderful world of honor crazed merchants out there, and Bowdoin knows it. For many years the lush fields of Massachusetts were harvested with great success. A particularly big year was 1856, when Seth Adams, a wealthy sugar refiner from Newton, Mass., received his A.M. Not long afterward a building paid for and bearing the good Mr. Adams' name was erected on the north side of the campus. Cause and effect think you? I should hope not! Bowdoin would never sell its good name.

But enough of this; let's get down to specifics. Here's what you can do to get that honorary degree.

While there has always been a good market for the money men (from Leverett Saltonstall to Harvey Dow Gibson to David Rockefeller), some professions have faded from the lists. Most noticeable of all are the clergymen now, alas, gone the way of compulsory chapel. Ministers used to do a land office business in laureatehips, but the "status revolution" caught up with them, even at Bowdoin. Fortunately some of the slack has been taken up by headmasters of various private schools and an occasional teacher or administrator from the public sector.

There is room left for a few more nationally prominent politicians, but to be honest things don't look terribly promising. Of course Franklin Pierce got an honorary degree in 1853, after he was inaugurated and not before. Franklin Pierce notwithstanding, ever since the college honored Jefferson Davis in 1858, things have been going poorly. General Grant picked up a degree here before he began one of the most corrupt administrations in American history. Thomas Brackett "Czar" Reed received an LL.D. in 1890 — he always wanted to be



Wendell Willkie tried hard but lost to Franklin Roosevelt in 1940. In 1941 Bowdoin honored him as a "good loser." Three years later he was dead.

President by never quite made it. Wendell Willkie became an honorary graduate in 1941 because he was a good loser. ("gallant acceptance of defeat" President Silks called it.) As I said it's not terribly promising, but don't give up. If Ezra Taft Benson (Ike's Secretary of Agriculture) can get an LL.D., so can you.

The military life has always been a worthy entry into the ranks of the *Honoris Causa*. The World War produced a spate of soldiers honored (Please Turn to Page Five)



The LaSalle Quartet presented a concert of chamber music on Sunday night that included the works of Mozart, Webern, Beethoven, and Bartok. The Quartet cost the Music Department over \$2,000 and it is rumored that there will be no further performances scheduled for the "Bowdoin College Concert Series."

Pilferage Bedevils Center: Security Tightening Sought

by PETER PIZZII

The Senior Center, this past semester, has been the victim of repeated thefts of expensive electronic equipment and caches of money, with the latest pilferage taking place two weeks ago. Although a concerted effort is being made on the part of the Grounds and Buildings Department and the residents of the tower to reduce the likelihood of further incidents, an easy solution seems impossible.

The atmosphere engendered by the relatively mammoth size of the tower is quite different from that of a smaller dormitory, where strangers are easily recognizable and attended to by a student. The Senior Center renders an anonymous air, one which might be found in a large apartment building whose residents go about their business without a great deal of concern about that which does not directly affect them. Thus a prospective thief, once he has gotten past the watchman at the desk on the first floor, can easily wander about the building's 16 floors checking for an open door and remain undetected.

It has been repeatedly impressed upon the center's residents that, above all, they must lock doors when they leave. One door left open on the four-suite floors can yield the entire floor vulnerable to the

thief, since each suite is connected to the next by bathrooms. After making his heist, a thief could then exit through the basement via a double doorway. This door, whose lock was found to be easily picked, has since been repaired. Other efforts are being made by the administration of the Senior Center, such as replacing old locks with ones that lock automatically when the door is closed. In addition, the individuals manning the desk at the first floor entrance have tried to be as thorough as possible in their inspection of all those who enter. They fear, however, that the more rigorous the measures become, the more the atmosphere will degenerate into one of unfriendly suspicion.

The solution, then, as Mr. Wheland of Grounds and Buildings pointed out boils down to all residents making sure of a stranger's intentions and always locking the doors to the suites. One would hope that no more stringent measures, such as putting more locks on doors previously left unlocked, will be needed.

Two Cuba flicks, "Historia de una Batalla" and "Isle of Youth" will be shown in Wentworth Hall, the Senior Center, on Tuesday, February 22, at 7:30 P.M.

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INDUSTRY ROAD

BRUNSWICK, MAINE

Woman Times Three: Boston, Brunswick, And Bowdoin

Boston

by EVE PINES

Over 1000 women from all over the United States and several other countries rallied in Boston this weekend for the second conference of the Women's National Abortion Action Coalition. The three-day conference convened to raise questions, formulate proposals, and organize courses of action for the campaign based on the right of women to govern their own bodies.

The conference opened with a rally in Boston University's Hayden Hall, where the group was addressed by 15 speakers representing various factions concerned with the abortion question. Speakers included Shirley Wheeler, the first woman ever convicted of manslaughter for having an abortion. The opening assembly, the only portion of the conference open to men, concluded with a short film of the November 20 demonstration for women's rights in Washington, D.C.

On Saturday the conference split up into workshops to discuss different aspects of female oppression. Besides abortion legislation, workshops dealt with such areas as forced sterilization, which exists in great proportions in this country, contraception, gay women, and working women. Proposals established in workshops were later voted on by the entire conference.

Emphasis throughout the conference was not on abortion as merely a population control device, but on a woman's right to choose in one of the most crucial questions of her life: if and when she will bear children. This right is currently denied women by means or archaic, restrictive abortion laws, laws blatantly sanctioning forced sterilization, and oppressive conditions in the form of poor economic conditions and actions of the predominantly male church and state. Clearly a lot of work will be required to reach the final goals of the conference in a system in which a New York doctor can legally declare himself guardian of all fetuses while thousands of women die each year on the tables of illegal abortionists.

The final proposals of the conference centered around planned action for the future. The proposals call for mass demonstrations, both local and national, educational and organizing campaigns, and initiation of statewide referenda to repeal existing anti-abortion laws. Abortion Action Week is to be held May 1-6 as a focal point for activities in the near future.

Brunswick

JO DONDIS

A small upstairs office in downtown Brunswick serves as the nucleus for a growing group of liberation conscious women. The Women's Center exudes the Women's Liberation spirit. Pamphlets such as *The Female State*, *No More Fun and Games*, and *Our Bodies Our Selves*, adorn the bookshelves and posters of Lucretia Mott, Virginia Woolfe, and Louise Michel, decorate the walls. Women upon first entering the Center are eagerly welcomed and are introduced by first name only. The atmosphere is warm, informal — a place where women can come "to get away" and relax.

The Bath-Brunswick women's group responsible for this center has a recent history. Several consciousness raising groups organized six months ago and met frequently thereafter to discuss problems and to talk about women's lib. In the future the group hopes to set up study groups and workshops. Three such possibilities for such seminars are: Women and Their Body, Basic Health Referral, and a writing

workshop. However, the organization is open to new ideas and suggestions.

Informal discussions form the mainstream of Center activity at the moment. A mixture of women, young and middle-aged, sit on the floor and participate in the relevant conversations which center on topics pertaining to women. (Job discrimination, abortion etc.) The general consensus about the women's movement seems to be that its effectiveness will be felt in the near future. For now Brunswick women are concerned with "giving women confidence in themselves". The newly opened Women's Center should greatly aid that objective.

Bowdoin

by FRED HONOLD

For those who attended last week's meeting on co-education, the discussion proved to be most enjoyable. Called by Miranda Spivack, who is here at Bowdoin this year on exchange, and Dick Merseuer, Assistant Director of Admission, the meeting was designed to "discuss the strengths and weaknesses of coeducation at Bowdoin in comparison to college's on the exchange."

What evolved from the meeting was a bit more than just the trials and tribulations of Bowdoin's daughters, as talk touched on several pertinent topics. Among the more prominent problems voiced by the 50 women and 15 male attendees, spanned the spectrum for a school which is rapidly moving away from a

previously all-male environment.

On the random list of complaints which rambled along in no planned manner were the plethora of students in certain (better left unmentioned) courses, the sorry social life here beneath the pines, the "Senior Center Syndrome", the Infirmary, the gym facilities — specifically the hairdryers, and yes, alas, the Annual ORIENT Coeducation Poll.

Although the meeting endured for two hours, the audience did not prevail. But the comments were constant as the mood was constantly lively.

Dick Merseuer began the discussion by mentioning that a female transfer from Connecticut College was surprised, in fact frankly shocked, when she walked into a class of 150 students at a college which boasts the statistics of a 1 to 10 teacher-student ratio. At other colleges, the opinion ran, the faculty members set and then adhere to class quotas. Should the class enrollment exceed the limit, the classes are usually divided into two or more sections. At Holyoke, it was claimed, seminar quotas were kept at 15, while at Bowdoin the class size often ranges upward of 25. "Yet here at Bowdoin," another young lady stated, "the Professor's want to get to know the students."

It was at this point that a male, one of the few to brave the meeting (in addition to this reported who was there strictly on business), spoke. "Isn't it interesting," he implored, "that the introductory course in International Relations is packed

with 110 students, while the advanced International Relations course has only four members." Oh, the disparity of it all. Another fine young Bowdoin lad did lend balance to this view by saying that if students are looking for a good education, then they will find it.

Then it was, that seniors Vini Di Cara and Mike Hastings collaborated on the rut theory. Certain professors, goes the theory, will have 100 students in their classes even if they teach here for 80 or more years because either they are very good professors, or "their gut is a rut." Common known ruts, only because the pros are seen as good teachers, are the Bland rut, the Pothole rut, and so on. Also noted was the suspicion that many members from one fraternity — no names were mentioned but the speaker vaguely seemed to remember the frat in question was on a side street — heartily subscribed to this theory, sending delegations of 35 students on the rut route.

One girl went on to voice a few notes of discord on the curriculum. "If girls are interested in Music," said Rebecca Morley (Holyoke Exchange), "I'd say forget it. Why you can only take records out of the library if you're a music major." To this Don Westfall chimed in, "You can't even get the records from the library if you are a music major."

What all this had to do with coeducation I'm still not sure, but a moment later Dick Merseuer asked if there were any other major differences were evident here at Bowdoin. The two topics

which immediately surfaced were the Infirmary — the facilities are inadequate and the girls are confined to the third floor from which male visitors are conveniently prohibited from and the hairdryers in the gym — maybe a better investment would have been hand dryers.

Dean of Students Paul Nyhus spoke at this time. "Concerning the use of the Infirmary, it is run by the doctors. In this case, the coeds should talk directly to the doctors. And as far as the gym goes, we haven't fully coordinated the use of the facilities yet." And of women's sports, "I invite all delegations interested in sports to see me." Nyhus closed by saying that "I'll be glad to help out in any situation and I'd like to be able to follow through."

To the coed at Bowdoin, the social life is not the best. The girl is still seen as a weekend date, and in view of the 1 to 6 ratio, still somewhat of a novelty. Bowdoin should quickly move ahead with the plans to become more of a coeducational institution.

Life for the females at Bowdoin on the exchange view life in terms of the "Senior Center Syndrome." Existence in the self sustaining tower tends to close the occupants off from an already closed reality of the college

(Please Turn to Page Six)

A CORRECTION

An article by Jo Dondis in last week's Orient reported that the Bowdoin R.O.T.C. will offer a course in military history for credit next year. The report was erroneous and the Orient regrets the error.

Bermuda North, With Limited Funds, Plans To Expand

by Debbie Swiss

Four years ago the first Bermuda North staff arrived at the Dana Point Indian Reservation in northeastern Maine. During the spring vacation, a group of Bowdoin students worked with the Indians in creative arts workshops, tutoring, sewing, music, drama, and arts and crafts. For the next two years the project was carried out in essentially the same manner. This year, however, Bermuda North is a much more extensive program.

Father Davis explained the why's: "We decided along with the Indians that we had carried this one type of project as far as we could." Father Davis mentioned that the project is expanded to help develop intangibles such as self-confidence and pride. He further noted: "A positive orientation has started to take place. This is more than we ever expected. All of the things we have done have been developed with the Indians. It's their project as much as ours. We've worked hard with them and not in a patronizing sense."

This year, beginning March 5, teams of three will travel to the Dana Point Reservation each week. Emphasis will be on an expanded recreational program. This program will include calisthenics, active games, educational games, home economics, basketball clinics, and arts and crafts. One or two evenings a week a crafts workshop will be held for teenagers and adults.

The overall purpose of Bermuda North IV is to help people make use of the resources on the reservation. This does not only refer to material resources. It refers to the people themselves. The Bermuda North staff has the foremost goal of helping the Indian children develop their talents, talents that have always been neglected because of their residence in one of the poorest counties in the United States and because of the fact that they are Indians.

Father Davis pointed out that: "The children have a negative self-image toward themselves, stemming from the fact that they



are Indians and have parents who have been continually put down by non-Indians."

Since Bermuda North is again operating on limited funds, it is hoped that Bowdoin students might contribute materials for the recreation and arts and crafts program. The project could use sports equipment in good condition, especially baseballs, basketballs, footballs, and volleyballs. Sewing supplies and arts and crafts supplies are also needed. If any students would like to donate such materials, they may do so by bringing them to the Newman Center or to any of the Bermuda North staff.

Team members for Bermuda North include: Pam Amos, Ken Baker, Ellen Baxter, Ron Berry, Mary Blunt, D. J. Borly, Dana Bourgeois, Tom Cassidy, Paul Dennett, Scott Diddel, Don Fiorello, Dan Gilmore, Sally Hall, Bruce Johnson, Allie Middleton, Dave MacAdam, Mark Lewis, Dave Lynch, Mike Mahan, Jack Miller, Jim Newman, Joe Nolting, Amy Pearlmuter, Dave Reid, Deb

Reis, Tricia Small, and Debbie Swiss.

The following students are also assisting with various phases of the project: Tom Andrews, Doug Ash, Elissa Berry, Dave Brinbaum, Ed Fleur, Emily Flouton, Bob Hannum, John Humphries, Fred Laire, Barb Moss, Betsy Warren, Larry White, Mike Hutchinson, Bob Isaacson, Gary Poor, Scott Robinson, Paul Vagnozzi, Paul Weinberg, Kevin Burbriski, Carol Gant, Bob Murphy.

The Bermuda North staffs as well as the Indians have considered the past three projects to be very successful, especially in light of the fact that the Indian children now welcome the presence of Bowdoin students. Father Davis commented on this success: "In the creative arts areas in which we've concentrated, we've worked ourselves out of a job (which is what we hoped to do); in the areas of the human spirit: self-confidence, hope, their image of themselves — we've made a start but we've really just begun."



Two Professors Find Security But Tenure Still A Problem

(Continued From Page One)
the Governing Boards granting tenure to the candidate. He submits his recommendations for tenure to the Governing Boards Joint Committee on Education Program. If this committee endorses the recommendation, it is then referred to the January meeting of the full Governing Boards. According to Dean Robison, the Boards almost invariably approve the President's recommendations.

Robison suggested that student evaluation did not play so great a role as it ought in the tenure-granting process. He said that he would like to see a well-thought, comprehensive plan of student evaluation of teaching, which would safeguard both Faculty and students. SCATE, he

believes, cannot perform that function; it must be replaced or supplemented with a more institutionalized program.

In hiring and granting tenure, the College has recently adopted the policy of giving preference to members of minority groups, especially blacks and women, if their academic qualifications are equal to those of alternative white male candidates, Robison said. Nevertheless, in the absence of H.E.W. compulsion to pursue this policy, it has not been communicated to several of the department chairmen, who play a major part in the initial hiring process. If it is indeed College policy, those responsible for implementing policy are often not aware of it.



A typical Student Council member? See page five.

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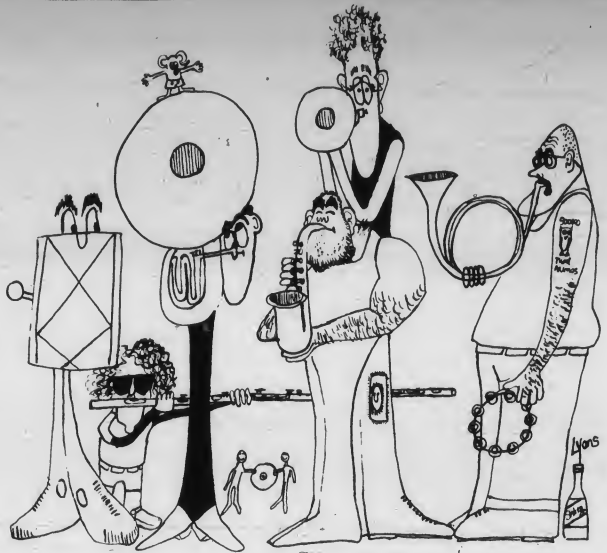
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A Pledge To Cacophony

By Saul Greenfield

"... a little later there was the famous ... Padowda or Padoudy Band ... chiefly devoted to making night hideous, and there is good evidence that it attained its object."

— Louis C. Hatch, The History of Bowdoin College

Bowdoin is an institution fraught with traditions and the determination to wallow in them. The Bowdoin College Precision Marching Band is no exception to that time worn maxim. Since its inception, its directors have been pledged to dissonance, and not one has proved unfaithful to the task. Tom Friedlander, 72, the present maestro, is enthusiastically committed to the cause.

"Contrary to the popular belief," said Friedlander, tongue massaging cheek, "we take music seriously. We even rehearse. We've met twice since November." Friedlander resents charges impugning the band's professional status. "You think anybody can join off the street? We have standards. You have to play an instrument."

When asked if there is a minimum proficiency level, Friedlander replied, "No, we have a maximum. If you're too good, it's tough bananas."

The band has an extensive repertoire, ranging from *Havah Nagillah* to the *1812 Overture*. If enough people show up, (attendance is anywhere from 14 to 25), the band marches into the stadium with a rousing "Mickey Mouse" and — at the end of the game — out again playing "Rise Sons of Bowdoin."

During home football games, the band is

responsible for the half-time shows. "The half-time shows are alot of trouble," Friedlander said, "the script is often written at the last minute."

The band's uncoordinated field maneuvers are not deliberate, but planned. "I never tell the band members what the script is about beforehand. Let it come as a surprise, I say. I figure the band members will enjoy it more that way. I'm all for equality. Why should the crowd have a better time than we have?"

"Speaking of equality, there are no girls in the band. Early in the fall there was a girl from the Hyde School who played the sousaphone for us. But she quit. So now, not only are we ostensibly chauvinist, but we have no sousaphone player."

Friedlander would like to have more people join. At present there are around 25 musicians, but only half that number make the games. He noted that of the 50 freshmen who had high school band experience, only six joined. Friedlander had hoped, if there were more interested people, that he could form a concert band with a definite season and a series of concerts.

"Our major problem is one of morale. As band members we get nothing — no letter sweaters, no banquets, no publicity, and no money. Certainly, we deserve some recognition."

Bowdoin's tenacious half-nelson on tradition affords little hope for improvement. Bowdoin students can do something, however. Should you attend the next hockey game, at the end of the band's performance Mr. Friedlander asks, "please, applaud."

If You're Planning On Joining ROTC ...

by FRED CUSICK

365 Days

by Ronald J. Glasser M.D.
George Braziller, 292 pp., \$6.95

If you're planning on joining ROTC, if you have a low draft number and don't plan to fight it or to flee to Canada, or even if you're opposed to the war but are not quite certain exactly why you're opposed, I suggest that you read this book.

It's about Vietnam. Certainly Vietnam is a boring subject to most of us. Even the President doesn't talk about it much anymore, except to say that the war is ending. Those who loudly support or loudly condemn the war these days are usually eccentrics or fools.

For most of the students at Bowdoin the war is over. Draft calls are low; ROTC is a path to grad school rather than to the battle field, and the chance of any future war breaking out while Kissinger is in charge seem slight. But something might go wrong. Kissinger might die, or Nixon might be reelected. The enemy might launch a new offensive, or the Defense Department might decide that low draft calls aren't necessary in a non-election year, and some of us could find ourselves faced with the choice of serving in Vietnam or going to jail or to Canada.

A reading of Dr. Glasser's book will help you to make that choice. Glasser never served in Vietnam, but he did do time in an army hospital in Japan. In 365 Days he writes about some of the things he heard and saw in that hospital: the burn cases, the colonel "fragged" by his own men, the commandos back from secret missions in the North, the legless man who was blown apart by a mine.

The legless man is the most interesting case that Dr. Glasser describes, and since most of you won't bother to read the book I've reprinted it in full below. It depicts what the war really is better than

Book Review

any other piece that I know of:

The chicon mines of VC and NVA use are plastic. They hold ten pounds of explosive charge and three pounds of fragments. They can be pressure-detonated, and the explosive charge can be set for whatever pressure is wanted — a tank, a jeep, a truck, or a person. If the mines are placed right they can blow an engine block through the hood or turn over an APC. Since the bombing halt, though, there have been enough to waste a few on recon patrols.

This one must have been a pull-release. It blew after he stepped off it — throwing him ten feet into the air. When the medic finally reached him, his left leg was already gone, and his right leg was shredded up to his thigh. The blast had seared through the bottoms of his fatigues, burning his penis and scrotum as well as the lower part of his abdomen and anus. The medic gave him morphine and started albumen. A Dust Off was called in, which took him to the twenty-seventh surgical hospital near Quan Tri, where they took off his testicles and penis, explored his abdomen, took out his left kidney and four inches of large bowel, sewed up his liver, and did a colostomy and right ureterostomy. During the procedure he was given twenty units of uncrossed O-positive blood.

After three days at the twenty-seventh, he was evacuated to Japan via the Yokota Air Force base. From Yokota he was taken by chopper to the U.S. Army hospital at Camp Zama. His left leg was removed by a left-hip disarticulation, and his right thumb and left index finger were sutured. There was not enough skin to close his surgical wounds completely, so his stumps were left open. Despite

(Please Turn to Page Six)

The Student Council At Bowdoin: An Analysis Of Goals, Capabilities

by DAVID COLE

"The control of student life at Bowdoin is entrusted in the fullest possible measure to the students themselves. Undergraduate self-government is vested in the Student Council, which makes recommendations about student affairs to the student body, and to the Faculty." (from the College Bulletin)

"Believing firmly in our right and ability to govern ourselves, we the students of Bowdoin College, hereby establish this constitution for the Student Council of Bowdoin College." (from the Preamble)

The statements above both refer to student "self-government," and they have in common their identification of this self-government with the Student Council. There is an implicit difference between them, of course: the *Bulletin* refers to "recommendations," the constitution of legislation. But both are explicit in defining the Student Council as a government. Most people accept this designation. The Council does not rule, of course. Its function is not entirely analogous to that of Congress or Parliament or entomb. But its structure is patterned after government; its stated purpose is to govern. And as a government it can be analyzed and judged.

The purpose of this article is to examine the Student Council as a government, the principle political mechanism in a political system which is the Bowdoin student body. How? There are many methods available. But the Bowdoin student is especially blessed in this regard by his easy access to one particular approach to the study of political systems. This approach is the "capabilities and goals analysis" expounded by Professor Christian Potholm in *Four African Political Systems* (Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N.J.), and presented each year to the students of what is now designated Gov 4, "Introduction to Comparative Governments."

The framework cannot be completely explained here; to do so would be redundant for those hundreds who have taken the course, and tedious for those hundreds who have not. But an outline will suffice. The approach assumes five basic capabilities present — though in varying degrees — in any political system: 1) *regulative*, the ability to control the population of the system; 2) *extractive*, the ability to collect, produce, and utilize the physical and human resources of the system; 3) *distributive*, the ability to distribute resources and reward members of the system; 4) *rejuvenative*, the ability to change, adapt, and reinforce itself; and 5) *symbolic*, the legitimacy of the image a government projects to its members and to outsiders. These capabilities are the means to estimate the actual effectiveness of a system. The framework, however, also includes an examination of a system's goals, which is really to say the goals of its leaders. For the purpose of studying nations, Potholm lists nine typical goals; few of these, however, relate to a government the likes of the Student Council. For this reason, goals analysis has been changed ever so slightly to facilitate its application to a student government. This, then, shall be the basis for this Introduction to Student Government.

The present Student Council consists of thirty-one members: three officers, ten fraternity representatives, three independent representatives, three delegates from the Class of 1972, two freshmen delegates, and five spokesmen each for the Classes of 1973 and 1974. The President and Vice President are elected by the entire student body from a list of candidates approved by the outgoing Council. At present Michael W. Bushey presides over the Council; his vice-president is C. Mitchell Goldman. Both are seniors.

The political system itself consists of a population of 997, 39 of whom are transients from other student bodies. The population is predominantly of white American stock — 90.4%. Blacks, both Afro-American and foreign, comprise 8.3% of the population, while Oriental-Americans represent only .07%. There are a few Spanish-Americans (.06%). The school's records also show that .01% of the population is American Indian, but no one is certain who he is. The population is divided into eleven hypothetical units, ten of which are fraternities and one of which is not. As of December 1, 1971, roughly 57.1% of the members of the system belonged to fraternities. Males vastly outnumber females in the system, but the system depends for its population primarily on immigration so that birth rate is not a relevant factor.

The regulative capability of the Student Council is generally weak. The regulation of student behavior is governed by the Honor System and the Social Code, and the Council supervises through the Judiciary Board. "The Student Judiciary Board is responsible for introducing new students to the Honor System and Social Code," the *Bulletin* notes. It also sits in judgement on violations. . . . The weakness of the system is that "its decisions take the form of recommendations to the dean of students." The Board cannot dismiss a student; nor can it prevent punishment of a student if the dean wishes punishment to be administered. It is hard to cite examples of cases, as the Board is careful to keep each case private and quiet. The publicity

given the "Appleton 3" was the exception rather than the rule. That case offers a good example of the problems the Board faces, however: the Dean intervened, insisting on a harsher punishment than the Board had prescribed. The punishment finally inflicted was the toughest the Board can pronounce: social probation. But this is really impossible to enforce, and the effect was that there was hardly any punishment at all. At present the regulation of the system still lies primarily outside the jurisdiction of the Student Council and the Judiciary Board.

The extractive capability of the Student Council is restricted, at least in terms of funds. The Council cannot levy taxes on students (that power is reserved to the Governing Boards), so that the general wealth of the system's population is not an advantage. Its needs, however, are not great; the Council budget this year was only \$700. About \$600 of this went to the printing of SCATE.

The extractive capability is more impressive in terms of attracting the human resources of the system. The population is nearly 100% literate, and the vast majority share a common language. The educated elites include large segments of the population: well over half are on "Dean's List," while "Bowdoin Scholars" comprise about a tenth of the system. The Council is structured so as to benefit fully from the human resources of the community. Any student who has spent a term at Bowdoin is eligible to vote and seek office. Thus the system is open, at least in principle.

Probably the system's greatest strength is its distributive capability. Although in most political systems this capability depends largely on the extractive, the Student Council has available to its means of distribution not related to its extractive capability. First of all, the Council now has the power to review organizations applying for funds from blanket tax. The tax takes \$40 from every student's activity fee — a total this year of \$39,880. Although the Council cannot affect the amount of funds an organization receives, it can recommend to the Blanket Tax Committee whether or not a group should be eligible. Several organizations have been removed from the blanket tax lists already; Masque and Gown, for instance, is now funded by the English Department.

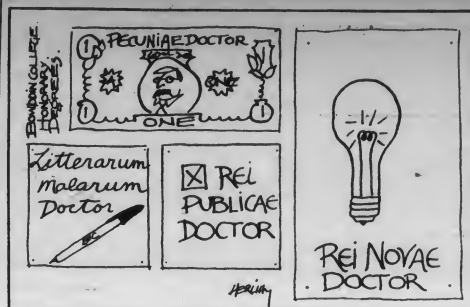
The Council also distributed \$7800 worth of pre-tenths this year (proctors receive free rooms), and next year this will be increased. The Student Council also has at its disposal several offices and distinctions which involve no money: Judiciary Board nominations; student speaker and marshal at the Bowdoin Day festivities; a plethora of committee posts; and such things as the Student Council Cup, given to the fraternity whose members show the best academic performance. Clearly, the Council is able to distribute considerable rewards to the population in terms of money, prestige, and ego-satisfaction.

The Student Council's ability to rejuvenate itself is adequate. Its recruitment procedures, as noted, are in theory, at least, entirely open. The Council generally seems to know what is going on in the school. The grading vote in December took the Council by surprise (though its members were by no means alone in that regard), but the Council's response was immediate and effective. The basic structure, the constitution of the Student Council, is not rigid, and can be easily — perhaps too easily — amended. The Council is extremely flexible. The greatest weakness is the lack of political socialization. The members of the system are often isolated from the Council and unaware of its actions. During the elections this week only 109 students voted, and ignorance rather than apathy seemed to be the main obstacle to wide student participation.

The symbolic capability of the Council is weak. The Council lacks charismatic leadership, and the rational legal legitimacy of the constitution is flimsy. Student Council constitutions simply have little meaning to the population of the system as a whole; they are the playthings of the membership. The students learn of the Council's activities only through the *Orient* and fraternity house meetings (and the latter now reaches no more, and probably considerably less, than 57.1% of the students). The Council lacks an immediate importance to the students. Only during the brief period of heightened awareness following the Faculty's rejection of the grading system did the Council really become a central motivating force in student life.

The capabilities of the Student Council suffer, first, because the Council is a subordinate government. Ostensibly the seat of student self-government, the Council is obviously dependent upon the administration for funds, information, and authority. The scope of the Council's functions is very limited. Although it is, in form, a government, it does not govern. It is rather an elected and representative interest group, a student lobby in the deliberations of both the Faculty and the Governing Boards. The Council cannot match the influence of faculty or Board members. "We are, after all, only part-time representatives," Mike Bushey has noted. The Council has no full time secretary, and its members must carry twice as many courses as members of the Faculty. Even as a lobby the capabilities of the Council are limited.

Bushey has proposed a Student-Faculty Senate as (Please Turn to Page Six)



Honorary Degree Seeking: The Magnificent Obsession

(Continued From Page One)

by the college. Even before that there were soldier heroes at Bowdoin: The Marquis de Lafayette accepted the LL.D. proffered by a grateful little school, although President Allen had to go to Portland to present it. The aforementioned General Grant is in the company of Generals Howard, Hubbard, and Chamberlain as an honorary alumnus. However, belligerency alone doesn't make it, for the latter three were involved in other activities too like the founding of a university, the donating of a library, and the governing of Maine.

I'm afraid most of us have rather limited ambitions with regard to honorary degrees. In most cases a simple LL.D. will suffice. There are however a few hearty souls who have received multiple awards from the college. In each instance though a single act of heroism was involved. Peary sledged across Greenland in 1891 with a doubly broken leg just for an honorary S.D. When he finally made it to the pole in 1903, they gave him an LL.D. Donald Baxter MacMillan got his A.M. in 1910, but had to go back to the Arctic before he received the S.D. in 1919. William Dunning Ireland was both war hero and trustee — he was awarded an A.M. in 1919 and an LL.D. in 1967. Most heroic of all ("Macchiato" might be a better word) was Samuel Valentine Cole, '74. He was made Master of Arts in LL.D., received a D.D. in 1898, and topped it off in 1912 with an LL.D. All this because he was President of a small female seminary in Norton, Mass.

I wouldn't recommend the arts as a promising area for degree hunting. Longfellow got his in 1874; Hawthorne never did, but then maybe he didn't want one. The twentieth century began awesomely with an award to a woman who was also a writer, Sarah Orne Jewett, author of *Country of the Pointed Firs*. From then on it was all down hill with a few exceptions. 1904 saw Kate Douglas Wiggin, renowned author of *Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm*, receive a Litt.D. Although E. A. Robinson and Robert Frost had degrees bestowed upon them, this oversight was not then rectified by awards to Kenneth Roberts, A. J. Cronin and Mary Ellen Chase. (You remember *Northwest Passage*, *The Citadel*, and *Silas Marcellus*, don't you?) Recently painting and sculpture have made a strong showing. Last year Louise Nevelson was honored at Commencement and just two years ago the College came up with Andrew Wyeth. My personal favorite though is Franklin Simmons, the nineteenth century sculptor, who got an A.M. from Bowdoin and then went on to be knighted by the King of Italy. (Italy?)

Journalism (or publishing) can be a lucrative area degree-wise, especially if it is "clean" journalism like that espoused by *The Saturday Evening Post* and its publisher Cyrus Herman Kottzschmar Curtis ('H'27) or Frank Munsey, who conveniently came through with an endowed professorship in history.

The law is usually considered a safe route to big money and hence Bowdoin honors. However, the bench can also get you there. Melville Weston Fuller and H. H. Burton both made it to the Supreme Court after leaving Bowdoin. (Fuller wrote the majority decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson*.) The first John M. Harlan also picked up an LL.D. here. But for those with law boards below 560 the Supreme Court is probably beyond reach. This need not be a permanent deterrent. Indeed the State Supreme Court for many years has been well stocked with Bowdoin laureates. Also available to the young legal eagle is the governorship of the Pine Tree State. If Ed Muskie can do it so can you. Expatriates might consider political leadership in one of Canada's volatile Maritime Provinces as an alternative to power politics in Maine. Either way you get an LL.D.

Being president of another college in New England is a tremendous help to a degree seeker, as there appears to be a rather extensive mutual admiration society up there on Farnassus. Most admired of all is the President of Harvard. This is a position which has recently opened up to the non-Harvard man. But be careful; the competition is stiff. Unfortunately a Harvard president has to put up with a considerable number of brainless Commencement Addresses (not all of them delivered in Braumwich) before he is likely to receive a Bowdoin LL.D. For Example, Abbott Lawrence Lowell, whose coronation took place in 1909, was tapped ten times in six years. Bowdoin got him in 1914 along with Brown and the University of Wisconsin.

The only job which really looks like a sure thing is the Presidency of Bowdoin itself. Although this was not true until 1866 when President Woods retired, degree in hand, things seem fairly secure now. In the early days Presidents were liable to work themselves to death (Appleton) or got themselves fired (Allen) before getting out with the goods. Watch out though. Sometimes the Governing Boards forget until it's almost too late — President Hyde, who must have seemed immortal got his in 1917, less than a month before his death.

There is of course one last possibility: innovation. Some important ground was broken in this area by Frelan O. Stanley, co-inventor of the Stanley Steam x, and by Sir Harry Oakes, whose exciting life as a gold miner (he truck pay-dirt) was matched only by his bizarre murder. But there are isolated incidents. My own advice to the eager beaver who lusts after honors is to emulate that grand old man of Bowdoin, Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain. He did it all — born in Maine, graduate of Bowdoin, Professor of Rhetoric, Oratory, Modern Languages, Mental and Moral Philosophy, a Civil War General, Governor of Maine, President of Bowdoin, Surveyor of Customs at Portland, President of the Alumni Association, and Florida real estate salesman. If these shoes seem over-large for the feet of mere mortals, don't despair. The reward at the end of the road is worth the extra effort.

One Small College Political System

(Continued From Page Five)

a realistic step toward actual self-government. Chances for this change seem slight, and most students would now settle for some reform of the Committee system, which Bushey has called a "complete mess at the moment."

These are not the only shortcomings of the system, though they are probably the most important. Other problems include the extent to which the Student Council is itself a representative body. For example, the system is weighted in favor of fraternity members. Of 31 members, 24 belong to fraternities; eleven belong to Chi Psi and Beta alone. It seems to be a characteristic of the system that people interested in student government are drawn to those two houses, and as Beta and Chi Psi support the Council their members benefit noticeably from its patronage. For example, 7 of the 10 male proctors are fraternity members (8 were members when chosen); of these, 4 are Betas and 2 are Chi Psi's. On James Bowdoin Day, the student speaker, named by the Council, was a Beta; the marshal, named by the Council, was a Chi Psi.

As the Council continues to reward the two houses that offer it the most support, a sort of political symbiosis has developed, benefitting the Council by assuring it the continued support of two of the stronger houses on campus.

Despite this, however, the Council is generally representative. The percentage of blacks on the Council exceeds the percentage of blacks on campus (and the representation of Oriental-Americans is 400% greater on the Council than in the population at large). Freshmen suffer slightly; presently they are denied representation until February, when less than three months remain in the school year. But this inequity will be corrected in the amended version of the constitution, which Bushey is working on now. At present, there are no women on the Council, but they are eligible for election. The Council's chauvinism is uncertain: Kristen Keller was nominated for the Campus Chest Committee, but one member described the nomination as "not entirely serious." It was decided that there would be no position on the Council specifically for women. But if women wish to serve on the Council, it seems likely that they will be able, like black students before them, to win positions through existing channels. Today, if you are white, male, a sophomore in your second term majoring in government, and a member of Beta, you are probably on the Student Council. But this is changing slowly; perhaps as soon as next year the students may elect a black Council President.

The Student Council seeks to increase the influence of the student body in school affairs. The only power it can call upon is the personal persuasiveness of its members, and, as in the grading

debate, the influence that that derives from clear-cut student support. But student enthusiasm is difficult to awake and not entirely terrible when aroused.

The Student Council is not a governing body. It is, as the *Bulletin* states, a recommending body, an intermediary. Despite its shortcomings, it is as influential a body as any student organization can be without unending student commitment, participation, and enthusiasm. And as Bushey noted, students can never be more than part-time enthusiasts.

The greatest weakness of the Council is its isolation from the student body, and no amount of constitutional rewriting can effectively improve the situation. As long as most students feel no attachment to the Council, the representatives will resemble no government so much as that of the French revolutionary Assembly, whose deputies, one writer has said, "were the ancestors of generations of experts and politicians to whom constitution-making was to become a favorite pastime, because they had neither power, nor a share in the shaping of events."

ROTC . . .

(Continued From Page Four)

antibiotics, he wounds became infected. The fourth night in the ward he tried to kill himself. On the sixth day his urinary output began to diminish, and the laboratory began culturing bacteria out of his blood stream. On the seventh day his fever hit 106 degrees Fahrenheit; he became unconscious, and seven days following his injuries, he expired. His body was then transferred to the morgue at Yokota Airbase for shipment back to the continental United States.

Final Pathological Diagnosis

1. Death, eight days after stepping on a land mine.
2. Multiple blast injuries.
 - A. Traumatic amputation of lower extremities, distal right thumb, distal left index finger.
 - B. Blast injury of anus and scrotum.
 - C. Avulsion of testicles.
 - D. Fragment wounds of abdomen.
 - E. Laceration of kidney and liver, transection of left ureter.

External examination

The body is that of a well-developed, well-nourished, though thin, Negro male in his late teens or early twenties, showing absence of both lower extremities and extensive blast injuries on the perineum. There is a large eight-inch surgical incision running from the chest wall to the pubis. There is a previous amputation of the distal right thumb and left index finger . . .

Women Discuss Bowdoin

(Continued From Page Three)

community. The Center is analogous to a submarine in that once you are inside you can subsist without emerging for days. And that is just what happens. The students who room in the center are severed from the rest of the campus.

This situation was compared to life at Holyoke. All social activity is centered around the dorms, because that is where students both live and eat, thus getting to know only a small group of people. The set-up is similar to Bowdoin's Senior Center. At Holyoke last year, 40% of the freshman class applied for either

exchange or transfer, an indicator of that depressed dorm life.

As the time neared 6 p.m. dinner rather than discussion became the priority of the moment, the crowd slowly began to dwindle. But at least students had gathered to discuss the coeducational dimension of Bowdoin and its future. It will be interesting to see if the coeducational transition of Bowdoin attracts any more of these gatherings on campus.

If the ORIENT decides to conduct another poll — which incidentally was not looked upon favorably by the coeds — then maybe there will be another meeting.

Next week, February 21-26, the Meddiebempsters, Bowdoin's all-male nine member singing group will

hold tryouts. To audition for the semi-pro Meddies please contact Eddie Simeone at Ext. 496 (Chi Psi)

Anyone interested in investigating the possibility of Kosher dining facilities on campus, please contact

Mike Schneider,
Ext. 412.

ELECTIONS

In the Student Council elections last Tuesday, Ross Kimball and Jed Lyons were elected as representatives from the sophomore class, and Michael Hutchinson and Kevin Wagner were chosen freshmen representatives. In the junior class elections Bill Sexton was unopposed for Class President, as was Peter Bevins for Vice-President. There was no candidate for Secretary.

Tom Hoerner, formerly a sophomore representative, vacated his post after being named to replace Mark Strauss, who recently resigned as Council Secretary.

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trackmen third MIAA Tournament Hopes Quashed

by W.M. GARDINER

In what was billed as a big upset, the Bowdoin track team posted its first victories of the season over Colby and Lowell Tech. Plagued by injuries throughout most of the previous meets, the Polar Bears put in all together, scoring 68 points to Colby's 49 and Lowell Tech's 11.

The outstanding performer of the meet was freshman Billy Wilson, who won an easy mile in the fast time of 4:24.2, and later came back in the two-mile to outkick Colby's ace, Lew Paquin, in 9:55.3. Also running strongly in these two events were Fred Davis, third in the mile, and Deke Talbot, who placed third in the two-mile. The Bowdoin weight men, strong point-getters in past meets, again pulled through with Captain Hobart Hardej winning the shot put and placing fourth in the 35-lb. weight, Pete Healy placing second in the weight, and Larry Waithe also notching a second in the shot. Two other races proved to be strong ones for the Bears. In the 600, Leo Dunn was followed closely by Dave Cole and Bob Bassett, giving Bowdoin 9 valuable points. In the 1000 yard run, Nick Sampaidis led Joe McDevitt and Wayne Gardiner over the finish line for 9 more points at a crucial juncture of the meet. Bill Cleveland and Andy Muniz captured one-two in the pole vault, previously a weak event for the Bears. Ross Kimball continued to be a stalwart in the high jump, placing second. In the 40 yard dash, Bob Gilmour and Henry Brown sprinted for a second and a third place, respectively. In the long jump, Kenny Chenault was edged out for first place honors but easily garnered a second place. Finally, in the mile relay, the Bowdoin team of Gilmour, Sampaidis, Dunn, and Cole outdistanced Colby and Lowell Tech's teams and finished in 3:36.4.

strokers, 5-4

by LINDA BALDWIN

In their last home meet of the season, the varsity swimmers defeated U.Maine Soudth 76-35.

Coach Charlie Butt chose not to use his team at full strength, giving many of his regulars a rest and also switching swimmers to unfamiliar events.

Williams squeezed by the Curtis Pool all-stars in a close contest that came right down to the final event, the 400 yard freestyle relay. Tied at the end of the 100 yard freestyle, 35-35, Williams edged ahead by taking first in the 200 yd. backstroke, 500 yd. freestyle, and 200 yd. breaststroke. Bowdoin, however, kept itself in the race with John Wendler's first and Mark Santangelo's second place in the optional diving event. At this point the score was 55-51, but by taking the final relay Williams finalized the meet, 62-51.

Earlier in the day John Wendler set a new Bowdoin College record, picking up 180.30 points in the required diving event. Peter Robinson was also a double winner in his two freestyle events, the 100 and 200.

Sopomore Gridley Tarbell swam a 23.2 sec. 50, which gave him first place. Winning the butterfly event by more than 5 secs. was senior captain Bow Quinn.

Also contributing six points each to the Bowdoin effort were juniors John Erikson and Rick Haudel. Williams had a very strong distancer, Michael Stevens, also a junior, who stole firsts in both the 500 and 1000. John Erikson finished second in both those races. Rick Haudel was leading most of the way in individual medley, but fell behind in the final freestyle laps to take a close second. He was also no. 2 in the 200 backstroke.

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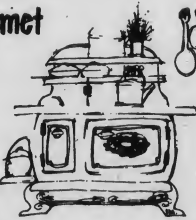
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(Continued From Page One)

according to NESCAC, would involve "too much travel and too much time away from classes." Actually, no participating team would play eight games. Four teams would be eliminated in the first round, and two in the second, leaving two college hockey teams to face each other in the third and final round. In a four-team playoff, there would be two rounds. NESCAC apparently viewed three rounds as excessively demanding upon the teams, although two were not.

"That's ridiculous," said Ned Dowd, who wears Number 2 for the Polar Bears. "As far as detracting from studies, I can't see that."

So much for NESCAC rigidity. The ECAC proved to be equally uncompromising. President Howell personally travelled to New York's Royal Manhattan Hotel to speak with ECAC policy makers. What happened there was told in a letter to Bowdoin's Acting Director of Athletics, Herman Coombs. "ECAC has shown itself to be completely inflexible on this point," wrote President Howell. "They were advised of the NESCAC position long before they decided to expand the tournament. Their decision to change the format of the tournament was not officially communicated to the colleges concerned until December."

A compromise proposal presented by President Howell called for a six-team championship playoff. This plan was acceptable to Bowdoin Hockey Coach Sid Watson, but the ECAC Hockey Tournament Committee unanimously rejected it. The only comfort offered to the colleges affected by the sudden ECAC championship expansion was to be found in the wishful thinking expressed in that

fateful letter of December 23. "The Tournament committee is hopeful that those colleges with scheduled games on March 4, interested in participating, will be able to adjust their schedules accordingly." March 4 is the date set for the opening round of the championship games. March 4 is also the day on which Bowdoin plays Colby. Normally, that would have been the anticlimax of the season. This year, after the Mules depart from the ice, the Bowdoin arena will fall silent; the Polar Bears will put away their uniforms and hockey sticks and fine record; the ice will melt, and tennis balls will once again fly. Only a few yellowed, crumpled programs from past games will be in the arena on the night Polar Bears were to have skated to defend and hold the Division II title they won last year.

In the future, "men of goodwill" from the ECAC, NESCAC, and the member colleges, will compromise — maybe. The ECAC decision to expand the championship game is final. And that is the way it should be, according to Ned Dowd, although this year, the games will be a joke, what with fifth-rate teams playing sixth-rate teams. "You've got to have an eight-team tournament," Dowd pointed out, "because there are more teams in Division II than in Division I."

That leaves the matter in the hands of NESCAC. "Authorization for teams or individuals to enter specific post-season competitions must be approved in principle in advance

by a 3/4 vote of the Presidents after recommendations by a designated Committee on Post-Season Competition," according to NESCAC regulations. The Committee makes its recommendations by September 10 each year. Bowdoin will keep its fingers crossed and hope for approval of participation in the eight-team championship. Bowdoin will probably not withdraw from NESCAC, even if the athletic coaches so desired, because the decision would have to be made by the administration and because the benefits of membership are viewed as being greater than the disadvantages. NESCAC members are pledged to more equal athletic competition and recruiting procedures, and to synchronized schedules.

Coach Watson did not want to commit himself to weighing the issue of continued Bowdoin membership in NESCAC. Ned Dowd did not recommend withdrawal. But both expressed a belief that NESCAC will change its ruling this summer. Certainly many others hope so, especially the sophomore member of the varsity hockey team, who did not participate in last year's championship games but who feel that a team that pulls its own weight should have an opportunity to reach the highest goal, so to speak.

In a letter to the ECAC three weeks ago, the Polar Bears wrote, "We are confident that, where men of good will are involved and where there is a willingness to cooperate, nothing is impossible." After September 10, we will know for sure.

Cook's Corner, Route 24, Brunswick
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Cocktails Served



TRUTH AND UNTRUTH
Political Deceit in America
by Paul N. McCloskey, Jr.

Paul N. McCloskey, Jr.

Simon and Schuster \$2.95

In Truth and Untruth Paul McCloskey charges the current administration with mishandling the public trust by distorting through half-truths, untruths, and deceit our system of government none better has been devised for all its publicized malfunctions and our rule of law, the basic fabric holding this country together. The charges are leveled with the intention of extracting truth by debate and cross-examination, because the system remains worthy of our faith, regardless of the temporary aberrations of some of its key principles.



DIV. RECORD 10-1, but no playoffs special feature:

by FRED HONOLD

Moments before the William's game started Bowdoin President Roger Howell, Jr., told the hockey players in an informal hockey room address that he was sorry to report the collapse of negotiations aimed at giving them a chance to defend their Eastern small college championship next month.

"You're the greatest team in the world," said President Howell to the players gathered around him. "All of us are proud of you. Go out there and finish at the top of the standings again!"

Well, Coach Sid Watson's hockey players are doing just that. After a win last Saturday over Middlebury College in a 7-5 come-from-behind victory, the Bears sit atop Division II with a 10-1 mark. They also set up a showdown between the Bears and the University of Massachusetts tomorrow.

A five-minute high sticking penalty to Middlebury's Tim Silver paved the way for the Bowdoin victory. When Silver left the ice, the Bears were down 5-4. In quick order, Jim Burnett and Bill Shanahan had Bowdoin in front where the team stayed for the rest of the third period.

It was an unusual game in that six of the 12 goals were scored on power plays, with the Bears getting four by that method. In each Bowdoin case, Silver was the victim.

Fredy Ahern gave Bowdoin the initial lead at 6:03 with Silver off the ice. At 10:36 Curtis of Middlebury evened the score this time with Bowdoin one man short. Chuck Condes put Bowdoin back in front at 16:14 with Silver again off the ice, this

channel 10, 3 p.m.

NEWS SERVICE

The Colby-Bates-Bowdoin Educational Telecasting Corp., which operated WCBB-TV, Channel 10 in Augusta, announced that a network of public television stations in two states will carry live telecasts of the Bowdoin-University of Massachusetts and Colby-Amherst varsity hockey games next Saturday (Feb. 19).

Both games will be played in Amherst's Orr Rink, with the Massachusetts-Bowdoin contest scheduled for 3 p.m. (EST) and the Amherst-Colby game set for 7:30.

The afternoon game will be carried by WCBB-TV, Channel 10, Augusta, Me.; WMEM-TV, Channel 10, Presque Isle, Me.; WMEE-TV, Channel 12, Orono, Me.; WMED-TV, Channel 13, Calais, Me.; WGBX-TV, Channel 44, Boston; and WGBY-TV, Channel 57, Springfield, Mass. The evening contest will be broadcast by all the stations except WGBX.

The two programs will be produced by WCBB-TV with the use of its mobile facilities and in cooperation with WGBY. Rob Gardiner of the WCBB staff will serve as producer and director.

The play-by-play announcer will be Bill Clement of Station WPOR in Portland, Me., a veteran Maine sportscaster who has broadcast collegiate, high school, semi-pro and U.S. Olympic hockey games in this country and abroad. Handling the color commentary and between-periods guest interviews will be Joseph D. Kamin, Bowdoin's Director of News Services and a former Associated Press editor.

Odel Skinner, General Manager of WCBB, said the station decided to telecast the two Feb. 19 games live after receiving much favorable reaction to its delayed tape broadcasts of all four games in Bowdoin's Holiday Hockey Tournament held in the Bowdoin Arena at Brunswick, Me., last Jan. 1-2.

Bob Gardner, WCBB's Director of Development, said the station is seeking grants to help underwrite the costs of producing the two hockey games on television.

time for tripping. But the lead was short lived when 27 seconds later Middlebury's Burr scored on a solo effort. With just 48 seconds left in the period, Norton of Middlebury put the opponents on ice 3-2.

Coley King was off the ice with the lone second period infraction when Anderson boosted the Vermont team score to 4-2 at 6:12. Ralph Taylor narrowed the gap to 4-3 at 9:19, but Curtis of Middlebury, and incidentally Montreal, gave them their second two point advantage at 16:34. With a minute left Peter Flynn brought Bowdoin back in the game by making it 5-4.

Flynn's goal put the Bear's in contention. When Silver left the ice for his personal injury infraction, Bowdoin clinched the win. At 5:40 Burnett scored on an assist from Ahern, and at 6:06 of the final Shanahan scored on an assist again from Ahern. Middlebury couldn't regain their former fire, and from here on out Bowdoin was in control. At 19:59

Ned Dowd scored the final score of the game to set the final score at Bowdoin 7 Middlebury 5.

The night before the Bear's beat Williams College 3-2 in an easy contest not reflected in the close score. Whit Raymond netted two scores toward the Bowdoin win, a first period and second period tally. Jim Burnett's goal came between Raymonds two in the second period. The final period was scoreless.

And just for the records, Bowdoin defeated A.I.C. the prior week 7-3. The score was tied at the end of the first period 2-2 as Bruce Anderson and Jim Burnett scored for the Bears. In the second period Bowdoin scored two of the three goals to go ahead 4-3. Anderson and Flynn were in on the scoring action for the second period.

In the final period it was all Bowdoin as Ahern, Dowd and Murphy scored for the Bears to make the final score 7-3. Bowdoin's next game is today against Amherst.



Orient/Tarbell

Right wing Peter Flynn scores in second period, bringing Bowdoin back into contention Friday night against Middlebury.

wrestlers grab 2 more; squash squad drops one

by DEBBIE ROBERTSON

The Bowdoin wrestling team, now ranked eighth in New England, collected two more doors defeating Boston State 32-9 last Saturday and Maine 21-16 Monday afternoon.

During the Boston State meet Kennedy defeated his opponent by ten points to give Bowdoin a 4-0 lead. Jerry Silva also won by more than ten giving Bowdoin a 8-0 lead. Vantassel, Hale, Darwin and Erwin won by decision while Bill French and Nickerson pinned their opponents. In the Maine meet Kennedy received a forfeit, Silva, Hale and Coffin won by a decision while Nickerson pinned his opponent in the first period to win for Bowdoin.

The Bowdoin squash team will defeat last Saturday 8-1 by one of the toughest opponents,

Williams.

Robert Hoehn pulled through the only victory for Bowdoin with a 3-1 final score.

Blair Fensterstock, Bowdoin's no. 1 player on the team played Williams' Ty Griffin, who is the probable no. 1 squash player nationally. The match at times was very close, for Blair displayed some excellent shots which Ty was unable to return. The final score was 3-0, games ran 12-10-9, Williams won.

Those also playing for Bowdoin were: Bill Sexton (0-3), Doug Simonon (0-3), Robert Revers (0-3), Steve Felker (0-3), Ernie Stern (1-3), Barry Cobb (1-3), Frank Mariner (1-3), and Jeff Gill (0-3).

When Coach Reid was asked his feelings of the outcome, he remarked, "Nice Day".

Bicknell's Bears, 6-9 W/ Five Left

by DAVID E. REEVES

Bowdoin's Varsity Basketball team, rebounding from a four game losing streak, scored a convincing 77-66 victory last Monday night over the M.I.T. Engineers.

During most of the first half the teams remained fairly even in most statistics. Neither team could gain more than a four point margin, until Bowdoin's Young and Theroux entered the game to lead the Bears to a 38-31 halftime lead.

However, after the intermission the Engineers stormed onto the court and battled their way to a 46-46 deadlock with 13:00 minutes remaining in the game. Consequently, Barry O. Connell woke the Bears from their second

half lethargy with two quick baskets which pushed Bowdoin to a never relinquished lead.

The Engineers consistently kept fighting back and showed the potential to take over the lead. However, the M.I.T. threats were quelled by the explosive fastbreaks led by Clark Young, Mike Brennan, "Rocket" Theroux, and Kip Crowley.

Coach Bicknell's Bears engineered their most well-balanced scoring attack of the season, with four players in double figures. Steve Theroux captured Bowdoin's scoring honors with 16 points and was supported by Clark Young and Kip Crowley with 13 apiece, and by Frank Campagnone with 12.

This victory boosted Bowdoin's

record to 6-9 with five games remaining in the 1971-72 season.

Bowdoin's basketball fortunes dipped to five wins and eight losses Saturday when Amherst defeated Coach Ray Bicknell's Bears in a 64-52 contest.

Junior Kip Crowley was the lone Bowdoin player in double digits with 24 points while three of the Lord Jeff's five were hot - Cigvine with 16, Fugett with 18, and Farrell with 13.

Coach Bicknell's Bears had built up a five-point lead midway through the first half, but lost the lead in the waning moments as Amherst showed some strong rebounding. Bowdoin was unable to get off any good shots from the floor and, at half time,

Amherst was out in front 27-21.

When the second half began, Bowdoin moved the ball well but couldn't capitalize on the open shot. Amherst utilized their fast break and after eight minutes they were 11 points up. By this time, Bowdoin was in foul trouble as seniors Steve Theroux and Mike Brennan had four and three fouls respectively but fine playmaking senior Barry O'Connell and good defense by senior Russ Outhouse kept Bowdoin in the game. With six minutes left the Bears were behind 44-41.

In the late going, Brennan fouled out at 2:08 and Amherst, taking advantage of the penalty situation ran away with the game 61-52, taking advantage of numerous turn overs.

BEARS GET N.H.L. OFFER

by JOE ABORACHI

The Bowdoin Polar Bear hockey team is currently in the nation's sports spotlight due to an unprecedented offer to become a member of the NHL. President Roger Howell disclosed the amazing news in a recent press conference.

Brunswick, destined to become the nation's professional sports capital, was offered the lucrative hockey franchise by NHL president Campbell. This event followed the decision by football's New York Jets and the NBA's Milwaukee Bucks to make the move to Brunswick. This New England burg is attractive to professional sports due to its fine facilities for wining, dining, and lodging. In fact, Vincenzo's Restaurant is beginning construction on a new addition upon hearing of the projected deluge of sports fans. Don't worry Betas, Vinnie's will reopen soon. Rumor has it that a certain pro baseball team has been researching Brunswick, also.

The hockey situation is peculiar, however, as rather than having an established hockey team locate in Brunswick the NHL desires to have the Bowdoin Bears go pro. Few of the team members were available for comment - they were celebrating the good news at a local pub; you know, "drinkin' colas with Mary Lou".

When approached on the issue Co-captain Burnett indicated that this occurrence was no surprise to him: "The quality 'ball' that our fellas have been playing couldn't help but attract the eye of the NHL." Asked if he felt guilty about abandoning hockey as a college level sport at Bowdoin, Burnett replied, "No sir! We have some wicked good youngsters who are capable of carrying on Bowdoin's hockey tradition and we've decided that 'Earl the Pearl Hoerner' can take over the position of varsity coach. Naturally Sid will continue coaching us on the pro level." Coach Watson projects that it will take several seasons on the pro circuit before the Brunswick Bears, as the team will be known, will be challenging the top teams in the league.

Underclass team members' most pressing concern at present is that they will have less time to devote to academic endeavors due to the demands of professional hockey. However, several members have hopes of undertaking independent study. Criminology seems to be a popular field, with music running a close second.

Senior team members in general do not seem upset about abandoning their post-graduate plans. Murph-dogga indicated, "I cannot disappoint my public, and in the spirit of altruism I will give up my plans." Murph had hoped to establish a chain of dancing schools in the Boston area.

Defenceman and co-captain, "Coolie" King, found the decision between teaching and pro hockey a difficult one. But he opted for hockey, adopting the attitude that his talents in the educational field will ripen due to his experiences in pro hockey.

We were unable to approach Fred Ahern for comment as he was surrounded by a cluster of giggling donors desiring his coveted autograph. Ace skater Dickiee Donovan revealed with a sigh that this opportunity is a "dream come true". Bill Shanahan and his trusty canine sidekick Matthew have begun taking advantage of the skilled defenceman's pro status, posing for photographs which will appear in Alpo commercials.

Bernie Quinlan, sporting a smart red, white, and blue muffler, said that he hopes that the clean-cut, all-American Brunswick Bears will improve the image of professional sports, promoting "truth, justice, and the American way".

The sole hold-out at this point is talented junior Peter "Greyhound" Flynn who hesitates to give up his carefully formulated career plans. When questioned about his future orientation which looms so large Flynnie said that he wants to run a pool joint and become a bookie. It will be a serious loss if he does indeed refuse to accept the pro offer.

Bowdoin will miss its varsity hockey team, but we wish its members continued success and happiness in the future.



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BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1972

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Orient/Clayton

Sultani Elimu speaks to the people on "Black Political Strategies After Malcolm."

Elimu Discusses NewArk: Blacks Seek More Control

by DAVID COLE

Last Tuesday the Afro-American Society presented Sultani Elimu, speaking on the subject of "Black Political Strategies After Malcolm X." Tuesday, February 21, was the anniversary of Malcolm's murder in 1965.

Sultani Elimu, a resident of Newark, New Jersey, belongs to several black organizations, including the Congress of African Peoples and the National Black Political Caucus, organized following the lead of Representative Charles Diggs of Michigan. In Newark he is active in the Committee for a Unified NewArk, founded by black poet, playwright and political activist Imamu Amiri Baraka, formerly known as LeRoi Jones. Baraka's followers call their city NewArk. This is partly in keeping with their present inclination to adopt African names (Elimu received his name from Baraka; it refers to one who has demonstrated leadership qualities) and partly because Baraka sees Newark as the "new ark" for black people as Noah's ark was for mankind.

Elimu was occasionally engaging, but on the whole the talk offered nothing new and gave its listeners no special insights into black strategies in Newark or elsewhere. His stated purpose was "to show how we have tried to develop some of Malcolm's ideas" in the years since his death. The speaker noted that Malcolm's writings were well known and widely available; surprisingly, when the speaker asked if anyone had read one of Malcolm's most famous speeches, "Ballots or Bullets," no one had.

Elimu outlined four areas in which the Committee for a

Unified NewArk has moved to develop Malcolm's legacy: political power; the unification of various groups in the community seeking the same ends; alliances and coalitions; and maintenance of the power of disruption. Elimu criticized those who believe that blacks in politics are "compromising to 'The System.'" "Black people have not been in 'The System' and will not be in 'The System,'" Black people who seek political power do not hope to be accepted into the system, Elimu asserted; they seek only to "control that part of 'The System' which affects us." Specifically, black people wish to control their local schools, police, and jobs. This is not simply a local effort: "To control NewArk is not the revolution, not the culmination of anything. It's the beginning."

The blacks of Newark had considerable success in 1970, when they managed to elect a black mayor, Kenneth Gibson, and three black city councilmen (there had previously been blacks on the Council; at least one did not receive the support of the black organization). In 1970 they made use of alliances and coalitions, allying with the Puerto Rican population and coalescing temporarily with various anti-regular groups.

The black people of Newark have also demonstrated a grasp of the power of disruption, as indicated by the bloody "rebellion" in the city in the summer of 1967. This, Elimu believes, is a necessary weapon; at the same time, it must presently be a secondary one, resorted to only after the legal, political course has proven futile. Elimu's people have had less success in

(Please Turn to Page Three)

Increases In Class Size Foreseen; Course Loads To Be Held Steady

by RICHARD PATARD

As a measure of budgetary austerity, Bowdoin has committed itself to maintaining its faculty at present size while expanding its student enrollment by twenty-five percent. Whether the increased student-faculty ratio will take the form of an increase in class size or an increase in the number of courses taught by each faculty member has not yet been determined, but it must necessarily manifest itself in one or the other these alternatives. In either case, the workload of the faculty will be increased.

The ad hoc Faculty Committee on Teaching Loads, chaired by Messrs. Donovan and Hughes, recommended to a general faculty meeting last spring that the present teaching load of two courses per semester be retained as the norm. Exceptions would continue to be made for professors deeply involved in research and those assigned to teach all the sections of a multiple section course.

Professor Hughes, who taught two physics courses with over one hundred students in each last semester, predicts that the number of courses per professor will not increase during the next five years. Although he believes that it would be "perfectly feasible" to increase the teaching load, he points out the appropriate counterpart of an increased teaching load would be higher faculty salaries. The faculty, as Hughes sees it, is unlikely to consent to more work without more pay, and the College is presently unlikely to offer still further wage increases. Already faculty salaries are being raised by fifty percent over a five year period in order to bring Bowdoin's wages to the average wage level of those institutions to which we like to compare ourselves. Nevertheless, if the salary obstacle could be hurdled, Wesleyan provides a precedent of requiring five courses a year from each professor. Professor Hughes thinks that as many as three courses per semester might be borne. But a teaching load of four courses per semester, says Hughes, "is infallible indication of a fifth-rate school."

Increases in class sizes appear to be the more likely alternative. Last semester there were nineteen courses with enrollments about fifty students: Art 1 & 25, Economics 1, Education 1, English 21 & 50, Government 3 & 13, History 13 & 26, Music 1 & 3, Physics 1 & 17, Psychology 1, Religion 11, and Sociology 1-A & 1-B. Of all departments, Government, where the average class size was well over thirty, was by far the most crowded.

Overall, High Honors grades were rare in these oversubscribed courses, and Passes and failures liberally distributed. Of the 1205 grades given out in these sixteen courses, 10.95% were High Honors, 39.25% Honors, 43.82% Passing, and 3.82% failures. Of all grades earned in the College last semester, 18.18% were High Honors, 39.76% Honors, 35.98% Passing, and 3.2% failures. Although this discrepancy could be attributed to a number of other factors, such as the large number of introductory courses

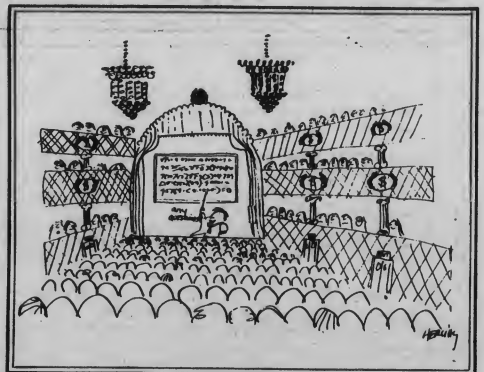
included in the list, it suggests that some professors may grade harshly in oversubscribed courses in order to diminish the enrollment of these courses in future years. Rough grading may be the only means by which the popular professor can avoid being overwhelmed by the response to his own charisma. To Professor Hughes, this "use of grades as a mechanism for manipulation of enrollment is utterly reprehensible." It is the small upper-level courses, not the oversubscribed introductory surveys, which Professor Hughes thinks should be graded most sternly, "in order to sort out those students who could successfully undertake graduate work at M.I.T. or Harvard from those who could not."

Although it seems an article of academic faith, the proposition that a student invariably learns more in a small class is open to question. Admittedly the student in a small class can have more personal contact with the

instructor. On the other hand, the temptation so often posed by a small class to depart from a structured lecture format into a seminar may prove counterproductive if the students, as frequently happens, have little knowledge to contribute.

Hopefully, many of the extra students can be absorbed by courses now undersubscribed. If they would fall into classes where vacancies exist, teaching loads would not be greatly increased, nor would classes become unmanageably large. According to Professor Hughes, the realization of this hope will "depend upon the skill of the admissions office" in admitting new classes oriented toward previously undersubscribed fields. Hughes clearly implies that selecting such a class is or ought to be a consideration in the admissions procedure. Unfortunately, even the most judiciously selected class would probably not fall into the undersubscribed courses, since

(Please Turn to Page Three)



Reporting It Straight

Council Meets, Adjourns

by DON WESTFALL

Some of the greatest writers of the age have impaired the dignity of their works, by permitting the peculiarities of style that have embellished their lighter labours, to lessen the severity of manner that more properly distinguishes narratives of truth. This danger has been foreseen, in the present instance, though the nature of the subject, which seldom rises to the level of general history, offers a constant temptation to offend... Without some concessions to details, sufficient interest could not have been secured, while those that were too minute might have thrown discredit on the truth.

James Fenimore Cooper

In other words, this week the Student Council gets reported straight.

1. President Bushey proposed that election of Freshman representatives to the Council be held in November rather than in

February as they are now, so as to give more immediate representation. After a short debate in which was expressed the opinion that in November the Freshmen do not know each other, the Council voted by its silence to leave the time of election where it is.

2. Your intrepid Orient reporter arrived a mere eleven minutes late because his editor told him the meeting started at 7:30.

3. President Bushey asked for and received an amendment to the Council's Constitution (Article Seven) which placed selection of students for service on committees of the Governing Boards on the same footing as that for Faculty committees. The vote was unanimous with the exception of the representative from ARU, who abstained - for what reason was not made clear.

4. President Bushey announced

(Please Turn to Page Two)

Council Behaves Decisively, Adjourns Without Incident

(Continued From Page One)
that the Faculty Committee on Honors has asked the Council for nominees (five) for commencement parts. A vote will be undertaken at the next meeting after the representatives have canvassed their respective constituencies and President Bushey has determined who among the Senior Class is interested.

5. President Bushey has selected almost all of the members of the Campus Chest Committee. The group will have to engage in some "quick work" if it hopes to organize a raffle by March 4th, for which date the gala is tentatively scheduled.

6. President Bushey's luncheon with Dean Nyhus brought to the fore an issue hotly debated by the Council. At the luncheon were the three female proctors who expressed a wish that Bowdoin's women be represented on the Council. They proposed a plan whereby three women would be elected to the Council (one each from 232 Maine St., Appleton, and the Senior Center). President B. reported that "the Dean's Office liked the idea a lot." However the consensus of the Council was that this might be construed as a "patronizing" gesture, especially since women may run for such positions as are available in the general elections. Senior Steve Moriarty pointed out that there appeared to be little female interest in the Council's activities, as few women have even bothered to sit in on the Council's open meetings. (At this juncture David Cole, a substitute, observed that "no one ever sits in except the Orient guy," and pointed his

index finger at this reporter.) Indeed the proctors, who initiated the proposal, did not show up at the meeting though invited by the President. Acting on a motion put forward by Tom Costin (1973), the Student Council voted to create no special position for women, but reminded them that they are represented, may run for office in the upcoming general election, and are invited to all meetings of the Council.

7. At President Bushey's request Fred Honold reported on the Faculty meeting. (Look for it elsewhere in this week's Orient.)

8. President Bushey asked for Old Business. The subjects of a new College Calendar and Ron Crowe were debated briefly but to no conclusion.

9. The Student Council adjourned without incident.

ESSAY CONTEST

The Maine Historical Society announces its Third Annual Prize Essay Contest in Maine History. Essays are to be no more than 5,000 words in length, typewritten, double-spaced and should demonstrate "originality, accuracy, and scholarship." Manuscripts and questions should be sent to: Director, Maine Historical Society, 485 Congress Street, Portland, Maine, 04111. The deadline for entry is May 1, 1972; first prize winners will receive \$100, and there are two honorable mention awards consisting of one year's membership in the Society.



Orient/Tasbell

Tawana Cook and Helen MacNeil rehearse for the upcoming Masque and Gown production of Jean Anouilh's "Thieves Carnival," to be presented tonight and tomorrow evening at 8 PM in Pickard Theatre.

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MAINE NATIONAL BANK

'Drugs Aren't The Problem, Life Is,' Says Allan Cohen

by MATT FORTADO

Wentworth Hall was fairly well filled for Dr. Allan Cohen's lecture, "Alternatives to Drugs," last Wednesday night. Interestingly, though, when it was asked how many Bowdoin students were present, two hands were raised. There were a few other Bowdoin Students scattered through the room, but for the most part the audience consisted of the staffs of drug-abuse centers from all over the state of Maine.

Dr. Cohen's personal acquaintance with drugs began when, as a graduate student at Harvard under Timothy Leary, he used psychedelics. After several years of experimentation with various drugs and travels with Leary, Cohen went straight, returned to Harvard, and received his Ph.D. in clinical psychology in 1968. He spent two years at Berkeley before going to the John F. Kennedy Institute to become Dean of Students, and is now a member of an impressive number of organizations dealing with drug abuse.

observation that "There are a few exceptions, of course: Masochists

In order to prevent drug use, then, society must offer viable alternatives that will absorb individuals who could otherwise turn to drugs for amusement. Cohen's suggestions for alternatives to drug use include individual counseling, group therapy, "intellectual excitement," self-hypnosis(?), discussion seminars in "the meaning of life," yoga, community help projects, and, finally, "meaningful employment." To support his alternatives, Cohen commented that the world's leaders in fields such as music are not drug users.

Arguing that "we have emphasized technological development while neglecting human development," Cohen criticized school systems for not teaching "the art of living," and keeping children inside all day. "School is becoming irrelevant because the culture has changed," Cohen maintained. He then advanced the opinion that half the time children spend in school could be devoted to teaching them "how to live" without sacrificing any of the benefits of standard education. His second method of implementing his program of alternatives to drug use consisted of involving children in volunteer organizations to help others.

Although Cohen spoke for well over an hour about his "new" approach to the drug problem, it seemed pretty unlikely that he said anything his audience didn't know already from their own experience. He did try to spice up his presentation with some questionable humor and a few slightly off-color anecdotes or allusions, told with a vaguely obscene grin on his face. But leaving the Senior Center and going into the February wind, it didn't seem that his audience had gotten much to show for the distance some of them had come.



After receiving a Ph.D. in clinical psychology in 1966, followed by service in the Peace Corps, Dr. Cohen became a counselor-psychologist at the University of California-Berkeley until 1968. He left there to become Associate Professor of Psychology, Dean of Students, and Director of the J.F.K. Institute of Drug Abuse Education and Research at the John F. Kennedy University, Martinez, California.

Despite these credentials, Dr. Cohen chose to begin his lecture by commenting: "It's always good to be in Brunswick. Berkeley's been dull lately, and this is where the action is." His introductory remark unfortunately seemed to set the tone for the entire lecture. After a few stories meant to illustrate from his personal experience the inanity of drug users, Cohen proceeded to offer the revelations that "Drugs can't take you where you want to go" and that "Yes, we do live in a drug culture."

Pointing out that many adults use drugs in the form of diet pills and tranquilizers, Cohen said, "It has really occurred to me that we have to give up our stereotypes. The myth is that drug users are criminal, sick, immoral, or weird." Maintaining that the drug problem is a public health problem, Cohen then proceeded to ridicule drug education programs and stated that school children really have begun to enjoy attending drug education films because they are as amusing as cartoons. According to Cohen, drug education isn't enough; to find the "ultimate answer" one "has to consider why people use drugs." His "startling" explanation of this phenomenon is that "People take drugs because they like to." Unable to resist the temptation, he tacked on the



Orient/Clayton

Radhakrishna, Secretary of the Gandhi Peace Foundation in New Delhi, India, discusses the Indian intervention in Bangladesh.

Radhakrishna Reviews Bangladesh Crisis

by MARK SILVERSTEIN

"Bangladesh: The Nature of the Indian Response" was the title of a short forty minute lecture delivered on Tuesday in Wentworth Hall by Radhakrishna, secretary of the Gandhi Peace Foundation in New Delhi, India.

Although billed for 4:30 p.m. the lecture did not get under way until after five, and much of the crowd of worldly Bowdoin students — about sixteen — drifted out of Wentworth Hall for dinner throughout the lecture. Perhaps the timing of the lecture discouraged many others from coming.

Mr. Radhakrishna, apparently pressed for time, covered as much of the recent war for the liberation of what was formerly East Pakistan as he could. Starting with the "anomaly" of the division of Pakistan into two

areas, 2,000 miles apart, he noted the cultural and economic differences between the Bengalis of the Eastern region and their West Pakistani overlords. East Pakistan was ruled essentially as a colony, "to be exploited for economic gain by West Pakistan, and its people, who outnumbered those in the West by ten million, were denied equal economic, social, and political opportunity. The suppression of last year's election results, in which Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's Awami League won an overwhelming victory, was the spark which set off the revolt that produced Bangladesh.

According to Mr. Radhakrishna, the events in East Pakistan caused them to "rise in anger," and when news of the atrocities committed by the Pakistani army reached India, there was a general outcry for intervention.

"It has often been mischievously said that India had territorial ambitions in East Pakistan," stated Mr. Radhakrishna. "There was and is no territorial ambition." He went on to say that India sought a solution short of the breakup of Pakistan until it became apparent that compromise was to no avail. Sheikh Mujib's popularity, the nature of the war in the East and public outcry at home finally forced India to intervene with her

armed forces. An additional actor that forced intervention was the presence of ten million refugees in India, with millions more fleeing from Bangladesh. Intervention allowed these refugees to return to their villages in the East.

The most important development, however, according to Mr. Radhakrishna was that Hindus and Muslims cooperated in the struggle for a free Bangladesh. There were no religious quarrels in the refugee camps. This gave rise to hope that the four principles upon which Bangladesh was founded — Democracy, Secularism, Socialism, and Non-violence — might be realized.

Mr. Radhakrishna's final point concerned the role of the United States. Rather than seeking merely to maintain a "balance of power" on the Indian subcontinent by supplying arms to India and Pakistan, the United States ought to participate actively in the war against the real enemies in that region — hunger, illiteracy, poverty, and unemployment. The potential genius of the area can never be realized if all resources go for armies. It would be tragic, concluded Mr. Radhakrishna, if the area went the way of Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam, and became part of an "international warfare system," condemned in the interim to despair.

Black Lecture On NewArk Puts Theory In The Street

(Continued From Page One)

uniting the various civil rights and anti-poverty organizations present in Newark. Black Panthers, Urban League, NAACP and many other groups, Elimu believes, presently seek similar ends but have failed to organize their separate efforts.

Elimu spent a considerable part of his lecture criticizing what he called the pseudo-intellectualism of many students. "Very few of us come out of the library or the dorm and actually try to move something," Elimu said. "Those of us who are students must take our theories and put them on the street . . . in fact we are learning anything at all." He singled out pseudo-intellectuals, "professional students" who spend years in college, and athletically-minded students who go to college just "to bounce a ball" and never bother to learn something that might be useful to their people. "You are foreign exchange students," he told his audience. He also warned that "Our salvation lies in understanding that we are in an alien place."

Too much time was wasted on this topic. Far more interesting was Elimu's assessment of the paths to power open to black people in America. The key to black power, in Elimu's estimation, is clearly organization. "The only reason that Mayor Gibson was elected . . . is the fact that we have successfully organized every element in our community."

"You cannot really be mad at America," Elimu noted, "and

expect America to drop to its knees. Neither can you be mad at America, and expect to go out in the street and fight against a tank." But there can be little doubt that Sultani Elimu is very bitter about the state of affairs in his home city, where the still predominantly white police continue to "shoot black people in the back." "America," Elimu said, "is only looking for an excuse to kill us all."

HOUSING NOTICE

The deadline for submission of dormitory applications and the \$100 room deposit is Wednesday, March 15. Application forms are available at the Reception Desk in Hawthorne-Longfellow Hall.

Students who wish to live in a coeducational dormitory should indicate this on their applications. Presently, the second and fourth floors of Maine, Appleton and Moore are being reserved for women students. Dorm 232 Maine Street is also for women only. The remaining rooms on campus will be used to house men. These plans are tentative and subject to change depending on the number of students who actually apply for coeducational housing.

There will be no housing lottery for upperclassmen this (Please Turn to Page Four)

Class Size Affected

Students' Interests In Flux

(Continued From Page One)

these courses are not concentrated in any particular departments or fields, but are scattered throughout the upper-level offerings of all departments. It seems unlikely that freshmen will be able to fill these advanced courses.

Among the problems aggravated by a static faculty size and the necessity of channeling students into particular courses will be the extent to which student demand should dictate course offerings. Each department must offer a discipline which can successfully prepare its majors for graduate school, and each tenured professor commits the institution to offering a particular course of study for a prolonged period. On the other hand, student interests fluctuate rapidly (e.g., nascent interest in Asian studies and growing disenchantment with the sciences) and unpredictably; even when shifts in student demand are reasonable and academically legitimate, a static, over-tuned faculty may not be able to accommodate them, since new instructors can be added only as

old ones resign.

Another likely outcome of the new fiscal stringency will be greater emphasis on faculty "productivity." Class size and teaching load alone are not adequate indicators of productivity; independent studies, labs, committee responsibilities, and, above all, research, must be taken into consideration. Whether research is a mode of academic productivity which can be accepted by the College in lieu of teaching is, of course, a question which depends upon our conception of the function of the College itself. There are members of the faculty who think that Bowdoin places too little emphasis on research, as well as others who believe that the value of a professor's research, both to his students and to the reputation and prestige of the College, is not stressed enough. So long as faculty research is deemed valuable to the College as well as to the academic community at large, the productivity of Bowdoin's academicians will not be reducible to the number of students they teach, as measured by teaching load and class size.

BOWDOIN ORIENT

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Friday, February 25, 1972

Number 18

Women On Council

"Political freedom, generally speaking, means the right to be a participant in government, or it means nothing at all."

(Hannah Arendt, *On Revolution*)

The Student Council at Bowdoin is not a government. Despite the declarations of its constitution, the Council has very little influence over the daily governance of student life, and its limited influence has contributed to the deterioration of student identification with the Student Council and its activities.

Nonetheless, the Council retains a certain significance on the Bowdoin campus. What importance the Council has derives from its role as the foremost representative of the student body, as the students' intermediary in the discussions of the Faculty and Governing Boards. Consequently, participation is as important in the Council as it is in the slightest legitimacy, it must be a truly representative body.

Last week, prompted by the requests of the three women proctors, the administration suggested to the Student Council that it create three special positions for representatives of Bowdoin's women (one from the Senior Center, one from 232 Maine Street, and one from Appleton). It was said that this would provide female students with the representation they are presently denied. Wisely, the Council rejected the proposal.

The Student Council as presently constituted may not adequately provide for the representation of all elements of the student body. It is possible, with the eventual decline of fraternities, that a different system of representation may have to be devised. But the administration's proposal approaches the issue thoughtlessly. The Student Council has never provided special representation for any minority. To single out women students for such special treatment would be condescending, patronizing, and stupid. The effect, contrary to the Dean's eager expectations, would be to intensify the already noticeably unfriendly polarization between the male and female elements of the Bowdoin community.

If women students feel that they are presently unrepresented on the Council, the fault is their own. Response to the last elections, poor among men, was worse among women. Only one woman sought a Council position. The female proctors who originally suggested special representation did not bother to appear at the Council meeting where the issue was debated.

At the coeducation meeting in the Senior Center last week, several women objected to being "lumped into categories." To invite a special place for women representatives would be to continue this process of categorization. The present Student Council may not be — almost certainly is not — perfect; but the proposal put forward by the Dean would only further distort the Student Council's representation of all students, male or female.

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"The College exercises no control over the content of the student writings contained herein and neither it, the Administration, nor the faculty assume any responsibility for the views expressed herein."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Hungry Hordes

To the Editor:

My compliments to the Moulton Union this week on some fine meals, at long last. Unfortunately the word got around and quite a few new faces were to be seen on the food lines. This is all well and good if an increase in customers is to be matched by an increase in food output. Such was not the case, alas, on Tuesday, for example, when the Union "ran out" of both menu choices by 12:15 and had to serve up leftovers from the previous night's dinner. More than the usual crowd of 200-250 had lunch that day. Were they unexpected? Who were they? Should board-paying students and hard-working faculty who come to lunch after classes at 12:30 have to get only what is left over after the lunchtime phantoms "clean up" at the counter?

The Union is apparently a public restaurant, with free parking out in front and on various and sundry other parts of the adjoining campus. While this might be tolerable on weekends, when various athletic events bring hungry spectators on to the campus, it is ridiculous when the weekday meal rush is aggravated by hordes of "outsiders." Those who pay up at the beginning of each term ought to get primary consideration, as should those connected with the college directly. Those who drive onto campus for a cheap meal might turn elsewhere. Or the college might build a separate commercial dining facility, perhaps with two black and white arches similar to those at MacDonald's, if the revenue of the outside public is so desperately needed. I tend to feel, however, that the Union dining room would be better if it became once more a campus dining room rather than a wood-paneled budget Eats joint. Otherwise, considering the crowding and the "food shortages," and the long lines, and the burden imposed upon the cafeteria workers that in reality amounts to a work "speedup," students should be allowed to transfer their board bills to any other public Eats joint of their choice off campus, where the "others" live. Certainly the college might consider parking meters, or little five-dollar-per-term parking permit stickers for the daily auto caravans that move to and from the Union, much like the ones Bowdoin students must purchase in order to simply maintain a vehicle.

Judging by the incredible bills we must pay here, this is not an unreasonable request to make.

Sincerely,
M. Silverstein '73

Athletic Supporter

February 22, 1972

To the Editor:

"The athletic department spends too much money! You have these athletes, students of mediocre prowess, glorifying their achievements (or desire to achieve), spending our money, eating steaks, living in Hilton Hotels, and causing a budgetary deficit for Bowdoin College."

This has been the cry of a few misdirected students and others this year, as the financial situation of Bowdoin has come under serious study, and as the athletic department in particular, has come under acute attack.

Perhaps this is a valid criticism of THE activity that holds the student body together. Perhaps this is a valid criticism of THE activity that induces hundreds of students to drive five hours in blinding snow to support these glory-seeking amateurs. Perhaps this is a valid criticism that rings support in the name of BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

Moreover, perhaps this is a valid criticism of an integral part of BOWDOIN COLLEGE in which over 320 students receive varsity letters or freshman numerals, and to which another 300 subscribe.

Another point in this regard comes to mind as I often hear these "honorable" attacks on the athletic program. How many of our "honorable" opponents are aware of a typical over-night athletic contest? Well, let me relate the activities of the squash team this past weekend.

It started Friday afternoon. The squash team played Harvard at 3:00 P.M., winning 6-3. Then, with no training meal either before or after the Harvard match, each one of the ten players ate in his usual dining place, be it fraternity, union, or Senior Center, at no additional cost. At 5:00 P.M., along with the basketball team and the swimming team, we all headed out on a bus to Amherst and Springfield, consolidating travel expenses of the various teams through a well-planned, coordinated schedule.

Friday night, we all stayed on cots, set up in the fencing room in the Amherst gym, at ZERO COST. Then, Saturday, we played Amherst, a team that will probably rank 4th in the United States this year; we lost a close match 6-3.

As the departure time approached, all roads leaving Amherst were closed due to the snow storm, and we were forced to stay over another night. So, the teams (hockey, swimming, and squash) all ate at the Amherst Union for \$1.25 per meal, a far cry from an expensive meal. And again, the squash team and parts of the hockey team stayed on cots in the fencing room, again, at ZERO COST.

Sunday morning at 9:00 A.M., the bus left Amherst; we ate no breakfast, so as not to incur any additional expense, and stopped for a terrifically expensive lunch at none other than The Golden Arches of MacDonald's.

Yes, those criticisms of the athletic department are surely "honorable", but justified? If you consider the fencing room a Hilton and Big Macs equal to steaks, I guess they are justified, and surely "honorable".

Blair C. Fensterstock

Open Letter To Nixon:

An Open Letter to President Nixon:

Dear Mr. President,

Like all patriotic Americans, we fully support your wage and price guidelines to control inflation, and believe that these guidelines should be universally and impartially enforced.

We therefore call your attention to Bowdoin College's Moulton Union Cafeteria, which has raised the price of brownies by 50%, from 10c to 15c, during this academic year, during which prices were supposed to be frozen or limited to 5% annual increases. The Moulton Union's inflation of the price of brownies thus exceeds official guidelines by a factor of 1,000%.

Even if your administration does nothing else for higher education, as seems likely, won't you please lower the price of brownies back to 10c?

Faithfully yours,

Richard Patard
Mark Silverstein
Fred Cusick
Dave Cole
Don Westfall

Food, Drugs, and Poisons

To the Editor:

In his widely read *Poisons and Poisoners* (1931), C. J. S. Thompson, M.B.E., explains why, in British India, "the habit of smoking ganja is said to become a part of a man's life. Under ordinary circumstances he has his smoke daily when his day's labour is over, and during the interval when he cooks his evening meal," because ganja "enables even the poorest to partake with a heartier appetite of their somewhat unappetizing fare."

If, as the recent series of drug abuse seminars sponsored by Bowdoin would suggest, the College would like to reduce the use of marijuana on campus, perhaps it should try to increase the palatability of the central dining service food.

On the other hand, maybe Ron Crowe should distribute free joints with every meal.

Hungryl yours,
Dan Friend, '75
Richard Patard, '74

(Continued From Page Three)

year but those who wish may opt to live three-to-a-room at a savings of \$150.00 each. As in the past, priority of room choice will go to that roommate combination whose total number of credits toward graduation is highest. Each roommate must submit a separate application. Late applicants, as well as fraternity members who have the opportunity to live in their House and choose not

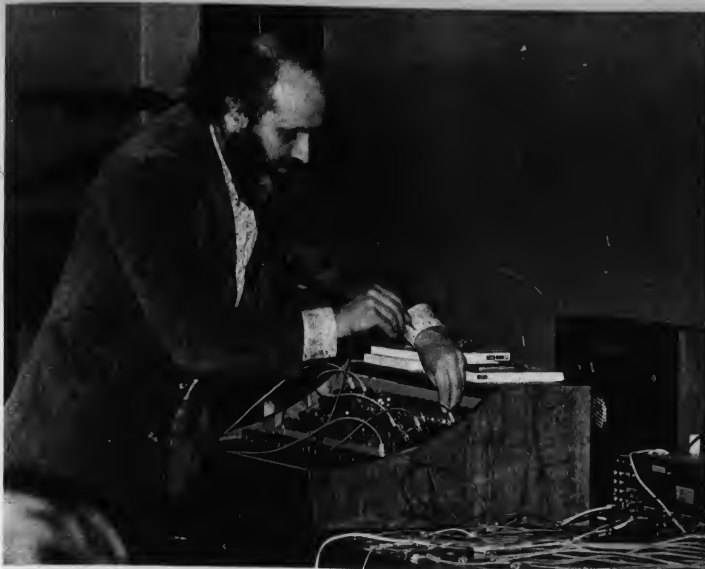
to do so, will be put at the bottom of the priority list. Applicants should understand that assignment to a room in the dormitories entails a commitment to live and eat on campus for the entire academic year. Students may not live in a college dormitory and take their meals off-campus.

In addition to the regular dormitories, the College owns four houses which will be used for housing students.

These houses are on the periphery of the campus within easy walking distance.

CAMPUS CHEST

The date for Campus Chest Week-end has been changed to April 15th. The Student Council asks all the fraternities and the student body at-large to cooperate if at all possible by postponing their events until then.



Corduroy clad Morton Subotnick, Professor of Electronic Music at Walt Disney's California Institute of the Arts, plays with his patch cords.

Subotnick Creates Sounds, Scales

BY PAT JOHNSON

Composers of electronic music face many problems in the composition and execution of their works. These problems have their roots in the almost infinite number of possibilities that the electronic synthesizer provides for the composer. Last Monday, Morton Subotnick, Associate Dean and Director of Electronic Music in the School of Music at the California Institute of the Arts, spoke of the intricate methods he uses in composing for the synthesizer.

Since the synthesizer produces sounds from their "basic components," there is virtually no sound that a synthesizer should not, in theory, be able to produce. This means that the synthesizer can imitate the sounds of just about any conventional instrument; however, to limit the machine to this would be highly wasteful since it can also generate a wide variety of new sounds. Thus, in order to utilize its full potential, the composer must, in effect, start from scratch, creating his own scales and "sounds."

Mr. Subotnick described the three major parameters that the composer of classical electronic music (1955-1963) had manipulated in the production of sounds: the first and most basic is the pitch of the sound which is, of course, directly related to the frequency of the sound wave. These frequencies are generated in the synthesizer by an audio-oscillator. A particular scale can be defined by choosing frequency intervals. The well-tempered scale, the one most used in western music, consists of a particular set of regularly spaced frequency intervals.

The frequency can then be put into an amplitude envelope, which determines how fast the note will come on, how long it will be sustained, and how it will decay. To produce a piano sound, for example, the note will come on quickly, and then decay. Tone color can be added to the sound. There are two "classical" ways of doing this. The first is known as additive synthesis, which may be accomplished by sine interference of frequency modulation. The former method consists of simply adding another frequency close to the original one. This produces a vibrato effect (like the "wah" heard on an untuned piano when one attempts to play octaves).

Frequency modulation involves changing the pitch (frequency) of the sound from a high pitch to a low pitch, hitting all the

frequencies in between, and then proceeding, in the same way, back to the high pitch, ad infinitum.

The speed with which the frequency changes from high to low determines the pitch of the sound. The technique of frequency modulation can get quite complex. To imitate the sounds made by an ordinary oboe, the frequency must go from 100 cycles per second to 200 c.p.s. at a rate that depends on the note one wishes the pseudo-oboe to play. If the frequency, on the other hand, changes from 100 c.p.s. to 217 c.p.s., the result is noise.

The second tone coloration is known as (you guessed it) subtractive synthesis. After frequency modulation the sound can be put through hi or lo pass filters. This is what makes a "wah-wah" pedal "wah." The scale definition, along with the amplitude envelope and tone color can be preprogrammed into the synthesizer (since it also contains a miniature analog computer) and the composer can then play notes with the prespecified sounds.

When a piece is finished, it goes directly to the record company and from there to the phonographs of the "audience." There is no reason to perform it in public, since the playing of the record constitutes its performance.

Renaissance Repertoire

Cambridge Consort To Play

The Cambridge Consort, a group which plays medieval and Renaissance music on instruments of the period in historically authentic performances, will present a concert this evening. The program, one of the featured events in Bowdoin's 1971-72 Curtis-Zimbalist Concert Series, will be held at 8:15 p.m. in Wentworth Hall of the Senior Center.

The five-member group's Bowdoin concert will be entitled "The Musical World of Albrecht Durer, 1471-1528." The music will represent Germany, and countries which Durer visited and will feature works by Isaac, Hofmayner, Senfl and Josquin.

The Consort's repertoire ranges from the sacred works of monastic tradition to the immodest lyrics of Elizabethan days, from masterpieces of the Italian madrigal to the gay dances of Spain and the Low Countries, from the love songs of the

troubadors to those of the High Renaissance in France. Critics have written that the Cambridge Consort proves that early music can be as exciting and intriguing today as it was when it was first heard. The group has been praised for the charm of its performances and the vigor of its interpretations.

The members include Director Joel Cohen, one of the foremost performers of the lute in the United States and a widely known composer; soprano Jane Bryden, who has presented solo recitals in this country and abroad; tenor Frank Hoffmeister, who has performed with the London Opera Centre; Gian Lyman, viola da gamba, whose reputation as an outstanding gambist extends both to Canada and the United States; and Friedrich von Huene, a 1953 graduate of Bowdoin who has become a master of the Baroque flute and one of the nation's finest recorder players.

Career Counselor Retires; Successor Not Yet Named

by EVELYN MILLER

After nearly thirty years of service, Sam Ladd, Bowdoin's director of career counseling and placement, and the senior placement officer in the east, is retiring. Mr. Ladd graduated from Bowdoin in 1929 and returned in 1944 to organize the placement office, at the request of the Governing Boards. In 1952 he served as the president of the Eastern College Personnel Officers Association, the forerunner of other similar organizations of career officers. He has also been extensively involved in community activities having served as the first president of the Brunswick Community Hospital, the first chairman of the Brunswick Community Chest, the chairman of the Brunswick War Finance Committee and War Bonds Committee, director of the American Red Cross, Director of the Chamber of Commerce, a member of Brunswick's first planning Board, a director of the Boy Scouts, a member of the state YMCA Board, Vice President of the Regional Memorial Hospital, President of the Rotary Club, and Governor of the Maine Society of the Order of Founders and Patriots. As a leading amateur tennis player Mr. Ladd has served as director of the New England Lawn Tennis Association.

Ladd feels that he is also serving the institutions that recruit at Bowdoin. "We've done a good job for industry and education," said Mr. Ladd. "The recruiters return because they like what they see."

Mr. Ladd does not feel that his retirement will threaten the continuity of the operation of the office. "I have been personally involved, of course," he said. Some agencies and companies have been recruiting for twenty-five years or more, and Mr. Ladd has become acquainted with the various recruiters. However, the career counselor-recruiter relationships are not constant, for the personnel of the companies and institutions change periodically. Mr. Ladd also stressed that recruiters who were here this year have already made appointments for next year.

"The problems of the successor will be the same problems as mine," said Mr. Ladd. The job market will continue to be tight because of "the increasing flood of students turned out by colleges and universities." Besides seniors, there is a backlog of recently graduated alumni and older alumni who have lost their jobs. "It's a seller's market," said Mr. Ladd.

Mr. Ladd's successor will be faced with one new situation in



Samuel Ladd, Director of Placement and Career Counseling, will retire at the end of this semester.

Orient/Prescott

Mr. Ladd described his office as not only a placement bureau, but also an office of career counseling. He stressed that his function is not to get the student a job but to advise him so "he can win the attention for himself he should have." Mr. Ladd schedules interviews with graduate schools and representatives of prospective employers for students with and without specific specialties. "People who are here know they are going to be talking to liberal arts candidates and govern themselves accordingly," said Mr. Ladd. Mr. Ladd likes to think of a liberal arts graduate as one who "is unprepared but ready."

The office handles both undergraduates and alumni. This year, seventy percent of the senior class registered with the department. Although Mr. Ladd said that a substantial number of students are placed, he is unable to provide meaningful statistics. He explained that graduates do not always inform him of their post-graduate plans. Also concerned with graduate schools, Mr. Ladd said, "Over the years, Bowdoin has put about the same number of people in medical school and law school."

Besides providing service for Bowdoin students and alumni, Mr.

the form of Bowdoin's first women graduates. "New interviewing faces" will come to the campus in search of women graduates and some former recruiters will interview women for positions with their companies.

Above all, Mr. Ladd stressed that the position of placement officer is subject to constant change because of shifting trends and changes in the economy.

Mr. Ladd's successor has not yet been announced by the administration. "Arrangements have been made for the continuation of the career counseling and placement program. They involve personnel presently at the college and will be announced in time for next week's Orient," said Dean Gresson.

Any Bowdoin students interested in passing petitions to get Bill Cohen's name put on the primary ballot should meet at 472 Lisbon St. n Lewiston tomorrow night. Free beer and pizza at 6:00. Petitioning from 7:15 on, for as long as you want to say.

Security Institute Schools Spies

A school for legal eavesdropping and its sales pitch to an Idaho prosecuting attorney are featured in the February 5 issue of the New Yorker magazine.

In an article headed "Letters We Read With Mounting Horror," a letter received by the prosecuting attorney of Valley County (Idaho) from the Audio Security Institute, Inc., of Smithtown,

N.Y., is reprinted below.

Sir:

"Title 18 of the United States Code permits the use of court-authorized eavesdropping.

No law enforcement agency, no matter how large or small, can afford to ignore this outstanding aid in combating organized crime. Is your department staffed and equipped to obtain minimum results with minimum effort and expense while utilizing this privilege, or are you still sacrificing men . . . and court convictions due to dedicated but unfortunately inexperienced or poorly trained personnel?"

The letter also plugs the school's post-graduation services.

"Not only will your department gain qualified court technicians, but it will benefit from our circulars informing our alumni of the latest devices, techniques, court decisions and law amendments."

The letter points out that "enrollment is restricted to police officers of accredited law agencies only."

The letter ends with information for enrollment and is signed by Donald A. Frank, president of the school.

Anyone interested in

investigating the possibility of Kosher

dining facilities on

campus, please contact

Mike Schneider,

Ext. 412.

Cartoonist Capp Pleads Guilty To Adultery Charge

EAU CLAIRE, Wisc. (CPS) — Cartoonist Al Capp pleaded guilty to attempted adultery here Friday. Charges of sodomy and indecent exposure were dropped by the state.

Capp, who was arrested last April after lecturing at the University of Wisconsin—Eau Claire, was fined \$500 plus court costs. Circuit Court Judge Merrill Farr said the alternative to paying the fine and costs would be one year in prison. Capp paid the fine.

Circuit Court Judge Farr ignored the recommendation made by Dist. Atty. Lawrence W. Durning that Capp be placed on probation and receive psychiatric treatment.

Capp's charges stemmed from the accusation made by a married Eau Claire student that he made indecent advances toward her in his hotel room during an interview she was conducting with him.

In his campus lectures Capp is critical of "permissiveness," "new morality" and other aspects of the youth culture.

Squash

by DEBBIE ROBERTSON

The Bowdoin squash team was victorious against Harvard last Saturday, the final score being 6-3.

Blair Fensterstock (3-2), Robert Hoehn (3-1), Robert Revers (3-1), and Barry Cobb (3-1) all won their matches (also two defaults). Other team members playing were Bill Sexton (0-3), Doug Simonton (0-3), and Ernie Stern (1-3).

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Diving Ace John Wendler is one of Coach Charlie Butt's hopefuls in the New England, to be held March 2, 3 and 4 in Boston. Also expected to place are Peter Robinson, Bow Quinn, John Erikson, and Rick Handel. The Bowdoin swimmers will be doing well to place in the top ten, says Coach Butt. More than 30 teams will be competing this year.

Swimmers head for MIT twice next week

by BLYTHE SNABLE

The Bowdoin swimmers clashed with Amherst in an away meet last Saturday. The Lord Jeffs emerged from the pool victorious, downing the Bears 64-49.

The Pool Bears had two dual winners, diver John Wendler and distance swimmer John Erikson. In the 1000 yard freestyle Erikson turned in a time of 11:04.2, beating out Amherst's Leach. He won the 500 yard free in a time of 5:20.7.

Peter Robinson was unable to practice for the week preceding the meet due to illness. However, he took second in the 200 yd. free and a third in the 100 yd. "Legs" made his best showing of the season in the 200 yard I.M., stroking to a 2:09.8 time and second place. He also placed third in the 200 yd. butterfly.

Sophomore Gridley Tarbell and senior Jeff Meehan took second and third respectively in the 50 yard sprint. Mark Santangelo dove to a second place finish with the

required event and third in the optional. Tom Costin and Pat Trahan placed second and third in the 200 yard backstroke, and Costin also took third in the individual medley. Captain Bow Quinn swam to second place in the butterfly; John Wirzbicki and John Ward stroked to second and third in the breast. Amherst captured both relays.

The swimmers travel to M.I.T. tomorrow for their last dual meet of the 71-72 season. Coach Charlie Butt anticipates a close contest, but a win if all swimmers come through in their events. They will return to M.I.T. for the New England in early March.

NEWS SERVICE

Charlie Butt, head coach of swimming at Bowdoin College, has been appointed Chairman of the National Collegiate Athletic Assn. (NCAA) Swimming Rules and Meet Committee.

Coach Butt was originally appointed to the NCAA committee as the representative of District 1, which includes the New England states. His first term expired this year and he has been reappointed to another three-year term.

A native of Shanghai, China, Coach Butt is a graduate of Springfield College and was awarded an M.S. degree there in 1956. In addition to his swimming duties, he is the Director of Bowdoin's Curtis Pool and the College's head coach of soccer. He also supervises popular scuba diving, skin diving and water polo programs at Bowdoin. He is a former President of the New England Interscholastic Swimming Assn. and has conducted clinics for swimming coaches.

Coach Butt has also served as Secretary of the National Aquatic Council of the American Assn. for Health, Recreation and Physical Education, and as the first President of the Maine Swimming Officials Assn.

IFL Sports

by PETER PIZZI

With the playoffs drawing near in Inter-frat hockey, the final outcome would seem to be boiling down to a battle between the Beta and the Independents, the two most powerful and confident teams in the league. Both squads are undefeated and have yet to play one another. Their only pre-playoff contest will take place next week and the tension is dramatically rising.

In their last game on Sunday, February 20, the Independents slapped in 11 goals to the Faculty's 4 while playing with only two lines. Against TD, the Beta's skated to a 5-0 victory and now await their contest with the Independents to close out their regular season play.

However unlikely it may seem in this case, sports enthusiasts are always aware of a possible dark horse team to light up in a playoff situation. Thus the two other teams who will be entering the post season play, Psi U and Kappa Sig, are both potential Cinderella squads. Psi U, now with a 5-1 record, has three games left, one against the mighty Independents. Having skated at a 6-2 clip throughout the season, Kappa Sig finishes off on Feb. 24, again with a game against the Independents. Next week, this reporter will depart from the usually unbiased accounts of the week in Inter-frat hockey to make some well calculated predictions as to the outcome of the play-offs.

*Last night, in an astonishing turn of events, the Independents were vanquished at the hands of a spirited Kappa Sig team by the score of 4-1. Psi U defeated Zeta Psi in a later contest, 5-2. This now leaves the Beta in sole possession of first place, with the Independents and Psi U tied for second and Kappa Sig in third.

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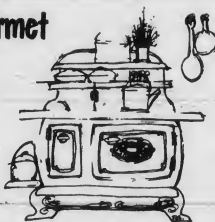
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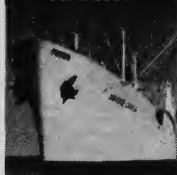
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Bears Rip N.U. and UMass. Div. II Titled Clinched

By FRED HONOLD

Bowdoin's hockey team clinched the ECAC Division II title in Vermont Wednesday night with a 6-2 win over Norwich University.

The Polar Bears forged ahead 3-1, in the opening period on a pair of goals by Ahern and one by co-captain Burnett. Ahern got the initial goal 54 seconds into the game with Murphy and Burnett assisting. He scored again at 5:23, with Shanahan and Leonardo on the assist this time.

Then Norwich brought the score to 2-1 at 8:11, but Burnett came back at 9:47 following passes by Murphy and co-captain King.

In the second period Dowd hit at 2:38 as Donovan and King assisted, and Donovan slapped one in a half minute later with Dowd and Flynn assisting. Norwich closed out the second half scoring at 11:21.

The only third period score was by Bowdoin defenseman and co-captain King at 17:57, Condos on the assist.

The win gave the Bowdoin team a 13-1 league mark and a 15-4 overall record. The only remaining Division II game is with Colby on March 4, although the Polar Bears will go against Boston College next Tuesday.

With an astounding six goal flurry the Bowdoin Hockey team came from a two goal deficit late in the second period late in the second period to trounce the University of Massachusetts in an 8-4 victory at Amherst last Saturday.

For Bowdoin it was Jim Burnett and Dick Donovan with two goals while Fred Ahern, Ned Dowd, Ralph Taylor, and John Tausig contributed a goal each, in a win Coach Watson described as "as great a game as a Bowdoin hockey team has ever played."

UMass took the initial lead as Bob Edwards converted the first goal of the night at 2:10 of the first period after a flurry in front of the cage. Then just 42 seconds later, Jim Coleman netted his first of two goals for the evening as he put the Redmen ahead 2-0, Mike Waldron and Chuck Donovan assisting. The early pressure was decidedly on the Bear's defense and goalie Steve Sozanaki, and things looked bleak indeed as the opponents kept shooting hard.

At the five minute mark the pressure eased a bit, and at 7:51 Dowd fired close in on the left side and Donovan poked in the rebound. UMass had a few other good scoring shots during the remainder of the period, but the attempts were halted by Sozanaki.

Both teams stiffened on defense early in the second period as play became tight. But at 10:19 Coleman, from the left wing position slapped a long shot past Sozanaki to open the lead to a grim 3-1, and the host kept

pressing their advantage.

Ahern cut the UMass margin to 3-2 at 18:35 when he got a power play score with Burnett and Tom Murphy assisting. And a minute later Bowdoin drew even when Dowd rammed in a rebound with Flynn on the assist.

In the final period it was Bowdoin all the way as the hear capacity crowd sat in disbelief and viewed the Bear barrage. Burnett put Bowdoin ahead for the first time during the evening 4-3 as he flicked a high shot into the left hand corner at 2:32, assists coming from Ahern and Murphy, and Burnett boosted the score to 5-3 at 6:15 when he snuck the puck past the UMass goalie after a faceoff won by Ahern.

Just 21 seconds later Dowd carried the puck in on the left wing and past off to Donovan who slid a quick shot past the

now bewildered Flaherty to up the score to 6-3. But that isn't all. At 11:59 Taylor rapped in his own missed shot to make the score 7-3.

Finally UMass got into the scoring action again as Lonnie Avery took advantage of a Bowdoin penalty as the score went to 7-4. Then at 19:34, with nothing else left to do but let the clock run out, Tausig slapped one past Flaherty, with a little help from Peter Flynn.

On the Friday night before the UMass game, Bowdoin obliterated Amherst 13-4.

Coach Sid Watson's Bears now have lost only to Merrimack in Division II play. In other league action UMass has a 13-3 record, with the other two losses to University of Vermont and to St. Anselm's this past week. And on Wednesday night, Middlebury tied the University of Vermont.

Track Meet Expanded

by DAVID COLE

The interfraternity track meet was once a major event at Bowdoin. One of the earliest interfrat competitions, the meet commanded considerable popularity and entertained sizeable crowds. But with the growth of white key sports, the independent track meet — not sanctioned by white key — faced declining student enthusiasm. The practice of opening up the meet to team members discouraged novice runners, and the obligatory ten practices presented another obstacle. Consequently, in recent years the interfrat meet has been a small affair and little more than a second inter-squad competition.

This year the meet has been changed in the hope that new rules will attract new competitors. For example, the new meet, which will be managed by the team rather than the coach, is closed to all members of this year's varsity track team and to anyone who has won a letter in either winter or spring track while at Bowdoin. No practices will be required. The meet will take place on one evening, rather than over three days, as was once the case. In implementing these rules, the interfrat swim meet was used as a model, and the track team hopes to duplicate the success of that accredited white key event.

Except for the qualifications noted above, the meet this year will be opened to all students at Bowdoin, male and female. The list of events has been shortened, and some events altered to make things easier for the part-time track athlete. The order of events is: 12 lb. shot; long jump; high jump; 40 yard dash; mile run; 4-lap relay (each runner goes one lap of the cage); ¼ mile walk; 440 yard dash; low hurdles; 300 yard dash; 88 yard run; and the 8-lap

relay. Eliminated from the list are the discus, the pole vault, the high hurdles and other events likely to mar the evening with fatalities.

The team hopes that this meet will be accredited by the white key, a process that involves approval by the various fraternities and the independents. In any event, the meet offers several small incentives. There will be a trophy for the winning team, and another for the single competitor who scores the highest number of points. A trophy and four medals will be awarded to the winners of the 8-lap relay (taken by the Independents last year). Winners of the high jump and the mile will be immortalized on plaques dedicated to the respective memories of David W. Fitts and Alan G. Hillman. Members of the team are themselves presenting awards, among them a plaque for the winner of the walk, and the "Cap'n Toby Memorial Plaque" for the 440 yard dash.

In each event, except the relays, five places will be scored (6-4-3-2-1). The larger a house's team, the more points they are likely to receive, especially as some events, like the mile and the hurdles, may not appeal to more than five competitors.

The meet will be held in the Hyde Cage — "Sabe's Circular Stadium" — on Wednesday, March 8, starting at 7:30. Team lists should be submitted to Wayne Gardiner, David Cole or Deke Talbot by noon on March 7, so the entries can be approved by the doctor. Interested students should contact; *Independents* Wayne Gardiner or Ken Chennault; *Psi U*, Dave Cole; *Beta*, Ross Kimball or Leo Dunn; *TD*, Bill Wilson; *DS*, Fred Davis; *Chi Psi*, Nick Sampsidis; *ARU*, Dave Jordan; *Zeta*, Bob Galen; *Kappa Sig*, Carson Meehan; *Deke*, June Smith.

special feature:

TRACK FACTIONS

by JOSEPH ABHORACHI

"God, look at the snow. I wonder if the meet's been canceled?"

"Hello, Wayne? Dave. If you lived in Lewiston, would you drive to Bowdoin in a storm like this? No, neither would I."

"Please God, don't let the snow stop. Don't let them come. Push the bus off the road!"



Orient/Talbot

Last Saturday the Bates track team braved the blizzard and reached Brunswick alive, going on to edge out the Bowdoin runners 71-37. It was the fourth defeat for the grim but determined Bowdoin squad. Bates' well-balanced team, which finished second ahead of Bowdoin in the state championships a week earlier, failed to win only two events. The defeat had been expected. What was surprising was the closeness of the score during the early part of the meet. The Bowdoin team fought hard, and were finally overwhelmed only because of their rivals' vastly superior numbers.

The Bowdoin track team, despite its small numbers, is divided into two distinct and not entirely friendly factions, the forces of "cautious confidence" and "utter despair." The first group consists of seniors who will soon be gone and freshmen who are still enthusiastic; the second party are primarily sophomores and juniors who like to think of themselves as battleworn veterans. On Saturday, the optimists had better luck. Nick Sampsidis, patron divinity of the cautious optimists, took first in a hard-fought 1000 yard run, with crucial tactical assistance from freshman Joe McDivitt. Another optimist, junior Ken Chennault, captured the long jump, while Bob Gilmour of the utter-despair group placed second.

The mile run placed freshman Bill Wilson, state two mile champion, against state mile champ John Emerson of Bates. Wilson took an early lead but Emerson finally caught him. Wilson, one of the least cautious of the optimists, finished second, while third-place points went to optimist Fred Davis. Optimists also took second and third in the 35 pound weight, in the persons of Peter Healey and Captain Richard Hardej.

Freshman Henry Brown won the first points for the utter-despair group with his second place finish in the 40 yard dash. Dave Cole, spiritual leader of the utter-despair faction, was particularly desperate in the 600 yard dash, as he faced not only reigning state champ Hank MacIntyre of Bates, but also the runners who had finished second, third, and fourth to Cole's sixth in the state meet. In a careful race, Cole outwitted his opponents and then himself, finishing second.

The mile relay combined the best of both factions, as Bob Gilmour, Fred Davis, Nick Sampsidis, and Dave Cole won the mile without wasting any special effort. Davis, not primarily a sprinter, ran a surprisingly strong race. The two mile relay, without Davis who usually runs the event, did not do as well. The team of Wayne Gardiner, William Talbot, Robert Bassett and Joe McDivitt finished second, with McDivitt and Bassett producing the best performances.

Bowdoin has a small team marked by several good individual performers. Next week, several track men will have a chance to perform in the New England track championships. High-jumper Ross Kimball is among those who have qualified for this meet.

Asked to review the day's events, Wayne Gardiner had this to say: "Well, Joe, we tried to go into this meet with the right attitude. We were doomed from the first." Bill Wilson saw the meet differently. "These are building years, Joe. Next year there's no telling how powerful we'll be. Compared to the MIT meet, this was a victory."



Senior Bill Hale and Junior Jerry Silva jostled earlier this week in anticipation of the New England. The wrestling squad left yesterday for southern Connecticut. Both Silva and Hale are expected to place this weekend. Silva wrestles in the 134-lb. class, while co-capt. Hale wrestles one weight class higher. Orient/Talbot



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Pre-Election Maine Politics Turns On A Few Faculty

by MARK SILVERSTEIN
It's that time again. The snows of winter slowly melt away leaving the campus a soggy quagmire. The days become longer. Students stare out of windows and long for vacation. The hockey team gets ready to pack away its equipment and pitchers begin to work out. And in addition to all this, the country prepares for its primaries. Political aspirants stomp the trail making the usual speeches, shaking hands, handing out buttons and broadsides if they can afford them, and speaking of a big election scheduled for sometime in November. Yet commentators speak of people with names such as McGovern, Nixon, Ashbrook, Lindsay, Chisholm, McCarthy, McCloskey and — you guessed it — Maine's very own Edmund Sixtus (Abraham Lincoln) Muskie. Over in New Hampshire an otherwise uneventful primary campaign is heated up by a demagogic newspaper editor in Manchester.

It's political fever time in Maine, too. In less than two weeks the city precinct Democratic caucuses will send their delegates to the State Democratic Convention. The Brunswick caucus is scheduled for Sunday, March 12, at 2 p.m. in the Coffin School lunchroom. The meeting will be of special meaning to Bowdoin because two persons connected with the college will seek nomination as delegates to the State convention.

Dean of the College A. LeRoy Gresson, Jr., who has been a delegate for the past few years, will seek the position again. Dean Gresson is a well-known figure in Brunswick politics, as a member of the local school board for example. He has also been asked to chair the town Democratic caucus, a position to which he may be elected on March 12.

Sherrill Bland (Ms. James E. Bland) worked during the fall on a research project for the Muskie campaign. She, too, hopes to go to the State Democratic Convention. "I know they're looking for women," she said, and cited a national Democratic circular recommending that delegations be fifty per cent female as proof. However, Ms. Bland will be available for research consultation as well. "I have quite a lot of experience in politics since my father is in politics," she added. (Her father is John Bingham, a New York Congressman). Ms. Bland's fall research project concerned Muskie's record as Governor of Maine from 1955-1959. The Muskie campaign "wanted someone who was somewhat new to Maine to describe his role. It meant doing interviews all over the state." The information was forwarded to the Washington, D.C. Muskie Headquarters, which in turn sent it on to Florida for use in speeches that contrasted the gubernatorial achievements of Muskie with those of George Wallace.

Government Professor John Donovan has known Senator Muskie for quite some time. He served as State Chairman and Campaign Manager for Muskie in 1968, and served with him in Washington during the Kennedy years. Above Dr. Donovan's desk one can see photographs of Muskie, Kennedy and F.D.R. The Muskie photo dates from his governorship and is autographed. "I would be glad to help him in any way I can," stated Dr. Donovan, "but I don't consider myself to be part of a political organization. I'm not really a political activist in the usual sense any more... I haven't been active in campaigns since the 1960's." Hence Dr. Donovan's role this (Please Turn to Page Five)

Face Operational Difficulties

Monke, Moll Upset Over Budget

by TIM POOR

Inflation and a general lack of funds has caused Bowdoin to reexamine her use of present financial resources in order to prevent the school from plunging into debt while maintaining high standards of academic excellence. Such an examination has resulted in a number of budgetary cuts, few of which have been received sympathetically by those whose funds were slashed. Presently, the budget for the fiscal year 1973 is balanced "precariouly by a hair's breadth," as put by Richard Morgan, chairman of the newly created Student-Faculty Budget Priorities Committee. The college will be \$5100 in the black; this is only a prediction, however, based upon guesses by administrators as to the total capital of the college in the coming year. According to Morgan, the committee tried to balance the budget by "acting in areas which do not bear a direct influence on academic life at Bowdoin." Cuts thus were limited to organizations such as Grounds and Buildings and Physical Education, whereas academic departments (i.e. English, Math, etc.) were left virtually untouched.

Though some budgets listed in the above chart may appear to have remained the same, cuts have actually occurred as a result of a 5% increase in salaries which are included in the individual budgets. The entire BPC recommendation was accepted for the Grounds and Buildings budget, but \$18,000 in new expenses had to be added due to a \$15,000 Central Maine Power rate increase and an additional \$3,000 for security guards.

Greatly influenced by the report issued earlier in the year by the Academy for Educational Development (see ORIENT, October 22, 1971), the committee, consisting of

professors and students, recommended primary cuts in the budgets of the library and the admissions department in a report dated December 7, 1971.

The library budget reduction of \$42,787 was recommended through a reduction of recataloging staff by four and through the non-replacement of the assistant librarian position now vacant. The report foresees no decrease in the book acquisition rate.

The logic of the committee seems to have escaped Arthur Monke, director of the Library, who is "terribly distressed" by its recommendations, and ultimately, by the final cut made upon his budget. "The needs of the library already far exceed the available monies needed to satisfy them," Monke stated, going on to suggest that his library is "central to every concern of academic efforts and to the quality of the college." Fifty thousand volumes presently classified under the outdated Dewey Decimal system have yet to be recataloged under the Library of Congress system, a process Monke stressed to be virtually as important to the library as the collection itself.

Due to price inflation and an information explosion, the acquisition of books has become increasingly expensive. Salaries must be increased, cutting further into the budget. As the budget now stands, the library staff may be cut by two, "marginal" periodicals will not be subscribed to, and the staff will buy volumes more carefully in an attempt to save money.

Another administrator to chafe at the budgetary bit is Richard Moll, Director of Admissions. Moll, a master of the understatement, said that, although he is sympathetic with the need for a balanced budget, he "personally regrets that we were

hit so hard." The funds requested by the admissions department for the 1973 fiscal year actually represent an increase of some \$7,000 over the 1971-72 budget, as the changing of the Student Aid Director's niche in the budget does not include the increased Student Aid Budget and thus makes the total number look like a decrease.

The Committee recommended that expenses for travel be decreased to \$10,000 a year, as certain schools and areas could be visited less frequently. The committee further advised to eliminate the Faculty Review Board, a group of faculty members who make decisions regarding the final segment of the admitted class during spring vacation. A recommended increase in the application fee from 15 to 20 dollars would be worth a committee-estimated \$10,000 to the college and perhaps reduce the number of frivolous applications. With the aforementioned cuts, the committee advised that the \$4,000 requested for a new secretary was not necessary and should be rejected. Most importantly, however, it recommended that four student interviewers be employed to replace one of the full-time professional staff members.

Moll disagrees with the conclusions of the committee, as he feels that the admissions department cannot afford to cut back on its recruiting efforts if it is to attract the same number of promising high school seniors as it has in the past. He is particularly disappointed by the loss of the Faculty Review Board, the "only chance the faculty has to confront head on the problems of admissions." He now feels the admissions department to be in a very difficult position, and is (Please Turn to Page Two)

Kindly Old Lady Exposes The Brutality Of "The Automated Air War"

by MATT FORTADO

Those who fondly remember the anti-war movement so popular several years ago should not have missed the slide show and discussion in Wentworth Hall last Monday night. The slide show, "The Automated Air War," was presented by Chateau Chapin, a kindly old lady who enjoys the distinction of having been arrested at Snowy Beach. Mrs. Chapin is from the American Friends Society, and the slide show is a production of NARMIC — which, Mrs. Chapin decided after some deliberation, stands for National Action and Research on the Military Industrial Complex.

The purpose of the slide show, Mrs. Chapin noted, is to show how "the current brutality of the war in Indochina is screened by automation" in an attempt by Richard Nixon to "mask the war less visible." She explained as the program began that she would accompany the slides with a written commentary. "I have to read this thing," she maintained. "It's so much smoother that way."

Two trays of slides followed, portraying American sensors for enemy detection, computer banks used to guide bombing missions, and a few bombed villages and wounded children. Interspersed throughout were hand-drawn pictures of bleeding civilians. Strangely, though we are told that there is a deliberate attempt to deceive the American public about the conduct of the war, most of Mrs. Chapin's slides are from publications such as Armed Forces Journal and Air Force Magazine, and most of her quotes are from press conferences by men such as Generals Westmoreland and Dean. The slides show

convincingly that there is an attempt to replace "the man with the machine," but they do not show that there is any attempt to conceal this.

A picture of an American pilot comes on the screen. "He never sees his enemy," Mrs. Chapin complains in an impassioned voice. "Nixon," she continues, "just wants to silently annihilate the Vietnamese people." The slides come to an end with a prolonged condemnation of Alcoa, Westinghouse, IIT, and Honeywell for providing the government with technological means to continue the war.

Discussion follows. A large fat man, knitting a sock, begins. "It's terrible. Horrible. As I say, I try to avoid reality whenever I can." A pause follows, while he devotes all his attention to the half-finished sock. "And I'm sure everyone here feels exactly as I do... But there are fifty people here. What am I doing here?"

Mrs. Chapin asks what he will do when he goes home that night. Apparently stumped, he returns to silence and his sock.

The discussion picks up. "We don't have representatives."

"We don't demand them!"

"We have to demonstrate."

"We're not taking enough risks!"

A girl, her innocent face contorted in anguish, looks up from the floor long enough to interject, "Young men dream dreams but old men see visions." Silence follows, and she looks back at the floor.

The inevitable Vietnam veteran now takes the floor. First telling us how much he has seen of the (Please Turn to Page Three)



Orient/Turbell

A menacing computer guides U.S. bombing missions

Monke Distressed By BPC, Moll Chafes At Budget Bit

(Continued From Page One)
"very nervous about the future."

One budget that was cut relatively little was that of the Athletic department. This result appears not to have been the doing of the Budgetary Priorities Committee, however, as it suggested a large cut in this budget for the coming year. The committee report recommended decreases in the funds allotted for team travel, acquisition of new equipment, staff travel, prizes, and toll telephone calls. It also showed opposition to the proposed \$5000 earmarked for women's athletics. It was now the committee's turn to be disgruntled, one member stating himself to be "very unhappy" that its advice was not taken.

It can easily be inferred that the Budgetary Priorities Committee is only an advisory body and is in fact powerless. Where then, does the real power lie? The answer to this mystery lies behind a cloak of vague yet superbly complicated mechanisms understood by few faculty and administrators and confusing even the most knowledgeable of college officials. But if one is willing to wade through innumerable verbal red tape and countless "You don't have to understand this — I don't's," he can eventually organize this mass of complexities into the following schedule for the formation of the Bowdoin College budget:

Near the beginning of the year, office heads submit budgetary requests to the Deans or vice-Presidents, depending upon to whom they are responsible. They discuss, bargain, and compromise, with the first draft then going to the president for review. At the same time, these requests are being reviewed by the Budgetary Priorities Committee. The two reviews are then handed

to the business office, where a second draft is written. This draft is given to the Policy Committee of the Governing Boards, which revises it to form a third version which is formally presented to but is not formally adopted by the Governing Boards at their January meeting. A fourth and final draft is presented to the Policy Committee in April and goes before the Governing Boards for final consideration in June.

If you have read this far, congratulations! Obviously few students, not to mention faculty members comprehend or even care about such operations, which is one of the reasons that they are controlled by such a small group of people. It is also obvious that there exists a great deal of what is politely termed "mutual compromise"; one staff member expressed confidence that his budget could be restored by "just talking" to a higher authority.

Perhaps the man with the most influence in such matters is one Wolcott A. Hokanson, Jr. who has been described by some as "the number two man at the college," and "the big man." He is officially titled "Vice-President in Charge of Administration and Finance." He is a quiet man who inhabits his third floor Hawthorne-Longfellow office with a powerful air of austerity. It is he who composes most of the financial drafts and he who advises the president concerning financial matters.

Thus, when the budget for the fiscal year 1972-1973 is presented to the Governing Boards for final consideration in June, it will be the last in a long and complicated series of deliberations in which only a small part is played by students and faculty. Whether a result of complex financial problems, indifference, or a combination of the two, the situation is stupefyingly involved and a bit frightening at best.



Orient/Clayton

Constance Aldrich and Steve Sylvester perform in Harold Pinter's *Birthday Party*, scheduled for the Experimental Theatre tomorrow and Sunday at 2:30 and 8:00 p.m.

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NARMIC Shows The Automated Air War

(Continued From Page One)
war, he begins to expound on deeper matters. "We're an imperialistic power... We have accepted the doctrine that the end justifies the means. Is this not the basic concept of the Communist Manifesto?"

A woman who has just returned from the Paris peace conference offers a quote from an Asian she met, whose name or nationality she cannot remember: "We fight because we fear death. Americans fight because they fear life."

Now the question rises: "What are we going to do?"

"Do you have addresses to write to?"

"Does anyone have a schedule of upcoming demonstrations?"

"But that won't help. All the demonstrations fell apart because they did no good."

"I beg to disagree. They got Nixon to get us out of Vietnam because he knew the American people would stand for it no longer. Now we just have to tell him to get those machines out too."

"But that's so idealistic. You're just talking in abstractions."

"We can change the system!"

"The only thing you can change," put in a balding fat man, reclining on a couch, "is yourself."

"Right," exclaimed an equally bald, overwhelmed gentleman "He's right."

"So what are we going to do? What can be done?"

"Maybe," began a bearded Bowdoin student, getting to the heart of it all, "what we need is a revolution. Maybe we need to kidnap Kissinger..."



The American foreign aid program offers the best of our know-how and ingenuity to backward countries. Pictured above is America's contribution to North Vietnam's fall crop. Orient/Clayton

On The Way Up

Robison Appointed New College Provost

by PAUL GLASSMAN

Upon the recommendation of the Academy for Education and Development of New York, the Governing Boards created the administrative office of Provost at a meeting in Boston on January 28. Dean of the Faculty Olin C. Robison was selected to fill this position, and is assuming the duties of Provost in addition to his responsibilities as Dean of the Faculty and Senior Lecturer in Government and Legal Studies.

As Provost, Mr. Robison will share some of the duties of President Roger Howell, Jr. "With the prospect of Bowdoin's entering a large capital campaign, the demands on the President to leave the campus will be greater," Mr. Robison said. Thus, Mr. Robison will often represent the President away from the campus. Mr. Howell remarked that, as a result, he will be on campus more often and will be able to establish "greater continuity" in his duties as President. Furthermore, the creation of the Position of Provost clearly delineates who will act in the absence of the President.

The position of Provost is common in institutions of higher

learning. "The creation of this position," Mr. Robison said, "will bring Bowdoin's administrative structure into line with those of a number of similar institutions."

Published last fall, the report of the Academy for Education and Development included an analysis of Bowdoin's administrative structure. The Academy's conclusion was that the President had more people reporting to him than is usually considered sound, and it therefore recommended the establishment of the office of "Executive Vice-President and Provost." "None of us particularly liked the title 'Executive Vice-President,'" Mr. Robison said. Consequently, only "Provost" was retained to designate the position.

A native Texan, Mr. Robison completed his undergraduate work at Baylor University in history,

religion, and philosophy, and earned a Ph. D. degree from Oxford in Church history. Before he came to Bowdoin in 1970, Mr. Robison was the Associate Provost for the Social Sciences and Lecturer in Public Affairs at Wesleyan. From 1966-68, he was employed by the State Department as a special Assistant to the Deputy Under Secretary of State for Public Affairs.



CAMPUS CHEST

The date of Campus Chest Weekend has been changed to April 7 and 8.



A heartbeat away... Homespun Texan Olin C. Robison, a rising star on the Bowdoin campus, moved to second place in the college hierarchy with his appointment as college provost. Orient/Tarbell

Black Caucus Meets Here, Picks Convention Delegates

by EVELYN MILLER

Delegates to the National Black Political Convention, to be held in March in Gary, Indiana, were selected last weekend at the Maine Black Political Caucus. The Caucus was held in Sils Hall, on the Bowdoin Campus, and included "the entire spectrum of the Black community," explained Richard Adams, the Press Officer of the Caucus, and the Minister of Public Relations of the Bowdoin Afro-American Society.

The idea of a national Black Political Convention was formulated by the Congressional Black Caucus. In preparation for the preliminary state caucuses, representatives of the Black community met in Washington and appointed state "conveners." A Bowdoin junior, Mwanafundi Rasuli, was appointed Maine's caucus convener.

The purpose of the Caucus was threefold: to elect five delegates to the National Convention, to establish a permanent Black political structure in the state of Maine, and to build a permanent functioning communications network for the Black community in Maine. The five delegates elected to attend the National Convention were Tom Herod of Portland, Leonard Cummings of Portland, a member of the Maine Association for Black Progress, Neville Knowles, President of the Lewiston-Auburn NAACP, Mwanafundi Rasuli, and Richard Adams. In addition, each state is allowed to send its Black elected officials to the Convention. Thus, Maine is entitled to send five more delegates to the Convention: Fred Williams, a selectman from Windham, T. J. Anders, a member of the Bangor School Committee, Harold Richardson, an official of the Portland Water District, Clifford Richardson, a member of the Portland School Committee, and Enerson Cummings, a selectman from Old Orchard Beach. Mr. Williams and Mr. Anderson have already indicated their intentions to attend the Convention. The major part of the discussion at the Caucus centered

around issues relevant to Blacks in Maine. Richard Adams explained that problems in housing, employment discrimination and underemployment, a lack of cultural and academic programs and events that relate to the needs of Blacks, a feeling of isolation from the national Black community, and the general "take for granted attitude" of the Maine power structure concerning Blacks and their needs were the issues discussed. The most specific issue dealt with at the caucus was the general lack of political power of Blacks, attributed to disorganization and divisions in the Black community. A number of resolutions for the National Convention were drawn up, but the body voted not to release them to the public.

The Caucus also drafted an open letter to Senator Edmund Muskie. The letter said that the National Black Political Convention will discuss the direction Blacks will take politically in 1972 and beyond and stressed that "the other delegations will look toward the Maine group for a comprehensive appraisal of the Democratic Party's front running candidate's position in relation to Black people in his home state." The letter ended with the suggestion that Senator Muskie meet with Maine's delegation before the National Convention.

The state Caucus did not unite behind any specific Presidential hopeful. Richard Adams said that Black people will support "whoever gives real gains to Black people." He stressed that Black people have "no permanent friends and enemies — just permanent interests."

Concerning the effectiveness of the National Convention, Adams said, "We are unperturbed by white skeptics who talk about lack of funds." Adams pointed out that an organizational structure and a mimeograph machine both inexpensive commodities can accomplish a great deal, especially in the area of public relations.

Wrestling

by DEBBIE ROBERTSON

Bowdoin's wrestling team traveled to Central Connecticut last weekend ready to unbind the doors of 28 teams competing in the New England Wrestling Tournament.

Both varsity and freshmen did exceedingly well. The varsity led off with Brian Kennedy at 118 lbs. Jerry Silva at 126 lbs. won his first round, made it to the quarterfinals, but then lost in overtime. Bill Hale at 134 lbs. won the preliminaries, first round, and quarterfinals. Hale went on to the semifinals, which was a first for Bowdoin in this tournament.

Jim Coffin at 142 lbs. and Jay Van Tassel at 150 lbs., also won their preliminaries. Tom Darrin at 158 lbs. and Bill French at 167 lbs. Both pulverized their opponents winning their first round and making it to the quarterfinals.

Thrashing it out to the quarterfinals were Silva, Darrin and French which finalized the score at 9 points, (the highest total ever for Bowdoin in the varsity tournament), placing Bowdoin at tenth place.

In the freshman tournament Bowdoin was represented by Doug Erwin in the 167 lb. class and Mark Nickerson in the unlimited class. Nickerson finished fourth, pinning two out of three opponents, setting the score at 6 points total.

Candidates for the Edward E. Langbein Summer Research Grant and the Surdna Foundation Undergraduate Research Fellowship Program should be nominated by members of the faculty by March 31 and April 14, respectively.

The Langbein Grant of \$750 is provided by the Bowdoin Fathers' Association "to enable a Bowdoin undergraduate or graduate to participate in summer research or advanced study directed toward his or her major field or life work." The nomination consists of a letter of recommendation and a description of the proposed summer project.

The Surdna Fellowship is an award of \$800 for 10-12 hours per week of participation in a research project under the direction of a faculty member. The project must be one designed by the faculty member for his own interest and in which the Fellow can offer "substantial and significant" assistance. The recommendation consists of a letter describing the project, the qualifications and abilities of the student, a statement concerning the student interest, and an explanation of how the project concerns the faculty member.

For further information contact Professor Thomas D. Hopkins, Sub-Chairman for Undergraduate Research Fellowships, at Ext. 521.

BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume CI

Friday, March 3, 1972

Number 19

A Plea For Deficit Spending

Annual college expenses this year are approximately one-thousand dollars more than four years ago. This is not peculiar to Bowdoin, but is a much publicized national trend. Still, that offers little consolation.

Admission office figures unmistakably vouch for Bowdoin's new-found popularity. It is probably wise, then, to ask if those freshmen who are coming next fall are getting the full value for their educational dollar. This question is especially pertinent at a time when states are pumping more money into university systems, and in many cases are providing a better education than Bowdoin can hope to offer, and at less cost to the student.

The college's austerity policies are resulting in overcrowded departments and a paucity of course offerings. Furthermore, the incoming class will probably never face a better situation, since the fruits of the planned capital campaign will not be available for several years.

Some courses in the History, Government and Sociology departments are notoriously oversubscribed. The professors are forced to replace course work with pabulum consisting of small reports or easy-to-grade multiple choice exams. The academic worth of these courses is seriously diluted, since a professor cannot possibly attend to all the students and grade all the material the course would normally require. Harried professors are resorting to upperclass majors as teachers aides, having them grade homework assignments, and in at least one case, hour exams.

There are whole gaps in Bowdoin's curriculum, and areas that are poorly covered. There are few, if any, courses offered in Anthropology, East Asian and Latin American Studies, Spanish and Russian. The Administration has no intention of filling these gaps, as evidenced by the recently announced hiring policy, which limits faculty size. This policy, incidentally, could subvert the espoused aim of the Administration to attract students interested in non-traditional fields — precisely where the curriculum is weak.

Obviously, the desire for a balanced budget is an attempt to prove to potential donors — foundations and the like — that Bowdoin can manage its money efficiently. However, President Howell and his advisors should seriously consider the adverse educational repercussions. In addition, Bowdoin's reputation cannot for long rest upon the college's accomplishments during deficit spending in the sixties, and in the coming years it will be even harder to maintain it in front of a discontent student body, who will be paying for a great deal more than they are getting in return.

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"The College exercises no control over the content of the student writings contained herein and neither it, the Administration, nor the faculty assume any responsibility for the views expressed herein."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

From The People Who Brought You "Bear Broads"

To the Editor:

The so-called "straight reporting" of Student Council activities in last week's Orient totally slandered the three female proctors and altogether misrepresented female opinion concerning council affairs. That the Orient did not bother to check out basic facts, especially since one of the proctors sits on its editorial staff, I find hard to believe (and somewhat embarrassing).

The proposal to create three new positions for women on the Student Council, reportedly concocted by the proctors, actually originated in the Dean's office. The administration is quite concerned, and rightly so, with the successes and failures of coeducation. I think sometimes, though, that they judge its workings on superficial statistics. How well are the girls being assimilated into the Bowdoin Community? Well, just look at the number of women in the Outing Club, on the newspaper staff, in the glee club, and in the math and science departments. Why, there were even some coeds out for the ski team! It seems to be working well.

Now the Student Council is one area where the lack of female presence is very blatant and this fact disturbs the administration, as well as many women students. Findings of a recent poll of North Appleton coeds are somewhat interesting. Of the respondents, 95% felt that women are underrepresented on the Council. Only 30%, however, considered this a problem. The others were not interested, thought that Student Council was a farce and therefore didn't matter, or thought that, though women are not physically present, their interests are adequately and responsibly served by the males.

But the fault of the initial proposal also lies in all those who attended the senior center luncheon last Thursday: Dean Nyhus, the female proctors, and the president and vice-president of the Student Council. The proposal was hasty — it was presented to the Council that same night — and not well formulated. It is the general consensus of the women that a more encompassing and more drastically reorganizing plan for representation is needed.

One fact comes quite clear: Bowdoin women are not unified and do not constitute a powerful political group. One woman strongly supported the proposal saying, "until Bowdoin College can accept

its women in such a fashion that we are a part of the college group, not just token females tacked on as an afterthought, representatives of women as a group will be necessary to prevent our needs, opinions, even presence here, from being misrepresented, misunderstood, laughed off, or ignored." While another replied, "we are members of the college community — first as students and people and secondly as women. We should be treated equally and fairly and not with special concessions."

Although almost 80% claimed to be active in student government during high school, many indicated very apathetic attitudes towards Bowdoin's political system. Only slightly more than 50% expressed real interest at all. Many, however, keep up with its "goings-on," most popularly through Orient articles or friends on the Council. When asked why they did not run for a Student Council position over half of those polled were simply not interested. Others either had no time or were certain that they would not be elected.

In essence, most females either feel alienated from or ignorant of the functions of the Student Council. Few knew what the Constitution says and there is much confusion as to what the governing body actually does. A high number of independents did not know who their representative is. Although most knew that Council meetings are open to everyone, few knew when or where they are held.

Women students are not formally "denied" a voice on the Council, as we proctors were said to have charged. But certainly males and females do not have equality of opportunity to be elected to a Council seat. A man can join a fraternity as a full member and seek a position via this route. A woman is denied this option at many houses.

To the question, "do you think that a woman could be elected 'at-large'?" a majority answered "no, most males would not vote for a woman rep," and pointed to the boy-girl ratio. Others stressed the need for block support of female candidates, while recognizing that the dispersion of women over the campus makes cooperation difficult. One opinionated young lady said, "yes, women can be elected at large, but they as persons must make the effort to go out and make themselves known and not expect the boys to know them because they are

(Please Turn to Page Five)

Sororities: Wave Of The Future?

by DON WESTFALL

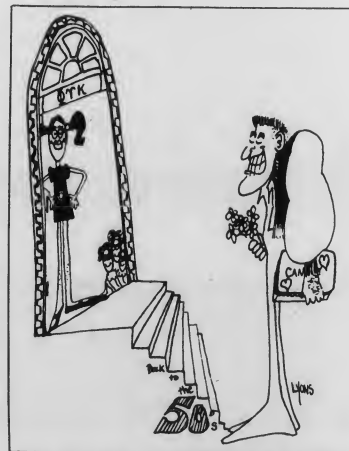
Of late something of a controversy has raged over the representation of women on the Student Council. The Council announced that women would not be given preferential treatment, the Dean's office remonstrated, and the comic book hero staff of the Orient stood by and fanned the flames. In his recent letter to Council member Dean Nyhus even went so far as to call into question the validity of fraternity representation when he noted that it "limits a certain number of seats to male students."

Finding a solution to this momentous problem is imperative. The bickering and factionalism which have hit our peaceful Bowdoin campus must be halted. With this high purpose in mind, alternatives to our present political system must be studied.

Almost out of hand we can reject the idea of dormitory representation as unworkable in the Bowdoin context. David Cole's masterful (if pointless) study of the Council suggests that the dormitory is simply not a basic political unit here. The high yearly turnover in dwellers and the lack of contact between floors, let alone rooms, would turn the elective process into a shambles.

A more radical proposal also appears to be far from desirable: to suspend from political activity or provide sanctions against fraternities which do not accept women as boarders or full members comes near to being inhuman. With so many traditions falling by the wayside in these turbulent times, can we afford to sacrifice the glorious inanities of true fraternity life? For a dictatorial policy of discrimination would force many houses to fold, or what's worse to sever connection with their valuable national organizations. Many a fraternity brother would have to give up such privileges as sleeping on a couch in the associated house or lodge at Podunk State. And even then we have no conclusive evidence that alarming numbers of women might actually have the good taste not to join in fellowship with the Greek brothers.

No, there must be no compromise with the forces of oppression. Therefore, I recommend this final solution to a crushing problem — a modest proposal which will stir the hearts of historians who recall Professor Daniel Levine's observation, so often quoted in these pages, that Bowdoin seems to be rushing headlong into the 1950's — I propose that there be established at Bowdoin a sorority system to complement our beleaguered fraternities. This would not be the creation of an administrative hybrid, the hermaphrodite "fraternity," which seems the vogue; it would be honest-to-goodness segregation. The advantages inherent in the institution of this proposal are obvious. Not only is the male status quo preserved, but the sisters would more readily be



liberated in such an environment: how could they help but sit around and rap, raising their consciousness. Social life for the college as a whole would improve. Bowdoin men could be "set up" with girls from such prestigious schools as Ole Miss and Auburn. Parties would proliferate and a more natural and rational "dating atmosphere" could prevail instead of the boy-meets-girl chaos which presently exists. A number of problems faced by the administration might also be solved — those old frat houses would be put to use, and there need be no more ugly decision making about proctors for women; just hire house mothers. Best of all the students would then be able to elect their own Student Council representatives. In fact someday a girl might get to be Secretary of the Council, but only if she has neat handwriting!

I cannot urge too strongly that the Council seriously consider this elegant solution to a difficult problem. I sincerely hope that the administration and students quickly make this dramatic step a reality. Progressive education must not be restrained. Only with the establishment of sororities will the Council be "the forum where all campus constituencies can speak their mind" which Dean Nyhus and all right thinking citizens desire.

Politics Stirs Few Hearts, Minds

(Continued From Page One)
year will include participation in the Muskie campaign only if his assistance is requested, and this will be limited to deskwork. He also mentioned an interest in assisting Maine Representative William Hathaway if so requested. "I have a close relationship with Bill Hathaway," he said, "and if he asked me to write a speech I'd do it but I'm certainly not going to tour Maine with him. He can get anyone to do that."

Professor of Economics Paul G. Darling is an active worker for "Maine Voters for McGovern." This group is seeking to organize some support for McGovern in Maine by encouraging his supporters to attend the local caucuses. Dr. Darling would support Muskie if he received all the delegates to the State Convention but would rather see some "influential" delegates going to McGovern and to the Miami Democratic Convention. "McGovern is clearly superior to Muskie," he stated.

Dr. Darling has participated in the work of the Brunswick Democratic Town Committee since 1956 and also served with the Cumberland County Democratic Committee. Recently, this Wednesday, Dr. Darling made the headlines in the Portland Press-Herald after charging that the Maine Democratic State Committee had placed stumbling blocks in the way of Muskie's Democratic rivals. Specifically he charged that the Committee "has already expended party funds" on behalf of Senator Muskie's campaign, and thus "has already violated the spirit and perhaps the letter of the national party's new guidelines on procedures, apparently leaving itself open to a national convention challenge of its delegation." Darling also criticized the delay in distribution of "caucus kits," packets of procedural materials that are sent out to local Democrats for use in the local caucuses.

Vice President for Development C. Warren Ring is a member of the Brunswick Republican Town Committee, the Maine State Republican Committee, and the Cumberland County Republican Committee. He plans to be active this year and stated that he "will probably be campaign manager of



a person yet to announce." That person, whose name will soon be disclosed, is rumored to be a Bowdoin alumnus. After the Republican primary, Ring will also be directly involved in the U.S. Senatorial campaign in Maine.

In terms of numbers Bowdoin's contribution to this year's political campaigns will not amount to very much, and not even to its own potential for participation. Hopefully, all who are eligible on this campus will vote.

In a way, of course, this small pre-election participation on the part of Bowdoin administrative and faculty officers can be seen as the reflection of a general political malaise that seems to have permeated the nation as a whole,

and certainly the Eastern seaboard. This is not a "charismatic" election. No one is quite certain what the "issues" are or if there are really any that will be raised, except perhaps for that very important issue of "busing." No one is very excited about the candidates themselves, except their most loyal supporters. Right now other things seem more important to the faculty and administration, such as the E.C.A.C. hockey tournament dispute, a variety of local issues, and writing books. But overall, there is an unmistakable attitude that seems to hang like a pall over this campus. It is one of fatigue and boredom with quite a few things, including political hoopla, with a little disillusionment from past years thrown in for a chaser.

Thieves' Carnival Combines Dull Play With Good Cast

(Editor's note: Orient critic Cole, who panned Citizen Kane and Jesus Christ Superstar, is a former actor. He retired from the stage after a brief but dazzling performance in the popular Masque and Gown production of Julius Caesar, and now lives in seclusion. He is the author of several works, including "History 25 final exam.")

by DAVID COLE

The scene is Vichy, and the action takes place in the last years before the fall of France and the creation of the puppet government of Marshal Petain. Decadence abounds. Crime and transvestism are subjects of amusement. A wealthy dowager, grown old and disillusioned under the Fifth Republic, welcomes into her home men who, though they pose as friends, she knows to be criminals. Only her anglophile cousin sees the danger, but rather than fight himself he can only call for the intervention of Scotland Yard.

These are a few of the pitfalls awaiting students with an overactive sense of history or too fond a memory of *The Damned* when they attend a presentation of Jean Anouilh's *Thieves' Carnival* (*Le bal des voleurs*), such as that offered by Ray Rutan and the Masque and Gown last weekend. It is easy to see a deep, biting satire in the work, a darkness typical of several of Anouilh's plays. But the student who looks too closely for a condemnation of collaboration in Vichy is soon embarrassed; the play was written in 1932, eight years before the Hun marched around the Maginot Line. It is possible that this theme was inferred when the play was revived during the war. But inferred or not, it was not what Anouilh meant to imply.

Thieves' Carnival is a broad drawing room romp, lighthearted and optimistic. Anouilh did not mean the play to be taken too seriously. It is a vaudeville farce, and this is how the Masque and Gown played it. It is not a particularly good work, but it is light, entertaining, and very easy to take.

The production at Pickard Theatre was bolstered by the work of a cast that was obviously enjoying itself. Most of the characters created by Anouilh are two-dimensional; they are cartoon characters, broadly drawn caricatures meant to be broadly played. The cast certainly achieved that limited goal. As Peterbono, the chief thief, Frank Gabet seemed occasionally to lose track of his role, but he worked well with his colleagues. Hector was brilliant as Jed Lyons, whose only apparent flaw is a dislike for dancing in front of an audience.

An even better pair were John Mullin, as the pot-bellied Dupont-Dufort Senior, and Al Wright as his xerox-copy offspring. They had the flattest and most farcical characters to work with, and they were very good. Mullin, whose nose was designed from memory by Geoff Nelson, created one of the most obnoxious, yes one of the most comical phonies ever to reach the stage, and Al Wright did well in a role in which, for probably the first time, he played a character unlike himself.

Among peripheral characters, Eric V. D. Luft knew his lines, and delivered them in an uncompromising monotone which was not entirely uncomical. Tawana Cook was okay in a role of debatable significance; presumably, the "daisy girl" points up the silliness of her playmate Juliette (an unnecessary function). Tawana was about as silly as Anouilh's script allowed. Nancy Stewart seemed adequate for whatever the Musician sought

to signify.

The play's greatest strength was the characters of Lady Hurl, Lord Edgard and Eva. Lord Edgard is a bumbling and near senile buffoon. Steve Cicco was splendidly bewildered, giving his best performance near the end when Lord Edgard finally comes alive. His characterization was strictly burlesque, which is what the role demands. Cicco was an able partner for the central figure in the play, Lady Hurl. Played comfortably by Marcia Howell, Lady Hurl manipulates the other characters, including the thieves who believe they have duped her. Whenever she appeared on stage, Lady Hurl was the dominant figure, and this was due as much to Mrs. Howell's performance as to Anouilh's script.

Carla Cherwiniski played Eva, probably one of the most popular characters if not the most perfectly realized. The character she portrayed in the second part was too divorced from the Eva she played in the beginning, and although the play calls for a reversal of her opinion of Hector, Carla's reversal seemed a bit abrupt. Nonetheless, as the beautiful cynic who is a young Lady Hurl, Carla successfully conveyed the growing boredom and cynicism that plague those who see through the absurdity of life. In that important respect, Carla's performance was even stronger than Mrs. Howell's.

The characters in *Thieves' Carnival* are roughly drawn and usually lend themselves to broad interpretation. The exceptions are the roles of Gustave, the youngest thief, and Juliette, Eva's little cousin. They are in one sense more ridiculous than the other characters, and certainly they are weighted with some of the most purposely horrible lines: "My little robber girl!" for instance. At the same time, they cannot be played as comic book figures; unless they are given substance, they are utterly incongruous in the play.

Helen MacNeil gave Juliette the necessary youth and spontaneity which sets the character apart from the others. Unlike Lady Hurl or Eva, who understand that life is a stupid and often boring game, Juliette believes fully in the illusion. She lives in a fantasy world where true love conquers all, a world full of adventures and adventures in which marriage to a thief would be a beautiful sacrifice to love. She is not a realist, which for Anouilh explains why she is the only really happy person in the play. The others cannot completely enjoy a situation they know to be contrived nonsense. Helen's Juliette was honest, engaging, and captivatingly silly.

Juliette's beloved is also her foil. Gustave is one of the very few characters in *Thieves' Carnival* who prefers reality to the situation Lady Hurl has created. The fantasy tortures him, disrupting his relationship with his fellow thieves as well as with young Juliette. He wishes to be honest, but though he rejects the lie he cannot bring himself to admit the whole truth. Gustave is probably the most difficult role in the play. John Humphreys struggled with the part, and although he occasionally failed to project, the character he created was believable, at least within the bounds of an unbelievable plot. He succeeded especially in conveying the important aspect of Gustave's problem: whether to accept the fantasy that would allow him to wed Juliette, or stick to the truth that would frustrate the happy ending.

In *Thieves' Carnival* only Lord Edgard and Gustave betray any attachment to reality. Edgard struggles futilely to expose the thieves for what they are, frustrated continuously by Lady Hurl. In the end, completely (Please Turn to Page Six.)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(Continued From Page Four)

girls. Perhaps this will be a good lesson to the girls . .

"The question of proper, fair, and just representation is indeed a tough one. The proposal to have the three women's dorms represented while the rest of the system remains unchanged is short-sighted. With over 50% of the student body independent the composition of the Council is very lopsided. Some other form of representation is needed. In most schools with a weak fraternity system or large student body the reps are elected by residence halls; dorm meetings replace fraternity meetings.

One optimistic coed felt the problem would work itself out with "time, the advent of coed dorms, and the further assimilation of girls into Bowdoin." I suggest that it is not this simple. If anything, I hope this misunderstanding has brought up many interesting questions and generated the interest and discussion that this topic merits.

Linda Baldwin

On The Beach

Dear Sir:

When I last headed up North, I'd anticipated venturing into Maine for a day to visit my alma mater and the environs. My four years as an undergraduate at Bowdoin College had been enhanced by the tranquil beauty of the Casco Bay area and I had hoped to introduce a close friend to the idyllic pine forests and pristine coastal seashore.

I especially remembered the times I've run through the fine sand of Reid State Park Beach or attempted to dive into the chilly surf. Before each new Fall semester would begin, I'd take kind of an inventory by driving out to Reid State Park to make

sure everything had been maintained as it was during the furtive, but soothing visits I had made between taking exams the previous Spring.

Perhaps it was fortunate that I was unable to reach Brunswick in mid-January, then I would have been prevented from walking on the beach at Reid State Park. Yet the fact that the beach was threatened with irreparable ecological damage was a greater concern than being forbidden to enter the park for a few days.

No, Reid State Park Beach was not devastated; I will be able to enjoy the park when I come up in March. Certainly the efforts of the ad hoc committee established to oppose Operation Snowy Beach and headed by Professor Herbert Coursen of Bowdoin, was greatly responsible for the circumspect maneuvers of the Naval operation. Still I will never understand why the beach should have been jeopardized when the Navy had its own adequate facilities to use.

We really can't ignore the warnings to protect our natural treasures. When I drive into New York City I have to pass a part of the Jersey shore where rotting ferry boats and piers are mired in oil slicked water. I hope all Maine residents are aware of the precious natural resources available for human enjoyment in their state and will always seek to prevent the destruction of these resources.

Respectfully,
Jon L. Clayborne '69

All Letters to the Editor must be received no later than Thursday of the week of publication.

Anouilh's 'Carnival' Merges Weak Play, Forceful Cast

(Continued From Page Five)
befuddled, Edgard not only accepts the fantasy but creates a new one which will allow Gustave to escape his past.

Gustave remains stubbornly honest to the end, clinging to what he knows is the real world. Temporarily persuaded to accept Juliette as his "little robber girl," he changes his mind and returns her to her home. But in the end Gustave, like everyone else, comes to accept the fantasy and escapes from the reality of his past to happiness presumably ever after.

Thieves' Carnival has many flaws, and most of them are Anouilh's. Rutan remained generally faithful to the script. His

only annoying diversion was having the Musician, an annoying character in any event, ride across stage on a tricycle, an antic that smacked of "Laugh-In." The play is never completely satisfying, because it never meets the full expectations of its viewers. Its characters are too flat; the serious moments, especially Lady Hurl's reflections on loneliness, are injected and then passed over. But *Thieves' Carnival* does not aim to be serious. At the end of the play, Edgard chides the detective from Scotland Yard: "Well we don't need you anymore. The entertainment is over." We don't need *Thieves' Carnival*, but we can appreciate the entertainment.



Virginian Ralph Stanley (center), goodtime Banjo picker and (haw) sometime balladeer, will be performin' some knee slappin' (yuk) foot-stompin' bluegrass music with his Clinch Mountain Boys on March 10 in Wentworth Hall. Admission will be only (eehah!) \$2.50.

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BEARS NIP COLBY, 80-78, IN OT



Orient/Tarbell

by DAVID E. REEVES

Avenging an earlier loss, the Bowdoin Varsity Basketball Team defeated the Colby Mules Saturday night after an overtime period by the score of 80-78.

The first time the Bears got the ball they displayed the crisp zone-breaking passes which consistently gave them shots which rarely exceeded fifteen feet. Captain Mike Brennan, playing his best game of the season, led the Bears to a 15-6 lead after eight minutes of play. Brennan played excellently at both ends of the court. Not only did he stymie the Mule defense with 17 first half points but also frustrated Colby's offense by drawing five offensive fouls.

However, Colby's disorganization did not last. The Mules capitalized on their fast

break and erased their deficit by tying the score at 26-26 with eight minutes remaining in the first-half. Colby continued applying pressure and left the court at halftime leading 42-38.

The Bears left the locker room after the intermission to play their most exciting second half of the season. Barry O'Connell once again ignited the Bear attack which pushed them to a 46-45 advantage minutes after the tap. During most of the second half, the two squads shot well and traded baskets. With sixteen seconds remaining and Colby leading 71-70 Bowdoin's Warren Geier was fouled. He coolly sank the foul shot and tied the score at 71-71. Twelve seconds later a Colby player was fouled but missed his free throw which was rebounded by Clark Young — setting the stage for the overtime.

O'Connell gave Bowdoin an early lead with a jumper from ten feet. Geier then took control by scoring six of the next seven Bowdoin points. Colby also shot well. However, the early tallies, so important during an overtime, propelled the Bears to a most satisfying victory.

Leading scorers for Bowdoin were Frank Compagnone (21), Warren Geier (20), Mike Brennan (19), and Barry O'Connell (9).

Bowdoin's basketball Bears traveled south to Boston Tuesday night and in a 101 to 75 contest were badly battered by Brandeis's sharpshooting five.

Bowdoin was only eight points behind at the halftime mark, 49 to 41, and were within a winning reach at that point. But the big boys from Brandeis poured on more effort and more points in the second half to pull away for the win.

The loss brings Ray Bicknell's Bowdoin Bears to a seasonal 7-12 mark, with one game remaining to be played tonight against UMaine (Orono) here in Brunswick. After last night's game, Brandeis now shows a more optimistic 15-9 record.

Scoring for Bowdoin was fairly scattered as six players were in the low double digits. Sophomore Warren Geier led the way in the losing Bear effort with 13 points and senior forward Mike Brennan had 12, while senior guard Clark Young and junior guard Frank Compagnone scored 11 points each, and junior center Kip Crowley and senior guard John Hamson hit for 10 points apiece.

On the Brandeis side scoring was a different story as was the size of the team. All scorers were led by 5'10" guard Peter Perry, who looped the hoop for 23 points. Backing him up in Brandeis's 101-point effort were fellow guard Fred Fishman with 17 points, their 6'6" behemoth center Klein who scored 11 points, and forward ace Willy Williams who hot-handed it for 15.

Bowdoin was at a decided height disadvantage as Brandeis sported a group of giants comparative to Bowdoin's Bears. As mentioned, Klein stands 6'6", while two other players, Olin Ohlson and Arnold Rotch loom at 6'4".

The Bears were in the game as the second half began, until "Pistol" Peter Perry got a hand hot. He was virtually unstoppable in his undaunted drive for 23 points. His dribbling ability was sheer wizardry and his shot on the mark most of the way.

Aiding him his onslaught, and clearing the Bowdoin boards quickly — thus disallowing the Bear five any possibility of a vital



Orient/Tarbell

second shot — were his big buddies Klein, Ohlson, and Rotch. For Bowdoin the game was a frustrating one.

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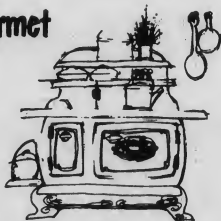
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Orient/Tarbell

Sophomore goalie Steve Sozanski, definitely the most valuable player of the 3-2 win over Boston College, makes one of his 33 saves for the night.

BEARS EDGE BC 3-2

by FRED HONOLD

In what proved to be one of the two most exciting games this season, Coach Sid Watson's Bowdoin hockey players upset Division One foe Boston College before a sellout crowd of 3,000 fans. (The other game which deserves a place beside last Tuesday's game is the 5-4 overtime defeat over the University of Vermont).

The Polar Bears, skating as smoothly as they've ever skated, upped their overall record to 14-6 in a win over the Eagles from Boston who were just coming strong off an upset win of their own against Division One regular season king and defending national champion Boston University. For B.C.'s coach, Snooks Kelly, his teams win over B.U. marked his 500th victory as their mentor.

He waved smilingly to a standing ovation after his record was announced. Snooks will retire at the end of this season after over 30 years coaching.

Tom Murphy, Dick Donovan, and Peter Flynn scored for the good guys while John Monahan and Bob Reardon tallied for the opposition.

But credit must go to the real stars of the game, namely Bowdoin's sophomore goalie Steve "Stonewall" Sozanski and BC's opposing sophomore Ned Yetten. With spectacular saves coming from both netmen, the pair combined for 76 stops; Sozanski halting 33 of that total. Early in the first period both clubs came close to scoring — close, but not close enough. Fred Ahern, who was later to suffer a wrist injury, had the first good but unsuccessful Bowdoin shot, while Donovan, Jim Burnett, Ned Dowd and Flynn continued to fire away at the net.

Till the middle of the initial period, Sozanski remained somewhat relaxed as there was not too much action at his end of the ice, but then he had to begin to work. Bowdoin's man in the net first licked out two close shots by BC's junior scoring ace Ed Kenty, and then followed this act by knocking a pair of Bob Haley shots away from the net.

At 14:32 however, the boys from BC went ahead 1-0 as Monahan carried the puck down the left side and dropped a pass in front of the cage. The puck, hitting waist high, was rapped in by Steve Harrington as he was protecting in front of the net.

Bowdoin wasn't behind for long. At 16:51 Burnett slipped a quick pass to Murphy who was alone on the left side. Murphy skated to the right, and as Yetten followed him he tucked the puck

back into the short side of the net to tie the score. Burnett almost scored soon after, but just missed a tip-in attempt and so the first period ended 1-1.

In the second period action continued fast, as the two clubs roared up the ice and roared down the ice, as the play was hardly halted by any whistles. The barrage of shots from both sides didn't let up. Then partway through the period, a shot by Donovan was halted when Yetten caught the puck between his skates and then came up with two quick saves on shots by Ralph Taylor and Whit Raymond. But the hard action had shaken the BC goalie.

Then at 16:52 Donovan showed some of his dazzling stick handling and put the Bears ahead 2-1. Steve Harrington flipped the puck to Flynn who passed it back to Donovan. In a quick display of his scoring wizardry, Donovan rammed the puck in from 25 feet away.

Exactly 5:51 into the third period, BC's Kenty backhanded a pass from 10 feet in front of the goal to Godfrey who deftly tipped it past Sozanski for the tying score.

44 seconds later however, Flynn, skating with Dowd and Donovan, scored what finally proved to be the game-winner. Donovan whirled and fired from in close on the BC net, and as Yetten was whirling himself,

having stopped the puck, Flynn slapped it past the bewildered BC netman.

Well the scoring was done for the night, but the action surely wasn't. Godfrey missed his tying chance after teammate Jack Cronin had lifted a long one from the blue line, and Reardon likewise was foiled by "Stonewall" on a futile 8 foot attempt from the right.

A few moments later Sozanski made his top play when he stopped a dead end attempt by Haley. Down and out of position, the sophomore goalie shot up a hand to block the shot.

Just to add a little excitement to the game in the final minute, BC coach Snooks Kelly yanked Yetten in favor of an extra skater to tie the score. And at 19:53 to heighten the suspense, Dowd was sent off the ice for hooking to give BC an extra edge.

Only Kenty could launch a shot at the net in the seven remaining seconds, but to no avail. The puck never reached the net through the maze of defending Bowdoin players.

And as all the Bowdoin players surrounded and hugged Sozanski for a spectacular performance, the 3,000 strongly partisan fans roared in standing ovation for the Division Two champs. It'll probably be a long time before such a game will be played in Bowdoin's arena, and the fans knew it.

robertson wins funsies prize

by DEBBIE SWISS

Last weekend, two of Bowdoin's biggest jocks played an intercollegiate sport. It was, however, a first for Bowdoin since these jocks just happened to be coeds. Debbie Robertson (the number one female squash player

9-0 FINAL TALLY

by DEBBIE ROBERTSON

The Bowdoin squash team wrapped up their last official match with a 9-0 win over Colby last Saturday.

All nine players of coach Reid's team were victorious, scores being: Blair Penstentock 3-0, Bill Sexton 3-2, Bobby Hoehn 3-0, Doug Simonton 3-0, Robert Revers 3-0, Steve Felker 3-1, Ernie Stern 3-0, Barry Cobb 3-0, and Frank Mariner 3-0.

The top six players on the squad left yesterday for West Point where they will compete in the nationals.

for Bowdoin) and Kitty Silver (the number two player) were among the 39 entries from 12 colleges attending the National Women's ICAA squash tournament. The tournament was a grueling three-day competition (the girls can hardly walk now) held at Trinity College.

Friday night Thrasher Robertson had the unfortunate luck of receiving the third-seated squash player as an opponent. She was defeated 3-0 while Kitty was also defeated 3-0 by an upper division player. Despite their lack of experience in relation to the other players, each girl ended up doing well. Debbie has been playing serious squash since October; Kitty began serious practice in December.

Kitty won three matches in her consolation division and to the astonishment of Coach Reid, Wild-Woman Robertson defeated four girls (2-0) to win her consolation division known as "Funsies".

special feature:

Frolicking In The Snow

by JOE ABHORACHI

At long last the snows have descended upon our beloved campus, and Bowdoin students have taken to that age old pastime of frolicking about in the white-stuff. But, ah yes, Bowdoin has its own unique style of romping in the snow...

Last week the gods dumped nearly three feet of snow here, and for the first time in almost 200 years some fair young females, Bowdoin's very own no less, were here to add a new dimension to the gaiety. Replacing the pornographic snow sculptures which used to dot the fraternity lawns on Winters Weekend are such aesthetic delights as snow turkeys and conventional snow men. Oh gross Bowdoin Men, where has your spirit fled? Memories of fornicating polar bears will live in the minds of us who have seen Bowdoin's robust male essence deteriorate into a new and precarious coeducational culture.

Screams of "Oh no! Don't throw me into the snow bank," emanated from the far corners of the campus in delicate, feminine tones. You dumb fellow men, if you only knew how disappointed these women are when you do, in fact, refrain from heaving their shapely (and some not so shapely) bodies into the snow. Many a disheartened coed has cried herself to sleep at night because that "certain someone" said, "O.K. baby, forget it. I won't throw you in the (blasted) snow!"



Orient/Tarbell

The snow is great for keeping beer and other beverages cold. But sometimes when you're "shagged" it's difficult to remember just what drift you buried your beer in. Living on the first floor certainly has its disadvantages, i.e. rough times with people swiping "brew" from the window sill. Take it easy fellas — this is a public announcement.

The skiing conditions are great, and Bowdoin students are joining in the general exodus to Sugarloaf, Squaw and other mountains in the area. The scholar-athletes in 10-B are the pace setters, averaging four days of skiing a week while still managing to do justice to their studies. Certain parties have been heard muttering about what a shame it is that warm-up pants have come into vogue, replacing those sexy stretch pants which used to give us males untold thrills, chills, and gyrations.

The only real problem with the snow is that its pure beauty is marred by yellow patches — thanks canines (and Betas). Also, the current thaw threatens to submerge the campus in water. But thoughts of the beach in spring spur us onward.



If you ever hear of a squash player smashing an opponent against the walls of the court, you can safely bet that it's either Debbie or Kitty.



Orient/Tarbell

Larry DiCara, Boston City Councilman, speaks on the conflict of urban and suburban interests in Wentworth Hall.

DiCara Lambasts Suburbia, Seeks To Revitalize Boston

by MARK SILVERSTEIN

When Nicholas deB. Katzenbach spoke recently in Wentworth Hall, there was a crowd of spectators on hand to hear what he had to say. A large part of this crowd consisted of students, the "youth vote." What they heard were the old guard foreign policy myths developed during the Johnson years. Another elder statesman had said the same old thing.

When Larry DiCara, brother of "Inny," spoke in Wentworth Hall last Sunday at 7:30 p.m., there was hardly the same SRO crowd to greet him. There were a few students. Most of them were "Vinny's" friends. Four were Orient writers. One was an Orient photographer. Larry DiCara did not retell old LBJ myths. Larry DiCara did not offer verbose and brilliant analyses. Larry DiCara did offer some plain talk on what it is like to be the youngest City Councilman in Boston and what steps should be taken to insure against the death of our cities at the hands of our affluent white escapist suburbs.

Councilman DiCara attended Harvard College's Kennedy School of Government between 1967 and 1971. He sees a "hangover" from those turbulent years on campus today. Most students are "turned

off" from politics and those who discover that he won election to the City Council at the age of 22 do not believe that such is possible. They have good reason to feel that way. There are reasons why they should not "turn off" altogether.

Many students, here and elsewhere, come from the new suburbs, the areas into which whites have fled to "escape" the problems of the cities. New Suburbia in the Northeast often goes by names such as Scarsdale, Dorchester, Quincy, and a host of others in Connecticut, Long Island, and Massachusetts. The upper middle class flees to suburbia and leaves the cities to decay, its schools in disrepair and disrepute, its houses vacant, its mass transport system bankrupt. It drives to work each day to the city, alone and in large automobiles, which it parks in tax-free garages, or on the street where they block urban snow removal, and which it drives across the city, polluting the urban air and creating immense traffic jams. At night it drives home again, leaving its wastes behind in the city. The state legislature, expressing the will of the upper middle class, builds more expressways into the "inner cities" where the upper middle class works, and on which it can escape in its cars at night, if the traffic is moving. In New Suburbia the people come and go talking of how wonderful integration is — for others — and how wonderful ecology is — for those who can afford a spacious half acre estate — but oppose the busing of urban children, especially black children, into their "good" neighborhoods and do very little toward bettering urban ecology.

This is the situation as DiCara sees it, and who will deny its truth? "As long as there is an alternative (suburbia) that is an easier way out, the middle class will leave the cities and the cities will die." "I don't think people have a right to live in a community where you have to be rich to get in," said DiCara. "Oh I'd like to blow this whole thing apart. No one ought to be able to 'escape'." Today this escape is very easy, if you can pay the price. If it were not so easy, things might be different. According to DiCara, we still have time to alter the trend and save the cities. And the price is worth it?

What can a City Councilman do? He can vote on all city (Please Turn to Page Two)



THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

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BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1972

NUMBER 20

A.M. In Chemistry

Masters Degree Plan Proposed

by PAUL GLASSMAN

The Chemistry Department has drafted an advanced level program in which the chemistry major who is able to complete the requirements for his Bowdoin degree in three years would then be able to earn a Masters degree upon the completion of his fourth year, with the addition of one summer spent at Bowdoin. The importance of this plan is its acknowledgement that some students can do higher level work and that the curriculum can be upgraded for them.

According to Samuel S. Butcher, Associate Professor of Chemistry, the primary purpose of the plan is to increase the number of options to students who enter Bowdoin with a strong secondary background in science. "The plan is obviously intended for a small number of students," he said, "and there would be no additional outlay in manpower or facilities." Dana W. Mayo, Chairman of the Chemistry Department and of the Faculty Committee on Advanced Study, was not available for comment.

The plan raises the required number of credits from thirty-two to forty. It is aimed in particular at students who obtain advanced placement credits in both chemistry and other subjects while they are in high school, and who, by their senior year at Bowdoin, would be prepared to undertake graduate work in chemistry.

According to Mr. Butcher, another benefit of the plan is that the student would be able to bypass the perfunctory tests often required of students upon entering graduate school; furthermore, he would, in many cases, be able to enter immediately into his doctoral dissertation.

Under the plan, there would be a personal review of the student's work at the end of his sophomore year. "This introduces a type of review which is somewhat lacking presently," commented Mr. Butcher.

Moreover, Mr. Butcher said, the accelerated program would admit very few transfers, since an important part of the program is the careful guidance the student would receive from the



chemistry faculty during his freshman and sophomore years.

This accelerated program, then, does not revive the issue of Bowdoin's expansion into graduate education. First, Mr. Butcher maintained that the Chemistry Department's program could be (Please Turn to Page Three)

Ex-Diplomat Considers Trials Of Career

by MAIT FORTADO

Margaret J. Tibbetts gave a lecture Wednesday night in Wentworth Hall on the topic, "Career Diplomats: Good, Bad, or Indifferent?" Miss Tibbetts, a former foreign service officer who has served in Brussels, England, the Congo, and as ambassador to Norway, spent more time explaining developing trends in the State Department than on a discussion of diplomats. Still, her presentation, although delivered somewhat rapidly, was impressive; she displayed the ability of a good diplomat to say very little and remain interesting.

According to Miss Tibbetts, the role of the State Department changed considerably after World War II, and legislation enacted in 1946 established high standards for foreign service officers. She emphasized that the average foreign service officer is quite competent but acknowledged that the State Department has very real internal problems that tend to stifle creativity. Much of the problem was traced to the McCarthy era when rampant criticism of the Department hurt it so badly that it lost the ability to think along creative lines. Miss Tibbetts maintained that under Dulles creative impulses died, and that Rusk very rapidly became preoccupied with the Vietnam question and would allow no suggestions concerning it from his co-workers.

She outlined proposed reforms for the Department, including more rigid review of senior department officers, pointing out that the highly competitive hierarchy and narrow tolerance for error tends to inhibit creativity. She emphasized, though, that the State



Orient/Clayton

Margaret J. Tibbetts, retired foreign service officer and member of the Bethel School Board in Bethel, Maine, speaks on career diplomats and developing trends in the State Department.

Department has very good personnel who are capable of performing quite satisfactorily if given the opportunity. With more support and with a more receptive attitude to challenge on the part of politicians she felt the Department would make a more positive contribution.

Department officials are recognized as being quite good in negotiations and in seeing the entire spectrum of the population of a country, Miss Tibbetts

commented. Still, if the reforms of the Department are to be meaningful, Department members must be able to anticipate being relied on, or the quality of men entering as foreign service officers will decline. Acknowledging that the decision concerning who to rely on for foreign policy advice is solely up to the president, she expressed the hope that the State Department would continue to be a significant source of consultation.

Marathon Council Chooses Proctors, Judiciary Board

by JED LYONS

In keeping with the recent trend, Tuesday evening's Student Council meeting enjoyed an uncharacteristically high attendance level. Council members, the emerging women's rights group and miscellaneous campus luminaries convened for a marathon hour and a half session. The first vote concerning professorships for next year was sent to the Dean's office on Wednesday. The council recommended nine men and four women; Deans Nyhus and Streetman will make the final decisions. Proctors serve as the administration's "loco parentis" and otherwise supervise the nightly Hyde-Coleman vendetta from the security of their rooms. Proctors are chosen on the basis of authoritativeness and responsibility.

The council decided that all student organizations receiving (Please Turn to Page Three)

Boston Troubadour Blasts Suburbia

(Continued From Page One)
expenditures, and their increase or decrease. He can vote on appointments, such as for Housing Director. He can vote on proposed loans to be taken for the city. "The mayor (and the State Legislature) runs the show," stated DiCara, "but we get our flip in the water. The mayor doesn't have financial control over the city."

DiCara opposes the construction of any more highways into the city, and for those highways that the State decrees shall run into the city of Boston, DiCara wants the city to gain control over the air rights above. He wants extensions of public transportation. He wants more people to use it and thinks this can be realized if the city raises tolls on approaches such as the Mystic River Bridge, at least for cars carrying only one passenger, if it raises parking fees, and if it steps up its low-way program. But most of all DiCara favors free public transportation. "We should make it free just as public schools and sanitation are free," he added. "The kids use it, the elderly use it, but the people who make the laws don't take it and that's the trouble." This includes the city council. Item: one fourth of Boston is nonwhite, 200,000 whites in Boston are very poor. On the City Council of nine, six are Irish and three are Italian. Two are very rich. Only two do not own their own homes. Most are lawyers. All are from white middle-class South Boston. Why? Because they are elected at large. DiCara thinks this situation would be remedied if city council elections were held by district. Then perhaps some of the councilmen (or women) might be subway or bus riders.

But Boston can never be autonomous and cannot control its own destiny. The city's population accounts for only twenty per cent of its metropolitan area population

(New York City accounts for 45 per cent of its metropolitan area population and Philadelphia, 55 per cent). Boston is thus dependant on the generosity of the surrounding middle class communities. At least, said DiCara, this should include a fair share of the city's bill since its citizens come to work in the city, depend on its fire and police forces for protection, use its highways and pollute the air, dump its garbage on the city sanitation facilities, use the tax-free parking garages, and perhaps either work in the tax-free office buildings or teach in the tax-free institutions of higher education. It is unfair to foot the city bill on the back of it's property tax payers.

Finally, DiCara believes that low-income housing is desperately needed, but he opposes a continuation of present low-income housing development programs. It would be better, he said, to renovate existing structures. Complete overhauling of these dwelling units would be cheaper than building apartment

house complexes and would be an alternative to tearing down everything and to the decay syndrome of urban mass housing units that plagues apartment houses.

Dancing Elephant

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LOS ANGELES (CPS) — Bimbo the Dancing Elephant won \$4,500 in damages for whiplash injuries she received in a traffic accident in 1969.

Superior Court Judge Julius Title made the ruling after circus owner Ted de Wayne claimed \$10,000 for injuries received by his trained 16-year-old elephant Bimbo Jr. in a car-truck accident near Los Angeles on March 30, 1969.

The circus owner said that because of the accident Bimbo had lost interest in dancing and also in a unique water-skiing act.

Female Students Discuss Athletic Reform, Cameraderie

by MIRANDA SPIVACK

A group of about 20 Bowdoin undergraduate women met last Thursday night at the home of philosophy professor Kay Sherman, to think together about women and Bowdoin. There was no particular plan formulated to direct the discussion; consequently the women spoke freely and without inhibition. The meeting was open to all Bowdoin women. A lack of publicity may have accounted for the relatively small turnout.

Perhaps the fact that there were not many women present made the discussion manageable. A wide range of ideas and topics of discussion were tossed about; treatment of the women in the infirmary is a primary concern. All of the women present felt the need for some form of gynecological service, to be available as a part of the regular infirmary service to students.

Many of the women had attempted individually or in small groups to obtain permission from

the school to initiate several different kinds of activities. Most of the women favored a broader and more diversified physical education program, which would include an expansion of the dance program (which now is not even funded by the athletic department), the introduction of gymnastics (for all students) and the possibility of inter-collegiate competition. Others noted that there is probably a significant number of women who are not really interested in athletics and would like to channel their energies into other directions, such as working on obtaining a potter's wheel.

After a while the meeting broke up into small groups and it was noticed that many of the women did not know one another. There was a prevailing feeling that the women of Bowdoin must make a concerted effort to establish a camaraderie among themselves, not only to enhance their effectiveness as a political group, but also in a sense for mere survival.

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Fine Blocking, Strong Cast Mark Intelligent Production

by DAVID COLE

"Why do you do that all the time? It's childish, so pointless. It's without a solitary point."

"What's the matter with you?"
"Questions, questions. Stop asking me so many questions. What do you think I am?"

The plays of Harold Pinter have not won universal acclaim. *The Birthday Party*, the first full-length work by the young British playwright, enjoyed a successful run in London when it first appeared in 1958, but failed to achieve similar success in this country. Not until after Pinter had enhanced his reputation with *The Caretaker* and *The Homecoming* was his earlier work accepted with enthusiasm on the American stage. And even then a number of skeptics remained.

People who dislike Pinter's plays almost invariably consider them pointless and void of deeper meaning. Like the character whose lines are quoted above, Pinter's critics are annoyed by the apparent pointlessness of his work. But perhaps what annoys them is not so much the pointlessness as their own inability to see the point of the play; "Questions, Questions," the reviewer of Pinter laments, "Stop asking me so many questions. What do you think I am?" Pinter's plays, and certainly *The Birthday Party*, are full of meaning and sharply pointed, but the audience can easily become too concerned with discerning meaning, with translating human characters into superhuman symbols. In doing so, the whole impact of the work can be lost.

Last weekend the Masque and Gown presented Pinter's *The Birthday Party*, and its impact was complete, powerful, and harrowing. The production evoked strongly the personal, human tensions which are more important in *The Birthday Party* than any interpretation that can be read in.

The Birthday Party is a perverse play. In story line it is often reminiscent of Kafka's *The Trial*, especially during the interrogation of Stanley, the central character, by his two tormentors Goldberg and McCann. Stanley lives in a boarding house on the coast of England, lounging unhappily around the tired house unwashed and unshaven. Stanley has no apparent means of support, though he seems to have once been a piano player on the pier. He is a cold character. The boarding house — in which he is

the only boarder — is operated by Meg Bos, an old woman who lives in a world dominated more and more by fantasy. She treats Stanley like a son; yet at the same time she flirts shamelessly. Her relationship to Stanley is never clear to the viewer because it is never clear in her own added mind. She has a simpler relationship to her husband, Petey, a quiet and friendly deck chair attendant: every day she feeds him his corn flakes (plus a "surprise" like fried bread) and asks him the same premeditated questions about his food, his newspaper, and his work. This threesome is fairly stable, though Stanley is generally in a sour

(Please Turn to Page Five)

Student Council Stirs Again: Acts On Several Problems

(Continued From Page One)

financial support from the Blanket Tax Committee must submit a written report in the early part of April regarding allotments and budgeting. Discrepancies in the reports will be dealt with before a public hearing. The council seemed particularly suspicious of the Car Club and the Franco-American Society.

Nominations for the Student Judiciary Board were accepted and these nominations were handed over to the board itself for final selection. For those unfamiliar with the workings of this mystical paragon of justice we cite the celebrated "Appleton 3" case of last fall wherein the board asserted its unchecked powers and soundly slapped the degenerate offenders' wrists.

The last item on the agenda pertained to a proposal submitted by a committee of three men and two women concerning revised membership of the council. The proposal suggested that membership be based on "Dorm" representation rather than on the present basis of class representation. Fraternities, by virtue of their status as dormitories, would continue to elect one representative from the membership residing in the house. Three at-large representatives from each class, four independent representatives, and three officers will be elected in the yearly April elections. The following October, each of the six college dormitories, the Copeland House,

by DON WESTFALL

Why would a handsome, young academic like Christian P. Potholm II, author of the sparkling best-seller *Four African Political Systems* and Associate Professor of Government at Bowdoin College, want to be mixed up in the rough and tumble of Maine politics? Well, he might see himself at some future date as Governor of the Pine Tree State or as Ambassador to a Reasonably Important African Nation; or his old fraternity brother (Psi U) and Bowdoin classmate (1962), Bill Cohen, lately became Mayor of Bangor, might ask the Professor for help in his campaign for the Second District Congressional

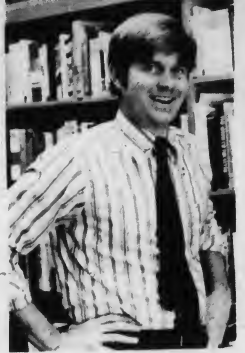
Seat. Probably it's a little of both, though immediacy weighs in favor of the latter.

Cohen came to Potholm after having been approached himself by a number of prominent Second District Republicans as a possible candidate for the seat presently occupied by William Hathaway, a Democrat. Potholm was asked for an "objective and critical evaluation" of Cohen's chances. When he got around to looking at voting profiles for the district Potholm came up with what he considered "astounding figures" — the Second District has a considerable Republican plurality although it was voted Democratic with a good deal of consistency in the last few years. On the basis of this and other data he concluded that Cohen was capable of carrying the area, which includes Lewiston-Auburn and Bangor, if he could avoid some of the pitfalls of other campaigns such as poor funding in the general election and internecine warfare in the primary.

Thus did the Professor enter into the Cohen for Congress campaign as a sort of manager-adviser. In this capacity Potholm sees himself as "a form of insulation against all kinds of bad advice" especially the kind which tells "how best to lose it another time."

Potholm sees his involvement in the campaign as something of an outlet for professional energy. After six years of teaching and three books he's "tired of writing books." "For the time being I've written all I have to say in my field of interest," says Potholm. But he remains "committed to the notion of professional engagement." Therefore, the Cohen campaign. "After all," he adds, "politics in the Second District are not so different from politics in Swaziland ... at least politicians aren't."

The issues Cohen discusses "may not fire up students." But, says his academic adviser, "they're the kinds of issues I'm concerned about." The problems of the fishing industry and the elderly are more the things which interest the voters of the Second District. The high cost of electricity and fuel oil and other services are what Cohen usually discusses when he visits a gathering in Sanford or Old Town. According to Potholm, Cohen "wants to do



Christian P. ("Crispy") Potholm, Golden Boy of the Government Department, has bound his political future to the success of Bangor Mayor Billy Cohen.

good things. He's not 'an ideologue."

The difficulties faced by Cohen are the usual — too much advice and too little money. Two years ago when Maynard Connors ran against Hathaway he received only \$3000 from the state party organization. Potholm reports that Cohen has already spent more than that on postage stamps. He would like to spend at least \$100,000 this year, half of it before the June 19th primary election. Other problems which beset the campaign are the "Big Box" issue and the prospect of a hard fought primary battle for the Republican nomination for the Senate.

Potholm has enlisted the aid of some students in the campaign, primarily as canvassers in the Lewiston area where he says Cohen will do better than any Republican in the last ten years. However, he and his student lieutenants, Michael Hastings and Jed Lyons have experienced "the problem of student apathy in general and student dislike for Republicans" while recruiting campaigners. Incidentally, anyone desirous of spending a fun day in Lewiston should call either Hastings or Lyons at his respective extension.

Concept of Three Year Degree In Focus

(Continued From Page One)

established without additional personnel or expansion of library or laboratory facilities. (There would probably, however, be a nominal administrative cost.)

Second, the program would not be open to students who obtained their Bachelor's degree from a school other than Bowdoin. "The plan simply opens a number of options for the Bowdoin student," he said.

The program does seem, however, to be an answer to the question of how to keep the very qualified freshman challenged for four years. Dean Nyhus noted that, four or five years ago, Bowdoin students were put through "academic boot camp." The requirements and rigid prerequisites forced him to enter an "academic war" which delayed specialization.

With the abolition of distribution requirements and with more flexible course prerequisites, however, students who begin concentrating in one department during their freshman year might easily "exhaust" the department in three years. Whereas, in a university, he would find more diversified course offerings, or would have the option of, as Dean Nyhus remarked, being "kicked upstairs to the graduate students," in a small liberal arts college the students would be substantially limited.

But should a small "liberal arts" college make special accommodations for the student whose sole aim is to specialize or to prepare for a vocation? Should not this student, instead, be encouraged to explore disciplines in which he will not specialize? Assistant Professor of English Franklin Burroughs, a member of the Faculty Committee on Educational Policy, raised some questions about accelerated programs in general. "Should," he said, "the nature

of [additional] courses be in the direction of scholarly, professional training for a limited number of people, or should we expand in order to have more diversified courses for the student body as a whole?"

Furthermore, the Chemistry Department's plan for an accelerated program brings into focus the concept of a three-year degree at Bowdoin. Olin Robinson, Provost and Dean of the Faculty, said that there is a de facto three-year degree at Bowdoin. "There are those who amass thirty-two credits in three years," he said, and he, President Howell, and Deans Greason and Nyhus all agree that this is a serious option for a number of students that the College must look at.

At a meeting of the "pentagonal" schools in Williamstown, Massachusetts earlier this year, Dean Greason said, "the three-year degree was discussed, and there was some concern expressed about what would happen to higher education if the three-year Bachelor of Arts degree becomes the general practice." Since the college population is not increasing at a sufficient rate, financial deficits would grow as a result of losses in tuition income. Several "marginal institutions," Dean Greason said, "would be forced to close," if they adopted a three-year degree plan.

Another ramification of the "concept of the three-year degree is whether or not the fourth year is, in fact, an important part of the undergraduate's "total education." Will colleges concede that what they have to offer the student can indeed be compressed into three years and, thereby not hinder his progress, or will some schools claim that what they can give the student is more than a means to an end and indeed not something that necessarily expires in June of a particular year?



Dan Shapiro contemplates the navel of playwright Bowden Quinn during rehearsal of *Pastime*, one of three student-written plays to be presented this Monday.

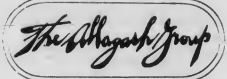
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Allagash Group Concerned With Maine's Environment

by ROBERT MURPHY

The Allagash Group, founded in October 1970 by John N. Cole, Editor of the *Maine Times*, is a think tank of professionals concerned with the future development of Maine. It is a non-profit research and communications group with its headquarters in Bath. The list of directors is impressive and includes among others, William Houseman, Editor-publisher of the *Environment Monthly*, F. Homburger, M.D., President of the Bio-Research Institute, Inc., Robert E. L. Strider, President of Colby College, Thomas H. Reynolds, President of Bates College, Roger Howell, Jr., and Robert A. G. Monks, the republican candidate for the state senate, was a director until he resigned in January.

Allagash is a young organization, still very much in the formative stage. The first year of Allagash's operations was spent in establishing it as a legal, non-profit, and thus tax-exempt institution. In its second year, Allagash had a staff of three, but the financial situation was tight. So tight in fact that John Cole, founder and executive director, constantly asked himself whether Allagash could continue to exist. However, it was in 1971 that Allagash conducted its first real activity — a land use conference. This year enough money has been raised to keep Allagash open and funded. And it is in 1972 that the Barringer Report is to be published, the first major piece of Allagash research. Things are looking up for Allagash, and John Cole now sees the future to be "reasonably hopeful".



The purpose of Allagash is two part, first of all to research Maine's environmental problems, and second, to communicate the research findings directly to the Maine people. John Cole strongly feels that Maine people are interested in the development of their state, and it is only a matter of making them aware of the issues before they will sit up and take matters into their own hands. Therefore, besides supplying straight research material, Allagash aims at getting this material to the public. This may



The most fundamental problem begins and ends with the people, the public that must live with these changes. Until and unless the people of Maine understand what is happening to them, there will be no room for adjustment or rejection, for an assimilation of change. It will just happen; out of order, out of hand.

The Allagash Group

take many forms, in fact the yet to be released Barringer Report will be written in readable language, in addition to being available to all at news stands. It will not take the form of the bound government-type report whose language is often indecipherable to the very people who need the information to make the changes. Cole sees the major problem confronting Maine at the present time to be land use, and he feels it is absolutely necessary that Maine people make the decision as to how their land is to be used, or these decisions will be made for them by the developing companies presently invading the state at an incredible rate. It is the people of Maine themselves who these decisions are going to influence, and they are the ones who should make them. The Barringer Report deals with this very problem.

The Barringer Report, probably the most significant research project done in the state of Maine in the last ten years, is Allagash's first big project and its success is needed to keep Allagash alive. This report is a research study on (Please Turn to Page Six)

THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Tanked-Up Coeds On Rampage

March 9, 1972

To the Editor:

It is with increasing concern, indeed dismay, that the more egalitarian-minded members of this community view the recent attitudinal metamorphosis of our fair campus. Last weekend, several fraternities suffered atrocities unprecedented under the serene Bowdoin pines. Deke lost three windows, a color television set and the patronage of an outstanding band whose van was tampered with. TD lost a window, Pai U lost a window and Delta Sigma reported a severe case of eye strain in their T.V. room.

How does one account for such savagery in our sylvan wonderland? Bowdoin gentlemen are absolutely appalled at the Bacchanalian frenzy plaguing the recent fraternity parties. Oh infamy! Is nothing sacred?

It is high time someone tells it like it is. The source of our dismay is none other than those wanton coeds, those whitened sepulchres planting the seeds of corruption in the snow-white hearts of our Bowdoin men. First they demand their own field hockey team, then they insist upon private locker rooms, equal representation on the Student Council and admission to Classics 12. Alas, now they want to swill beer and carouse at fraternity parties — for free! Where will it end? A men's college can go just so far.

We must stand up to the miscreants before this creeping promiscuity besmirches our unsullied reputation. One Al Kinsey was enough. "Delay of Justice is Injustice;" let's purge our hallowed campus of every woman, Bon vivant and tutti-frutti before it's too late.

Jed Lyons '74

Fine Meals At Kappa Sigma

March 1, 1972

To the Editor:

On behalf of the Upward Bound students who attended the Mid-Winter Meeting at Bowdoin February 25, 26 and 27, I would like to extend my deepest thanks to the student body for their immediate receptiveness toward us. I especially want to thank all those who shared rooms with us, and also our own cook, "J.L." for the fine meal served at Kappa Sigma, and the friendliness of the members of Kappa Sigma who shared their facilities with us.

I'm sure I speak for all who attended when I say to the students of Bowdoin, thank you very much.

Sincerely yours
Dan Beal

The Current Fantasy

A Mononucleotic In Manchester

by MIRANDA SPIVACK

Working in a Presidential Primary is one of those things that everyone should do once, if only to develop a complete understanding of what it means to be thoroughly exhausted and to know that you have to turn around tomorrow and head for Florida (or for an 8 o'clock class, as the case may be).

Those who have worked for one of the candidates for more than two days are easily identified. They tend to lose things, forget their addresses, attract lots of parking tickets (the city of Manchester probably made more money on parking tickets given out to Muskie and McGovern workers than it did on overall revenue attracted by the numbers of people in town for the primary), have a car wrecked at least once by someone at headquarters who had to borrow it for a campaign-related errand, and be generally on the verge of hysteria which is well-hidden by carefully modulated, disgustingly calm voices, when they tell you that you have just made a tremendous error which may cost Muskie, McGovern, (Ila) the election. Occasionally one of the staff will break down and reveal an insane anger and will have to spend the next few days being very apologetic to several hundred people who were fortunate enough to experience the wrath of fatigue. Yet when queried as to whether or not one of the die-hards has had enough of campaign work for a while, he/she will not answer directly, but will give the questioner a verbal map of the United States which indicates where he/she is going next.

In other words, something is very appealing about being in a campaign. I have yet to ascertain precisely what it is. It may be romantic for a while to pop Vitamin C pills, eat free pizzas that some admirer of yours man has donated to the campaign, lose your ability to speak in complete sentences, but at some point it must wear thin. Hopefully for the Democrats, not until the Convention in July. By that time they should be able to recruit new

Old, Fat And Bald

March 8, 1972

To the Editor:

It is true, as Mr. Fortado reports, that the audience for "The Electronic Battlefield" consisted mostly of older persons. Bowdoin students apparently know it already, as obviously Mr. Fortado does, and only kindly, fat, and balding oldsters were there to respond in horror to the international criminality of the Johnson-Nixon administrations.

Mr. Fortado suggests rightly that most of the material was culled from quasi-official publications and "briefings", forgetting that only through such sources have I.F. Stone and the American Friends Service Committee been able to piece together the truth that the fat and balding liars of Washington would conceal. "We only bomb concrete and steel," said L.B.J. in 1967. He was lying. This week the Pentagon has announced a virtual blackout on information about the bombing in Southeast Asia, bombing being done in our name and with our money. The blackout will be a background against which Nixon can graph his lie that the war is winding down.

Yes, people watching the film-strip, particularly people with children, were upset by the understated depiction of destroyed children in Southeast Asia. Mr. Fortado's cynical treatment of such people suggests that any generational gap is the fault of younger people who sneer at age and its inevitable signs. Yet some of those older people are attempting to see — for some reason — that young gentlemen like Mr. Fortado have a chance to grow old and fat and bald.

Sincerely,
Herbert R. Coursen, Jr.
Associate Professor of English

Bandstand

March 7, 1972

To the Editor:

Now that the hockey season is over I would like to commend the band for the great improvement it has made this year. It has added pleasure and enthusiasm to the games. Maybe we can look forward to a band concert on the Art Building terrace when the snow has melted, day-light saving has returned, and green grass adorns the campus. It has been a long time since we have had a band that could even attempt a concert.

Sincerely,
Ernst C. Helmreich

workers, or have enough money to send their old ones off to some regenerative spa for a few days of rehabilitation.

Nixon will probably not have much trouble finding people to work for him, if New Hampshire is any test. And Nixon may not need any workers, on any great scale for a while. He comfortably received about 70% of the Republican vote in New Hampshire while doing very little organized politicking. Of course, he timed his visit to China very well, so that he was in the news, even if many of his more conservative followers were not that pleased with the whole idea of eating duck a la rouge.

The primary did get adequate coverage in the last few days, however. But the newsmen were tired too, and ABC did not even show up for the final push until late Tuesday. The voters too were a little fatigued from answering their phones so much, especially Tuesday afternoon when dial tones were hard to come by because of the tremendous telephoning from Muskie and McGovern headquarters, to remind people to vote. The wardens (jefes of the wards) were enforcing the rules about the illegality of signs on private property, and in one ward they refused to allow the campaign workers to come inside to warm their toes, thanks to the obnoxiousness of one young Mills worker. On the whole the voters were fairly friendly, still very much enthralled with their national significance. Yet I had the charming opportunity to be verbally assaulted by a well dressed Manchester woman while I was passing out some campaign literature, but it was balanced by the fact that Vance Hartke came by and introduced me to his 46 children.

There was little to indicate that this was a big day in Manchester, the only Democratic city in the state. The death of campaign signs on the road into (Please Turn to Page Five)

Masque And Gown Present Numbing Portrayal Of Evil

(Continued From Page Three)

mood. Meg is almost always happy, except for those moments when her affection is rejected or her tea criticized. Petey is perfectly content, unexciting and unexcited, at ease with the situation in his dismal little home. Their life is dull, but they are comfortable.

Into the midst of this banal serenity come the two gentlemen, Mr. Goldberg and Mr. McCann. No one knows why they have come. To Mrs. Boles, who insists that her house is "on the list," their arrival is no surprise, and the amiable Petey has no objections. But Stanley, when he hears that two gentlemen are arriving, panics. At this point it becomes evident that there is something in Stan's past that causes him guilt and fear; in a conversation with McCann he tries to talk McCann out of doing whatever it is McCann has to do, protesting that in the past, in his home town, he has been guilty of nothing. But soon the evidence deteriorates. Stan has never recognized the two strangers, though he seems to understand that they are going to do something that he dreads. They make no specific references to the past, merely hint at childhood. McCann twice accuses Stanley of betraying the organization, but never suggests whether the organization is the I.R.A., the Mafia, or a fabrication. All this is clear is that Stanley feels guilty and afraid, though of what we don't know, and that Goldberg and McCann mean to wear him down until he can no longer resist, whatever it is that they plan to do. Meg never sees the bizarre goings-on around her. Lulu, a loose-living local, likewise moves through the play in ignorance. Only Petey ever begins to understand the purpose of McCann's and Goldberg's visit.

Throughout all this the characters interact with and react to each other. The cast of the *Masque and Gown* production conveyed this tension admirably. The cast was very nearly perfect, both in appearance and in realization of the characters they portrayed.

Stevan Sylvester brought off with little difficulty the part of Stanley, the snotty, slovenly, paranoid little man who is too dull to live but dreadfully afraid of the alternatives. Constance Aldrich, as the saucy sixty-year-old Meg, was excellent. The character she created was complete down to the last tiny gesture: constantly fixing her hair, which never changed, or sneaking up behind her little Stan, he gave a perfect picture of this woman living in a world of fantasy, a woman who cannot even tell Stan's lies without changing them completely.

Louise Stoddard was everything that one expected. The flirtatious but dull-witted Lulu was entirely believable, even in the most ludicrous situations; few spectators will forget the image of the lovely Mrs. Stoddard sitting on the lap of the morbid and slimy Goldberg. She delivered some troublesome lines ably, notably her remark, late in the play when the audience's laughter has long ago died away, that Goldberg had taught her "things a girl shouldn't know before she's been married at least three times."

The team of Goldberg and McCann represents above all a mundane and almost banal evil. They are frightening, but they are not superhuman. Chris Gahran realized a difficult role in Goldberg, the always just but never compassionate nice Jewish boy turned fury. Gahran is effective as morbid or acerbic characters (as in *Dream Play* last year), and his Goldberg was as unbearable as he was meant to be. David Bolduc as McCann struggled a bit with his Irish accent but, in his most sinister part yet, was effective; divested of flowing locks and dressed in an ill-fitting, broad-shouldered suit, Bolduc presented an interesting partner to Goldberg, not as horrible but ultimately just as evil.

The cast was uniformly excellent, and their performances made Pinter's good play a dazzling experience. But the best performance came not in any of the seemingly central roles but in the character of Petey, played by Peter Avery. The characters of Meg, Lulu, Stanley, Goldberg and McCann can be played to the hilt; though they are unquestionably human, they nonetheless have certain features which can be expressed with a certain exaggeration in the performance. The role of Petey, on the other hand, demands more control. Avery played Petey just as Pinter drew him: pleasant, placid, and good in a basic sense. Petey is a minor figure through most of the play, but at the end he emerges as perhaps the most crucial character. He does not live in a dream world. He is a simple man, but he can understand what is happening around him. Cautiously, he fences with Goldberg over the care of the broken-down Stanley, and finally he confronts the two strangers as they attempt to carry Stanley away. Avery's "Leave him alone!" was perfect: not a command, for Petey is not a commanding figure, but a plea compassionate and powerless. It is the stirring of the good man who cares more for others, even worthless ones like Stanley, more than they care for the cruel justice of the Goldbergs and McCanns. A stirring and nothing more.

The Birthday Party is the best thing *Masque and Gown* has done in recent history. The direction was more than competent. The blocking was good. The only drawback was the set. What there was was good, but the set did not effectively convey the mood of the play. The lives of the characters — all of them — in the play are dull and routinized; there are no bright moments, just a constant dim glow. The set was too bright, too sparkling. Dimmer light and a less immaculate table cloth, or a shabbier chair, would have helped.

But this is nitpicking. *The Birthday Party*, overall, presented a numbing picture of the evil that men create in the petty fears, guilts, and inadequacies of their dull, daily existence. It was not, like *The Trial*, a story of the evil created by a man's thoughtless entrapment in an evil system. The evil in *The Birthday Party* is not in the system but in the individual human beings who inhabit it. There is, in answer to Goldberg's question, no "external force." Even the diabolical Goldberg depends on the evils within men, not on forces without. Men struggle with themselves, and among themselves, and the good they find and the evil they suffer are their own creations. *The Birthday Party*, finally, rejects the external force entirely. The good of Petey cannot help Stan; and the evil that destroys him is not Goldberg's, or McCann's, but his own. Good is ineffectual against the evil that day after empty day a man like Stanley can build up inside himself. It is Stan, not Goldberg, who is ultimately the most dangerous of all.



Orient/Clayton
I'm a little teapot . . . Students and faculty endure the rigorous exercise demanded by modern dance and their leader, "Mr. Kenny."

"Hi, I'm Kenny!"

Dance Instructor Torments Pupils

by EVELYN MILLER

Bowdoin students, both male and female, and Brunswick townspeople participated in the master class given by a member of the Alvin Ailey Dance Theatre, a group that will be performing in Portland on March 8 and 11. The troupe, numbering about thirty-five and ranging from chubby adolescents to grey-haired motherly types stood eagerly before the young frizzy haired dance teacher, who was dressed in a red shirt and blue bell bottom tights. "My name is Kenny," said the young man, and the class began.

Kenny put the group through a painfully rigorous class. The usual modern dance exercises for flexibility and strength were done, but additional movements were added that made simple plies and abdominal contractions look more like dancing than exercising. Kenney was very concerned that the class understood all of his directions, and if one exercise did not look right, he made the group repeat it until it was better, all the while assuring the tormented class that "That looks good!" A "simple" combination followed the exercises. Again the class had to repeat the steps until they were, if not good, at least recognizably similar to what Kenny was doing at the front of the class.

Travelling exercises followed the warm-up and the combination. Walks, skips, runs, and leaps were done across the whole length of the Sargent gym

until the dancers had blisters on their toes. Then, with trembling knees, the class did jumps and learned a simple step that involved high kicking. "Put more life into it," said Kenny, as the group, breathing heavily, dragged themselves across the floor.

Kenny was marvelous. He was young, he had an engaging personality, and he was a serious, conscientious teacher. At times he stopped the class to help particular individuals master a step. He utilized all of the hour and fifteen minute class and was strict, but not tyrannical. He

mesmerized the class and the thirty spectators with his strong but graceful skips, runs, and leaps.

The experience of the class helped one understand the attitude required of the professional dancer. The audience does not accept exhaustion and sore muscles as an excuse for a poor performance. The master class gave a group of amateurs a chance to experience the feeling of having to dance energetically and exactly while being pushed far beyond ones capability and endurance.

Women Poets Disappointing; Propaganda Lacks Credibility

by ROGER CONOVER

"The poem . . . is not a message but the statement, development, and resolution of its themes . . . A poem does not set out toward a subject. Rather, it finds one."

John Clardi
Sat. Review
March 11, 1972

There was a bogus quality to the air as Elizabeth Fenton, Karen Lindsey, and Miriam Palmer read their work to a politely attentive audience in Wentworth Hall last Monday night. What had been advertised as a Women's Poetry Reading had little significance or even credibility as such. Nevertheless Monday night's happening was not without its

own peculiar stamp of profundity, for it did succeed, albeit unknowingly, in dramatizing and commenting upon its own style, or rather manner, of exhibitionism. Had it simply been a headstrong parody, there would indeed have been some brilliant flashes, but unfortunately the performance projected neither the subtlety nor the humor to achieve the impression of self-awareness. And that, for me, was the predominant gesture of both the poetry and the commentary of each reader. Because the tone was consistently blackguardly at times, it insisted upon being taken seriously, when in fact the quality (Please Turn to Page Eight)

George And Ed And Vance And Wilbur...

(Continued From Page Four)

the city was indicative of apathy as well as concern for the environment. The entire campaign was almost overdone and the prevailing feeling was one of an anticlimax when the returns came. Though not, I suppose, for the McGovern people. McGovern did surprisingly well, some felt, because his statewide organization was more efficient than Muskie's. His headquarters in Manchester did not appear to be too well-organized; Muskie seemed to be running a more efficient office. But McGovern had ward headquarters as well as a central headquarters in Manchester and this may have helped him. Both candidates had people driving voters to the polls, and leafleters at every polling place. Mills and Hartke had to pay people to hand out leaflets and information at the polls, and many high school students took advantage of the opportunity to retrieve some of their parents' tax money (cringe).

The usual number of illegitimate press types were there, but the real newsmen were hard to find, and only one had signed in at the Muskie headquarters (James Naughton of the NY Times, who was responsible for disseminating information in the

press pool, i.e. cooperative newsgathering). The others who had signed in were from the Liberation News Service, which deals mostly in liberating cameras, pencils and occasionally news stories from other newsmen, the Harvard Crimson, and a variety of other small college papers. The legitimate press, I have the feeling, did not do much perusing of the city, but were content to stay inside their hotels and hope that the news would come to them.

The fact that McGovern did so well will make the succeeding primaries more exciting, so the apathy which seemed to exist in Manchester may be erased. I have never seen so many exhausted, mononucleotic people, even at Bowdoin where the pace of life is incredibly more rigorous. The paid staff workers for the various campaigns are still full of vigor and they should be commended for sparking what enthusiasm existed. But it looks like it will be a long, tough fight ahead in the Democratic party.

Perhaps the highpoint of the entire campaign was my receipt of a button which read: "Matti — Hot Wheels". Senator Mattel's manner of campaigning is from gas stations, and his insignia appears to be a small racing car.

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Bath Think Tank Studies Land Use

(Continued From Page Four)
the development alternatives for Maine. Richard Barringer of the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard headed the research team of University of Maine and Harvard researchers. The report offers far-reaching solutions for creating a strong economic base for Maine, without despoiling the Maine environment. Barringer offers some important incites for Maine and its people. For the first time in one hundred years, Barringer sees Maine as having a viable economic base. Maine land is the base of this new economic stability. This is a result of the demand by the American middle-class for a second home away from the suburbs, and a new desire to get back to the simple land of our heritage. The problem for Maine arises here. This land is being packaged by out-of-state developers and taken over by "urban refugees". The people of Maine are not benefitting from this haphazard development and the state government has not made any attempt to control it, for the simple reason that the Augusta politicians are just as lost to what is really going on as the people themselves. This is where

Allagash comes in, the Barringer Report offers some solutions but more important still, the published findings should provoke thought and concern as to what is happening in Maine.

The Barringer Report suggests the implementation of land banks, community-planned development, and property tax reform. All these issues are dealt with in depth in the report, which will be available to the public soon.

The main recommendation of the report is to keep the land in the hands of the Maine people. This could be accomplished by the establishment of land banks into which the people would sell their land (being able to live on it as long as they wish) rather than to developers. The community-owned bank would then control the land as is best suited to its informed needs and interests. A reassessment of the property tax would also hopefully reverse the need for people to sell their land to developers because taxes are unbearable.

Allagash has been involved in significant projects other than the Barringer Report. A workshop was held at Phippsburg to discuss the land use problem of that

peninsula. As a result, Allagash is publishing a land use manual which will serve as a "grassroots handbook" for communities faced with similar problems. *Maineland*, a short movie has also been produced. It deals with the dilemma of a small Maine town which is pressured by increasing taxes to sell its land to developers at optimum prices — the basis conflict in which Maine finds itself, to preserve or to develop. It has been widely circulated, demonstrating the interest of Maine folk and at the same time demonstrating the need to keep Allagash alive. Allagash also advises the Machiasport Trustees, who hold some 800 acres of land including two islands to develop, and Allagash is attempting to determine the best possible use of that land. It is hoped that the project will prove successful, and that it will serve as Maine's model of for development which is both financially and environmentally sound. Allagash's next project has not been decided upon as yet, but two possibilities are under consideration. The first is a case study of a small Maine community to see the effects that development is having on that community, in effect to record the impact of commercialized development. The second proposal is the study of the economics and the phenomenon of mobile homes in Maine.

The landrush in Maine has and will continue to create severe problems for the state in fact "the state is now moving considerably faster than its own institutions". The Allagash Group at the present is the only concerned group which has focused its attention on the preservation of Maine.

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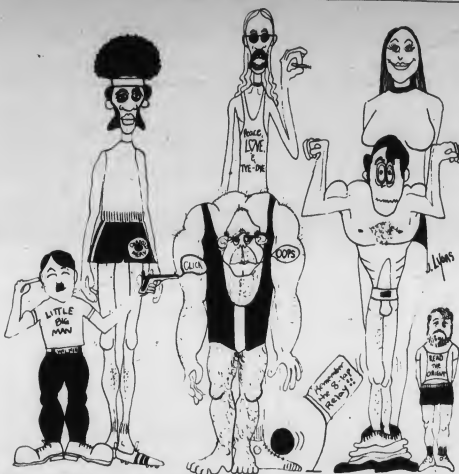
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BETA COMES FROM BEHIND TO WIN FINAL RELAY & MEET

by JOE ABHORACHI



The annual Interfrat Sabasteanski Track Classic was hotly contested by Chi Psi, the Independents, and the boys from Beta Theta Pie. The Betas took no field events, but managed to compensate for this dismal showing by manifesting strength in the 880 yd. running event, and two relays.

Beta won on the last relay with a total of 41 points, while Chi Psi and the Independents were close behind with 36 points each.

However the stars of the night came not from any of the above mentioned fraternities. There were two double-winners: Charlie Haywood from the obscure green house on Maine Street won the 880 yd. and mile with fast times of 2:07.6 and 4:43 respectively. At times it seemed almost as if the "Yakker" floated an inch off the floor. In the 880, Haywood was closely followed by "Earl the Pearl" Hoerner who looped along with such graceful ease, but then got sick at the end of the event. The other double winners John Curtis from TD who won the 300 yd. going away and the coveted 440 yd. run.

In the 40 yd. dash Tony Peguero broke the tape first for the Independents with teammate Al Sessions close behind. For Chi Psi in the Independents with

teammate Al Sessions closed behind. For Chi Psi in the easily forgotten. Bill Owen of Delta Sig captured the 45 yd. hurdles, Rocky DeRice threw his was to victory for TD in the Shot Put, and Gridley Tarbell was both nimble and quick as he jumped the longest long jump of the night.

The most exciting races of the night however were the two relays. In the 4 lap relay, running in different heats, Chi Psi and Beta both tied to the bewilderment of many. But it was the last relay the 8 lap one which brought the standing room only crowd to their feet. Whoever won the last relay would win the meet, and Beta, Chi Psi, and the Independents were all running in the last heat. Costin took the lead for Chi Psi on the second lap, but then Caras of Beta took the lead back on the third lap. Caras handed off to Fulchino who had a substantial lead, but then hot heels Honold of Chi Psi took the baton on anchor leg and was off in a flash. Well, Honold was close in catching Fulchino, but not quite close enough, and so Beta won both the relay and the meet.

At least the meet had an exciting ending, the participation was very good, and almost everyone lived happily ever after. Almost everyone — except those who lost.



Orient/Tarbell

Psi U entry Charlie Haywood flew to two easy victories in the mile and 880.

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Poetry Becomes Parody

(Continued From Page Four)
of the poetry itself did not reflect a serious attempt to understand its own form.

It is not within the domain of this review to discuss Feminism; instead, I am interested in Monday's phenomenon as it pertains to artistic standards and poetics in general. For a number of rather straightforward reasons, the performance in question compromised its own cause and jeopardized its own integrity. First of all, it pretended to be something that it was not. It used the name and the nobility of poetry to display the colors and the concerns of a much more fashionable, political message. In a journalistic or political sense, the message itself may have remained entirely intact, but it certainly took on a rather suspicious appearance in insisting to drag itself over the better part of a two-hour poetry reading. What could have become a violently throbbing metaphor remained, for the most part, a tired cliché. Whenever poetry falls too passionately into the hands of a single message or motive, it strangles its own potential and obscures the distinction between poetry and propaganda. This narrowness was at least partially responsible for the disservice done Monday night. And this charge involves a far more serious bastardization of language than the occasional foulmouthed lines of Elizabeth Fenton's later poems. The first triggers a tragic recognition in those who love language; the second is simply a cheap shock for its own sake, like a hollow pout.

In terms of thematic and expository content, the reading revolved substantially around the theme of Liberation, particularly the liberation of womankind. As an idea, an artistic motif, and an actual force, liberation is a totally legitimate subject for a poem to deal with on almost any level. In fact it is one of the most celebrated themes in all of literature and one of the most powerful forces of human progress. But always, the true spirit of liberation must acknowledge its birthright in the love of creation and the potential of the human spirit. There are a number of ways for a poem which professes to be about liberation to bear true witness to the spirit of liberation. One is for the poem to structurally embody the process of liberation by moving through a series of transitional stages in which the language patterns, metrical scheme, cadences, etc., move from relatively restrictive forms in the early phases to successively freer forms later in the poem. This produces an organic effect which I listened for, but never heard on Monday night.

Another way to achieve a similar effect is to incorporate the abstraction (liberation) into a fluid metaphor which eventually breaks out of constricting bonds and defines a new life for itself in figurative terms. There were random glimpses of this in a few of Karen Lindsey's pieces ("Bodies," for example), but it never really took control of whatever movement there was. As a result, the poetry remained largely rhetoric.



Junior, Rick Haudel placed in three events in the New England's last weekend. Orient/Tarbell

"legs" leads lappers

by BLYTHE SNABLE

Bowdoin's varsity swim team traveled to Springfield, Massachusetts for the New England's which took place March 2, 3 and 4. The Pool Bears finished eighth in the competition, tallying 110 points, out of over thirty teams. In Thursday's action, Rick Haudel raced to a 4:38.8 time and second place in the 400 yd. I.M. Distance swimmer, John Erikson, swam the 1650 in 18:02.4, good enough for third place honors. Bowdoin's 800 yard relay team, Peter Robinson, Bow Quinn, Jeff Meehan, and Tom Costin, swam

Bears End With A Bang Skate Past Colby 5 To 3

by PETER PIZZI

The Bowdoin College hockey team closed out another outstanding season last Saturday night by skating past the Colby Mules, 5-3 before a standing room only crowd of about 3,000 spectators. Ned Dowd accumulated his third hat trick of the season with his final tally coming at 19:09 in the third period, as he slapped the puck into an open net. This last score enabled the Bears to quell a back to the wall surge which the Mules had begun to muster through the heroics of ace Steve Self.

Other Bears who aided Dowd in the scoring department were

Junior Peter Flynn, collecting two goals on the night, and Dickie Donovan, whose three assists on the first three goals established a new one season scoring mark for Bowdoin hockey. He wound up with a season total of 44 points, shattering the record set in '68 by Kenny Martin and tied by Eddie Good two years ago.

For the Mules, Steve Self matched Dowd's hat trick with another exhibition of adept skating and stick handling. The native of Ontario brought the Mules to within two goals at 4:31 in the third and then raised the pitch in the contest even higher at 18:32 on another goal assisted by McMillan.

With Colby defenseman Calahan in the penalty box at 1:51 in the first period for charging, the Bears put their noses to the grinding wheel. Flynn, with help from Burnett and Donovan, made it 1-0 on the first of three power play scores in the game. Dowd tallied for his first time in the contest at 7:44 assisted by Shanahan and Donovan with Bear Jim Burnett and Colby's Mark O'Connell off the ice.

An infraction at 15:03 again cost the Mules. This time sophomore Beaubien was in the box for elbowing and 34 seconds later Flynn capitalized on his absence assisted by Dowd and Donovan. At the end of the first period the score was 3-0.

The early moments of the middle chapter electrified the Bowdoin arena as two goals were packed into the first minute and a half of play. The first was a shot by Self at :23 on an assist by Yvan Dupuy and the Colby fans came alive. Then on a solo effort, Dowd boosted the Bowdoin lead back to three on a score at 1:39. The remainder of the period went scoreless though the Mules had opportunities on three power plays.

The action early in the third period was unable to match the excitement which marked the second, as neither squad looked particularly sharp. Then at 4:31, Self slammed one past sophomore goalie Steve Sozanski with Dupuy and McMillan assisting.

Still, the Bowdoin players and fans didn't appear to have much cause for worry until 18:32, when Self completed his hat trick after Whit Raymond of Bowdoin was sent to the penalty box for charging. At 1:18, Mule's coach Rickie Green pulled his goaltender Scott Ryerre and Colby began to pressure Bowdoin's amazing Sozanski. Difficulty was averted, though, when Dowd moved out past center ice and slapped the puck in to the right-hand corner, toppling Colby's aspirations for an upset.

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BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1972

NUMBER 21

by MARK SILVERSTEIN
"Clean," "straightforward," "decent," "honest," "intelligent," "human," "basically decent," "hard-working," "likeable," "straight-talking," "shrewd," "wise," and "decent," were the words used in conversations over coffee and cookies by those who had listened to Maine Second District Congressman William D. Hathaway. Congressman Hathaway delivered the seventh lecture in the "Presidential Politics 1972" series at 7:30 p.m. on Wednesday night in Wentworth Hall. The lecture was sponsored jointly by the Bowdoin Young Democrats and the Senior Center, and introduced by Tom Carboneau, who in turn was introduced as "a senior."

Hathaway's subject was "The President and Congress." Since 1964, when Hathaway was first elected to Congress, many Americans both in and out of politics have become increasingly concerned over this relationship. Some Congressmen have become fearful that they are merely presidential rubber stamps. Others feel that Congress thwarts the president's leadership and would increase its efficiency as a legislating body if it attempted a greater degree of cooperation with the president. They desire a more "streamlined" government.

Hathaway feels that a government based upon our current system of Separation of Powers is still a viable system. Congress and the President, for all the problems of interaction, basically complement each other's advantages and skills. Congress, according to Hathaway, brings in the qualities of a diverse body consisting of doctors, lawyers, and so forth, while the president provides singular leadership qualities. The president represents

Hathaway On Congress, President: A Child's Garden Of Government



Nice guy Bill Hathaway labored under the weight of basic decency, hard work, intelligence and a host of other character flaws as he lectured, answered questions, and generally campaigned at the Senior Center last Wednesday.

the group as a whole, the entire nation; Congressmen, on the other hand, are "closer to the people" than the president is or can possibly be. They are also more sensitive to individual pressure groups.

The executive provides

leadership through his efforts to have various pieces of legislation enacted into law by Congress. The work of Congress is carried on mostly in its committees, which refine proposed legislation and keep in contact with the Executive. "We do operate fairly

efficiently," said Hathaway. "We could operate more efficiently if house members had ombudsmen to take care of the letters, the complaints." They also need legislative assistants to help with the work of the Committees. Efficiency would be also be

increased if the seniority system were reformed, and if there was more access to information.

Nonetheless, according to Hathaway, "We have made the House more responsive to the people by forcing the recording of their teller votes," that is, for their votes in committee, which were formerly a secret matter. All in all, Hathaway does not feel that the structure of government necessarily requires a change, as his lecture definitively and acutely pointed out. Also, such a structure prevents any one group from assuming too much power.

For anyone who has not been enlightened by Government I or by Dr. Donovan's *The Policy Makers*, Congressman Hathaway's lecture might have provided an insight of sorts into the functioning of our legislature. Hathaway tells many humorous anecdotes about former President Lyndon Baines Johnson, which provide a good laugh or two; for example, the one about how Johnson called an important Congressman who was holding up some vital piece of legislation and intimidated him through the simple power of his voice into letting the legislation through. Or the even funnier one about how Johnson told Hathaway "not to hang around" with so many Republicans. "I was a neophyte at the time and didn't know better," Hathaway added. Besides being nostalgic reminiscences for Johnsonians, these anecdotes support Hathaway's contention that Johnson will "go down in history as one of the greatest presidents we've ever had," because of his successful legislative efforts. According to Hathaway, Ladybird Johnson used to tell him personally that Lyndon never got more than six

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Faculty Meetings Reverse Two Previous Decisions

Honor System 'Strained'

Self-Scheduled Exam Experiment Halted

Faculty Votes To Continue Four-Point Grading System

by TIM POOR

In a near unanimous vote Wednesday, the faculty approved a resolution returning the college to a regular system of final examinations and halting the self-scheduled examination experiment. Effective immediately, the resolution does not bind professors to regular exams; take home examinations will be optional for those who wish to give them.

The faculty also voted that all college work except for final examinations be due on or before the last day of reading period, that research for take-home exams be completed before the end of the reading period, and that faculty members be prepared to comment on the progress of all freshmen by midsemester.

These proposals were adopted from a report to the faculty issued by the recording committee. The committee's reasoning concerning self-scheduled exams stemmed from three basic problems with the system which were voiced by the faculty in a poll taken by Dean Paul Nyhus. The report stated its reasons as follows:

"1. Both faculty and students suspected that violations of the Honor System occurred. One out of every five faculty members who responded to the questionnaire reported that he suspected violations of the Honor System occurred in his courses. Several students reported that they knew of instances in which whole groups gained knowledge of questions on examinations and directed their preparation accordingly.

"2. In contrast with last spring, many more students delayed taking examinations until the last

day or two. Several departments reported that the vast majority of students in the department took exams on the last day. Over one-third of the faculty responding to the questionnaire reported that students in their courses were still taking examinations after the examination period was officially completed. The Deans' Office received numerous phone calls and visits from students and faculty seeking to make special arrangements for students to take examinations after the examination period was over.

"3. Problems in the administration of self-scheduled exams created near chaos at times. Departmental secretaries were swamped in the last two or more days trying to pass out the examinations. Several departments reported that the secretaries were regularly faced with clarification questions regarding examinations which they could not answer. Likewise, some faculty members complained that they did not have adequate time in large courses to read examinations between the end of examination period and the time grades were due. ... There is sufficient evidence at hand to conclude that self-scheduled exams have put more strain on the Honor System than it can bear."

The report went on to state its reasoning concerning the second set of recommendations later to be adopted by the faculty.

"1. Many students delayed their final examinations in order to complete course papers. Frequently, the due date for the papers occurred during or at the end of the examination period. The Recording Committee requests that the faculty agree to schedule the due dates on papers before the

(Please Turn to Page Eight)

by PAUL GLASSMAN

On March 13, the Faculty voted to retain the present grading system; thus, the recommendation of the Recording Committee was affirmed by a vote of 52 to 23.

This recommendation was in response to a directive from the Faculty to the Recording Committee to evaluate the system. At its inception, the four-point system was subject to an annual review, and this year, there was pressure from some Faculty members to adopt a five-point system instead.

When the Faculty decided to look for a suitable five-point system this winter, the Student Council polled student opinion; a majority of the students who answered favored retaining the present system. On the basis of the reaction of the student body, Michael Bushey, President of the Student Council, urged the Faculty to reconsider its earlier action of voting down a recommendation to continue the present four-point system.

There have also been pressures from some Faculty members to adopt a Pass/Fail system. It is unlikely, however, that Bowdoin will investigate this suggestion.

Dean of the College A. LeRoy Gresson, Jr. considers a complete Pass/Fail system "suicidal" for Bowdoin and added that "it would be almost impossible to get into graduate school." Opinion on campus appears to be widely in agreement with Dean Gresson.

In response to the Faculty's request, the Recording Committee drew up several five-point grading systems. Each of them introduces a grade between the current "A" and "B". These models, furthermore, fall into two classifications: penalty and non-penalty. Under the former group of models, the new grade would be a "marginal pass," and a student would be dropped when he had accumulated more D's and F's than he could offset with higher honor grades. Under the latter group of models, the additional grade would be a "satisfactory pass."

The Recording Committee strongly defended the current four-point system (HH,H,F,F). A special report written last October stated: "Class standings were not computed, and so marginal distinctions were avoided. The absence of a 'D' or low pass

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Coursen Class Encouraged To Campaign For Carson

by MARK SILVERSTEIN

"I wanted them to respond to me, saying 'this is what I'd like to do.' Brownie's campaign was one idea for a project. It was one possibility in a variety open to the students."

That's what Associate Professor of English Herbert R. Coursen, Jr., had to say about a class option offered to the students of English 22 ("Black literature") that has stirred up a quiet controversy. It started last Thursday when, according to one student in the class, Coursen announced a petition drive that Saturday morning for Brownie Carson's congressional campaign. The students were allegedly offered "extra credit" or a possible waiving of the required final exam in return for participation in the Carson campaign. Coursen allegedly also told the class that his rationale was the assumption that "Brownie Carson would

represent us," and that the campaign represented "what the class had been discussing. 'I like Coursen,' the student stated, 'I think he's a good teacher, but this issue really bothered me.' Another student disagreed. 'I don't think he was offering this in place of a final exam or a project,' he said.

Coursen's version of the story supports this last statement but also shows that there has been some sort of misunderstanding.

"In the first place," he stated, "the course has a reading list which is an absolute requirement." In addition, "the course can't really be divorced from contemporary politics. We're reading Malcolm X, Claude Brown, and so forth. I urged the students to hear Elimu's lecture and Ms. Holloway's lectures."

Coursen explained that he had offered to the students a variety of project options. "I didn't say that they'd get out of the exam. I've said in lieu of the exam, but the work would have to be of good quality to qualify as an alternative to it." The students would still be required to do the reading, and sign a statement to the effect that such was done.

"I wanted students to develop an awareness of their attitudes," he continued. If students want to do this by becoming politically involved, "I did not want to impose my own political cynicism on them but instead wanted to say, O.K., here's a chance to be constructive and not be penalized, and perhaps even be rewarded."

A few people have become involved with Brownie's political campaign. According to Coursen, none have yet requested an excusal from the final exam. An excusal from the exam, in this case, would consist of a conversation with the student about what the experience meant, and how it affected his or her personal awareness, "more than just lipservice."

Other English 22 projects include papers on racial attitudes, a paper that looked at the Southern case for slavery and the viewing of "Birth of a Nation." The film was obtained by two students in the class. They are examining the message of the film and its producer, D. W. Griffith.

"The political campaign... was one possibility," concluded Coursen. "I am the final arbiter of whether or not the work qualifies to exempt the student from sweating over a ninety minute final."

Faculty Members Score Education Report

by TIM POOR

The role which Bowdoin is to play in the training of teachers formed the basis for a heated discussion sponsored by the department of education last Thursday afternoon in the Mitchell room of the Senior Center. Approximately sixteen students and faculty members attended the informal talk, a great portion of which consisted of criticism of education professor Paul Hazleton.

Debate centered about the conclusions of a report issued by the Faculty "Teaching as a Career" Committee. The report, calling for the college to "develop a program of educational studies, drawing together various interests in education," was criticized for its incomplete nature, some faculty members favoring the addition of a full time professor to the Education department and the adoption of the program offering Bowdoin students an opportunity to meet partial state teaching certification requirements.

Hazleton said that although he would like to see an increasingly large number of Bowdoin students that are seriously interested in education, he does not think that a major in the department should be offered at this time. He feels the development of new teacher education programs to be "improbable" and does not want the department to be forced to meet requirements with which the college does not agree.

Professors Dan Levine and Thomas Cornell echoed these sentiments, yet saw no reason why the

Shock And Disgust

by PETER PIZZI

In essence, conservation expert David Brower's argument, delivered here last Tuesday, states that the fundamental change necessary to avert a premature end to our existence must come to our habits of living, our status quo and not to that of the earth. Contrary to the belief of other factions of the scientific community and of the general public, the earth cannot be expanded or altered substantially to accommodate our needs. Instead, our burden on its resources must decrease greatly. David Brower was for seventeen years executive director of the Sierra Club and brought that organization from a membership

of 7,000 to 77,000. In 1969, he was eliminated from the club, supposedly because his views had become too radical for its members and then founded "Friends of the Earth," an international organization whose exact activities he did not explain.

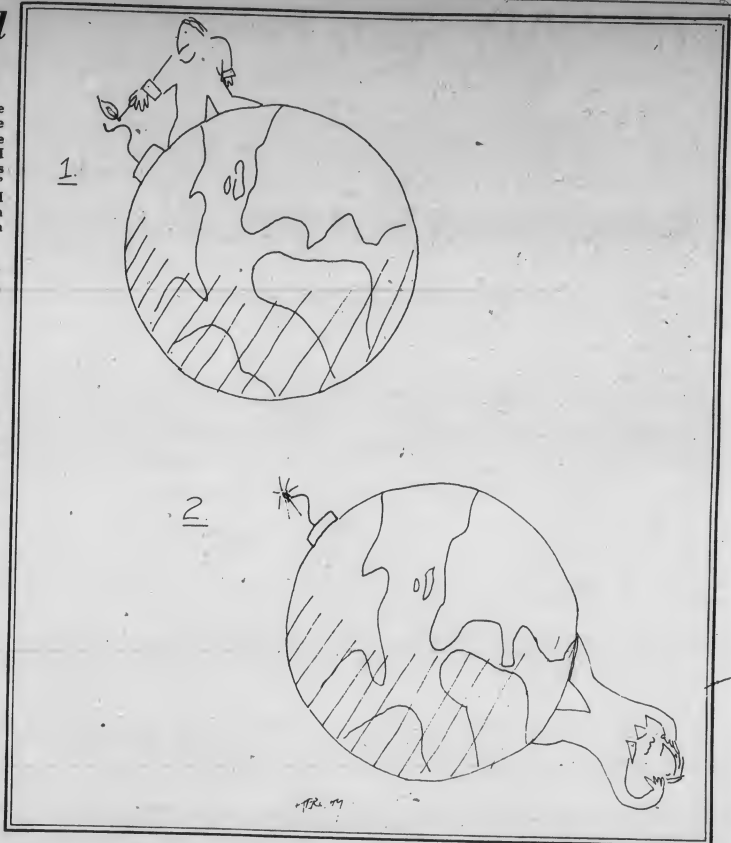
Though the beginning of his lecture was virtually incoherent and directionless, he began to interest the audience of about eighty when he attacked the delusions of those who rely on technology to take care of the earth's problems, who are blind to the devastating side effects of our chemical and genetic tampering with the earth's balances, and who maintain Malthus was wrong.

Brower spent some time

expressing his shock and disgust at a highly critical review in Sunday's *New York Times Book Review* of *The Limits to Growth*, which he called "the most important book of the 70's." The work, by a team of MIT scientists, creates a hypothetical future through mathematical simulation of the interaction over time of the crucial variables — population, industrial output, raw material reserves, food production, and pollution. The authors assume that the world is incapable of adjusting to scarcity and thus by the year 2100, will be able to sustain only a 19th century living standard. The most outstanding and basic criticism which the *Times'* reviewers (Brower called them "advocates of man's right to vanish") have about this grim prognosis is that it ignores or denies the inevitable progress and growth in technological knowledge to accommodate and deal with these problems. Though they don't deny a need for concern about the ecological situation, the reviewers deplore those, like Mr. Brower, who imply "that pollution control without a halt to growth" is pointless. It is important to note here that Brower, in his lecture, did in fact propose no series of solutions or possible anti-pollution measures. Instead, he spent his time calling for mankind to cut down on consumption and to quell the desire or propensity to seek

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Petitions will be available from the Moulton Union Information Desk for candidates for Student Council President, Vice-President, and Secretary-Treasurer beginning next Monday. They must be returned by next Friday at 5 p.m. to Mike Bushey in 4B of the Senior Center.



BOWDOIN ORIENT

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Friday, April 7, 1972

Number 21

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

End Of Innocence

Bowdoin students cheat.

This amazing discovery comes to us courtesy of the Faculty (see article p. 1), which discovered last Monday that large numbers of students had been cheating on their self-scheduled exams. Wisely, they decided to abolish self-scheduled exams as a means of forcing students into the path of righteousness.

We agree with this decision. The exam period last January was a farce. Some students cheated openly; professors couldn't be found to answer questions; and the usually inefficient College administration was in a "state of chaos," according to Dean Nyhus.

Clearly, the Faculty, students, and administration of this college aren't ready to handle self-scheduled exams. It's best that we have returned to the old system, where the students can watch the teacher; the teacher can watch the students; and the secretaries can enjoy their coffee breaks in peace.

The 'New' English

It appears that last week Professor Herbert Coursen offered the students in his "Black Literature" English 22 class some kind of a break or credit in the course if they would go out and work in the Congressional campaign of Coursen's longtime friend Brownie Carson '72.

No doubt Professor Coursen will have a great deal more to say about his offer and the circumstances surrounding it, but to those of us who remember the Strike semester of 1970, the notion of Coursen's making such an offer will not seem strange.

It was during the spring semester of 1970 that Herb Coursen took a dull modern literature course called English 22 and transformed it into the immortal "GUT 22," the greatest of all of the flaming gut courses ever given at Bowdoin. In "GUT 22" a student could get a 'P' by just attending; he could get an 'H' by signing a paper saying that he had done all the reading; and a 'HH' seemed to be only one easy test away. Over 220 students flocked to his classes to read Sports Illustrated and Mad while Coursen lectured about Black literature.

Of course, Coursen isn't alone in the "gut course" field. Other professors, conservatives and liberals, have created their share of "guts." They've followed the "relevance" path, or they've grown so lazy that they're more contemptuous of the courses they teach than their students.

There's not much we can do about gut courses, since they're necessary to the maintenance of a large Alumni body. But Herb Coursen's offer to his students in English 22 last week is a different matter.

The election of Brownie Carson to Congress has nothing to do with Black literature. Students aren't going to understand Baldwin or Hansberry any better after they've campaigned for Brownie.

Coursen's use of his position as grade giver in English 22 to attempt to coerce students into working for Carson is unethical and unacademic.

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Expensive Garbage

To The Editor:

OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE MOULTON UNION CAFETERIA OVER A 3 WEEK PERIOD.

% of students at each meal	typical amounts of food wasted	unit cost of food amount wasted \$	TOTAL cost of food wasted per meal
50% breakfast	10 boxes of cereal 20 juices 7 milks 12 donuts 9 eggs 6 coffees	1.00 1.00 .56 .80 .72 .24	4.12
72% lunch	15 cups of soup 8 slices of sandwich bread 17 main hot dishes 8 milks 10 small salads	2.55 .16 5.95 .64 .60	9.90
70% dinner	15 main hot dishes 14 vegetables, cooked 11 rolls/bread 6 hot dog rolls 10 bowls of salad 6 french fries 7 desserts 5 coffees 7 milks	6.75 .98 .55 .18 1.00 .30 .70 .20 .56	11.22

*Wasted food here means food that is taken and left uneaten on the tray, which then must be disposed of. The cereals represent open boxes. The amounts represent servings.

Total cost of wasted food per 7 day week — \$150.00 (considerations taken here for irregular weekend attendance)

Total cost of wasted food per school year, 33 weeks — \$4,950

The results from the chart suggest several things:

1.) That there is a serious negligence among the

students at the cafeteria in regards to taking more food than they can eat.

2.) No concern over the polluting affect of discharging into the environment \$4,950 worth of food.

3.) The fact that the students are not only wasting unnecessarily their own board bill but also taking food money away from other students. If we all make a practice of taking only what we need, then the money saved can go a long way in buying healthier and more popular food.

Thank you,
MIKE BROFFMAN '75

Black Perspective

Afro-Am Not A "Black Fraternity"

by KENNETH CHENAULT

This column will attempt to represent the various ideas and philosophies of the members of the Afro-American Society at Bowdoin College, and the Black community in America and abroad. We hope this column will be a forum for Black thought instead of being the mouthpiece of a particular individual or group. The views of A.A.S. members, and newspaper and magazine articles representing the many divergent philosophies of the Black community will be presented. It is our aim to help educate the Bowdoin College community by this column, which we believe will answer the questions that many of you have but possibly afraid to ask.

We hope you will find this column interesting, stimulating, and most importantly will help you gain a better understanding of us. Keep in mind that every article does not necessarily reflect the ideas and sentiments of all A.A.S. members.

The first article by a member of the A.A.S. attempts to answer a question often posed to A.A.S. members by Bowdoin College students, faculty, and administration about our organization.

As Black students on a white campus we find ourselves the object of many questions. For the sake of time and space, I will address myself to one of these questions. One question frequently asked is, "Does the Afro-American Society segregate itself from the Bowdoin College community, thereby becoming a Black fraternity?"

The question of our being a Black fraternity is out of context, although if one goes back to the original meaning of "Fraternity" you might see how we view our organization. Webster's Dictionary defines fraternity as being:

1) a group of people associated or formally organized for a common purpose or interest.
2) a national or local men's student organization formed chiefly for social purposes having secret rites and a name consisting of two, three Greek letters.

Most Fraternities on this campus, I believe fit definition No. 2. Their function is primarily social although some are engaged in charities etc.. The Afro-American Society unlike college fraternities, best fits definition No. 1. We are united in our efforts to better the condition of Bowdoin College by working for the needs of its Black students. On a larger scale we are committed to the Black man gaining an equal share of his political, social, and economic rights in America and abroad. Definition No. 1 is in no way a peculiarity to the

Afro-American Society. For example, Bowdoin College fits this definition also, since it is a gathering of dedicated people interested in providing a stimulating education for its students. Black people's status universally is more important than parties to us. Do not take this as a condemnation of those fraternities that have parties. I am not criticizing this practice, I am only saying that the Afro-American Society is not primarily concerned with parties.

We do not segregate ourselves from the Bowdoin College Community. In addition to presenting speakers, plays, etc. to the college community, A.A.S. members serve on the student council, the Governing boards, participate on athletic teams, and many student organizations and activities. Because of our varied activities, we as Black students need an organization such as the A.A.S. to give free expression to our Black identity and to maintain togetherness. If we can know and strengthen ourselves in the cause of freedom and an end of the oppression of Blacks, we can make a better contribution to the Bowdoin College community. We want to develop and extend our great potential as a people. The Afro-American Society affords us the opportunity to come together, we do not come together because of hate, (for we cannot afford to waste our time engaging in such destructiveness) but properly and sisterly love for one another.

We desire the intellectual tools that Bowdoin College has to offer, and we feel we can give the college something good but different that will help it become a better college for all.

The A.A.S. would like the Bowdoin College community to be aware that the Fourth Anniversary of the death of Martin Luther King occurred April 4, 1972. We hope all will take a moment to pause and thank this man who struggled to right the wrongs of America.

CONCERT BAND REHEARSAL

The Bowdoin College Marching Band is now a Concert Band. The first rehearsal for the first annual Ivies concert will be held Sunday evening at 7 p.m. in Gibson Hall. No one should feel inhibited — all instruments are needed! For more information, contact Tom Friedlander at ext. 485.

Rensenbrink Wrestles With Fear And Mental Anguish

by RICHARD PATARD

This Wednesday afternoon Professor Rensenbrink of the government department presented the second of five lectures on the possibility of freedom, entitled "On Fear: Steps in the Discovery of Self." The crowd drawn by the informal lecture overflowed the Mitchell Room.

A Bowdoin student is often exposed to the many academicians whose profound

to tell them how full of — they were, but modern Kings don't keep fools," Rensenbrink reflected. Eliot, by his conversion, renounced and evaded the struggle, "throwing out the baby with the bath water." For a more adequate description of the capitalist predicament, Rensenbrink turned to John Lennon's "Working Class Hero." This song conveys "our sense of powerlessness and inadequacy, the

"philosophic perspective" would be needless pedantry. It is enough to note that Rensenbrink borrowed heavily from various romantics, existential philosophers and theologians, and particularly from Marcuse.

Rensenbrink's psychological predicament, self-alienation, is blamed on the dominant mode of production, capitalism — a thesis taken (without acknowledgement) from *Eros and Civilization*, so an

belief in absolute values, and the ability to evaluate themselves with reference to those absolute values, did men evaluate themselves solely in reference to their economic role. The divorce from values which Rensenbrink calls "noticing without judgement" and "side-stepping the rationalist and historical biases" is the cause, not the cure, of self-alienation.

If Rensenbrink's position admits any positive value, it is sincerity; and if it views anything as vicious, it is hypocrisy. We should spontaneously vent our primitive, pristine selves, whatever they may be. It's all right to be a —, so long as you're a sincere —, and right that you should be a genocidal dictator, so long as you're a sincere one. If it's your thing, do it; anything less, any adaptation to civilized society, is hypocrisy. Minds of Rensenbrink's ilk abhor

Similarly, Rensenbrink's "side-stepping of historical bias," the dogmatic assertion (obviously contrary to fact) that one's present character cannot be willfully changed, because it is fully conditioned by its unalterable past, is nothing but historical determinism, a doctrine long since collapsed by Aristotle and no longer taken seriously by anybody but speculative historical philosophers and Marxists. Its logical consequence is to relieve us of all moral responsibility, which is exactly the use to which Rensenbrink puts it. It is an idea which, if generally accepted, would be fully capable of destroying the civilization that Rensenbrink so thoroughly dislikes.

Nevertheless, we ought not to reject Professor Rensenbrink's presentations as worthless, lest we inadvertently increase his anxiety and so add another weight to his already burdensome metaphysical baggage. Even if one disagrees with his views as heartily as do I, his lectures are worth attending as tragic spectacles.

... how sad it is that so educated a man should find this world so miserable a place to live in.

consciousness of themselves as the embattled guardians of culture and civilization, encompassed by a swelling sea of barbarism, philistinism, and romanticism, furnishes an inexhaustible font of mirth. Professor Rensenbrink, however, is above all an individual, who passionately believes that the overwhelming problems besetting us spring from an excess of that civilization which his colleagues so ardently defend. To observe him wrestling with his *Weltschmerz* is anything but amusing, and one leaves his lectures thinking how sad it is that so educated a man should find this world so miserable a place in which to live.

Rensenbrink began by noticing that everyone has a self, and that everyone therefore has some claim to be an expert. This he pronounced good, and from that note of cautious optimism plunged boldly into the depths of existential despair.

Our lives, he said, are lived in a more or less continual situation of fear. To document this point he revealed the roster of anxieties under which he himself labors. Foremost of these was his fear of audience rejection of his message, and of himself as teacher. Our reaction to our fears determines our characters by erecting defensive barriers, sometimes called character armor, ego, facades, or images, but which he prefers to call "defensive-aggressive shields." This is a second, marketable self that the pressures of capitalist society force one to invent. These marketable commodities take the form of familiar character stereotypes.

This mental anguish also finds expression in the structure and motions of our bodies, which accurately indicate condition of our selves, for the body, says Rensenbrink, never lies.

horrible self-estrangement, the nameless dread that hangs over us."

2) The second step, characterized as "practical and material," is to become aware of what we are really thinking, feeling, and doing. He emphasized the need for sincerity in this process, recalling Plato's words that "what men hate most is the lie in the soul."

3) Third, we must put these feeling, thoughts, and actions into context by asking *why* we are doing them.

4) Next, we must develop the power to notice the what and why of our thoughts, feelings, and actions without judging them; we must divorce ourselves from our values.

5) This power to notice is a two-edged sword, both rewarding and discouraging, so the fifth step will be "engagement without apparent progress, the plane of existence to which Emerson referred in saying, "the mass of men lead lives of quiet desperation."

6) By the sixth step, "if you sustain your desire to discover yourself, you will become more you. That is, one accepts whatever is oneself, and ceases trying to change it." One thus sidesteps two biases, the historical and the rational; that is, you accept that you cannot change yourself, since you are what you are because of what has already happened to you, and you cannot change what has already happened. You also realize that you cannot know what is good and bad in you, overcoming "the basic problem, the presumptuousness of the intellect, an invitation to mortification."

7) Since "intense fear masquerades as civilization," whose destructive consequences we have already seen, we must find non-destructive ways to

argument *contra* Marcuse will double *contra* Rensenbrink. His own citations of Plato and Emerson would suggest "defensive-aggressive shields" are not a phenomenon unique to



"This mental anguish also finds expression in the structure and motion of our bodies... for the body, says Rensenbrink, never lies."

modern capitalism, but, rather, one which mankind has endured — and complained about — for a long time. To whatever extent the intensification of this "schism in the soul" is a uniquely modern predicament, it can be better attributed to the Romantic denial

hypocrisy because they have no values difficult of attainment. Since no absolute value can be fully realized, hypocrisy, although not a virtue, is a necessary condition of virtue. Discrepancy between reality and ideals in a man's values and actions merely

... it's all right to be a genocidal dictator, so long as you're a sincere one.

of absolute values than to the capitalist mode of production — remembering that Romanticism was a hostile reaction to industrial capitalism, not a mouthpiece for it. Most people have always labored, and they have always received some sort of economic and social compensation for their labor, but not until they lost

indicates that he has ideals higher than his practice. Anyone who is not to some extent hypocritical must be either an amoralist, a smug egoist or a Romantic who, like Rensenbrink, will acknowledge no values other than those which are "natural" and effortlessly achieved, for fear of not realizing higher aims.

Gordon Bok In Weekend Concert

The Student Arts Committee at Bowdoin College announced today that it will sponsor a concert by folk singer and guitarist Gordon D. Bok on the Bowdoin campus April 8. Proceeds will go to Bowdoin's Campus Chest, the annual student-conducted charity drive. Lawrence C. Kaplan '72, head of the Student Arts Committee's concert series, said the Bok program will be presented in Pickard Theater, Memorial Hall, at 8 p.m.

Tickets, priced at \$2, are available to the general public at the Moulton Union Information Desk on the campus and at Macbeans, 134 Maine St., Brunswick. Bowdoin students and faculty members, who may obtain tickets at the Moulton Union upon presentation of their identification cards, will be asked for donations to the Campus Chest fund.

Mr. Bok, who comes from Camden, Me., began singing and playing the guitar there at the age of nine. The folk music of his family provided a broad base for his large and varied repertoire.

Reviewing one of Mr. Bok's record albums in "Broadside," critic Ralph Earle wrote "His powerful voice gives each of these 12 songs a strength and majesty unrivaled by any other balladeer... for the first time I agree with a record jacket — a sincere and masterful performer... the Gordon Bok album is the epitome of all that is worthwhile in folk music."

Mr. Bok's trades have kept him on or near the ocean most of his life, either in shipyards or on sailing vessels, where he "came up through the hawsepipe," having served as everything from dishwasher to captain. These voyages gave him the opportunity to learn many of his songs and stories first-hand.

He is a self-taught musician, and though he has built and played many different instruments, the guitar remains his favorite because of its great range of expression.

His music is varied in feeling and structure. His concerts may include unaccompanied ballads from Maine or the Maritimes, lyric sea songs, chanteys, Scottish ballads and dances, fiddletunes played on guitar or whistle, the story-songs of Mongolia, South American guitar pieces, stories of sailors and boats from his own experience, an occasional classical guitar piece and some of his own songs.

Mr. Bok has appeared in coffee houses, folk festivals and concert halls throughout the country, including the Newport and Philadelphia folk festivals.

... if you sustain your desire to discover yourself, you will become more you ..."

Our culture is circumscribed by capitalism, which intensifies and accelerates the using up of the self. One's use-value is subordinated to one's exchange value, that is, reduced to his value in the market. Unfortunately, the vestiges of pre-capitalistic social order, patriarchalism, nepotism, seniority, and aristocracy, fail to soften the impact of capitalism's accumulationist values.

To extricate ourselves from this dehumanizing predicament, we may take the following steps toward the reversal of this process:

- 1) We must recognize and admit that we are in trouble and afraid. Without whining and without bluster, "we must allow ourselves to feel the full extent of our fear and insecurity." Too often we are the last to see our own fear. Moreover, either to dismiss the personal problem as a universal predicament, or to intellectually analyze and rationalize the problem, is merely to evade addressing it. Still another evasion, suggested by J. Alfred Prufrock, is to become a Fool, to go mad. ("Kings once kept fools

release our anxiety and frustration, which will continue in our oppressive capitalist society

8) Every individual should do the opposite of himself — experiment.

9) "Try risking yourself. You must trust yourself, trust that your self is there:" you must "let go" to achieve "unmediated direct contact with the being of yourself." Only then will you feel truly happy, and enjoy simple pleasures, like breathing. "You will like yourself; you will draw near to the sources of your natural being."

Rensenbrink concluded this "effort at philosophic perspective" with a quotation from Frank Herbert's *Dune* (a science-fiction novel with religious overtones): "I must not fear. Fear is the mind-killer. Fear is the little-death that brings total obliteration. I will face my fear. I will permit it to pass over me and through me. And when it has gone past I will turn the inner eye to see its path. Where the fear has gone there will be nothing. Only I will remain."

A source analysis of this

Brower Calls For Consumption Cut And Growth Halt

(Continued From Page Three)

growth in all phases of life. His arguments along this line of reasoning are, indeed, worthwhile and insightful if understood to be only one side of the environment issue.

To begin with, he pointed out that those who see the Malthusian theory (that of geometrical or exponential population growth and linear food production growth resulting in constantly growing shortages of food) as wrong are merely suffering under the illusion that our present basically secure food situation tells the whole story. Brower says that we are now living on the earth's capital instead of on its income. We are borrowing on the future by temporarily increasing output through chemical and genetic tampering. We are blind to the enormous side effects of such activity. This delusion, he says, appears to have proven Malthus wrong. He used the analogy of a house which has run out of coal. Its inhabitants then proceed to burn parts of the house to maintain the normal heat production, thus consuming the house. Through our scientific interference, we have put the earth in a position similar to the house which destroys itself.

To prove his point, that we have permanently upset the balance of the ecosystem, he uses the example of our near total dependence on phosphate fertilizers. Without them, only 1/4 of the earth's population could be fed. Through the use of such chemicals, we temporarily raise production and are permitted to live in high style but must eventually face a day of reckoning, which, according to Brower, will arrive soon unless we turn from our present path.



The land, Brower says, has become addicted to pesticides, each year we must spray more and more to accomplish the same task. We are being forced each day to greet new side effects of the chemicals and processes we have used to raise production. Last year, he says, a blight hit a strain of Midwest corn which had been genetically mutated to yield a smaller stalk and thus make it cheaper and easier to farm. We were unaware that this tampering also resulted in a weakening of defenses against certain blights. Fortunately, the blight that struck the crops was not severe. Another example of our ignorance of side effects is the strain of "miracle" or "artificial" wheat, a recent development awarded a Nobel Prize. This strain of wheat, while thriving on various chemicals, yields a bigger head and can be cultivated in extremely poor soil. Brower says that it is just a matter of time before it reveals a weakness to some form of blight. 80% of India's wheat is this "miracle" wheat and the consequences of a blight there are obvious. "This is our gift to India," says Brower. All this adds up to the conclusion, according to the speaker, that Malthus was correct and that our delusions now are based on our borrowing against the future.

The worst pollution, he says, is that which we have not yet identified. This form will arise from the enormous side effects of

(Please Turn to Page Nine)



"He has drunk his way across America . . . his poor withered imagination shrieks when it is suggested that the people have some freedom."

Dull Debate

by MATT FORTADO

One might think that there would be quite a bit to say about whether or not marijuana should be legalized in the United States, but the two Bowdoin students and the two British students who debated the topic in Sills Auditorium last Saturday afternoon apparently don't. They spent most of their allotted time insulting each other. It was particularly interesting to listen to the two British participants, David Ross and Peter Clarke, deride America, Bowdoin students, and each other. The Americans, although less amusing, were hardly any more informative, and by the end of the debate most of the audience seemed to agree with Mr. Clarke's comment at the beginning of his first speech that it was regrettable that the audience had nothing better to do on a Saturday afternoon than to listen to such crap.

Joe Cove introduced the two teams and explained the rules: the debate was to consist of four eight minute speeches and two four minute summations. During the last four minutes of each eight minute speech, the audience was allowed to ask questions of each speaker, who could accept or reject the inquiries. Unfortunately, the audience had no way of knowing when each speech had gone four minutes, and from the length of some of the speeches it seems that nobody else in the building did either. Mr. Cove then noted that the debate would be conducted by "two very fine debate teams," and the participants did their best to prove him wrong for the rest of the afternoon.

George Clifford, the first affirmative speaker and the captain of the Bowdoin debate team, began by expressing the hope that the audience "would not get too bored listening to us ramble about the legalization of marijuana." Noting that his team was in favor of legalizing marijuana, he stated in one sentence the affirmative plan: to license stores to sell marijuana. The plan, never expanded or explained, apparently was forgotten by both sides. Mr. Clifford went on to draw two rather questionable analogies which, he assured the audience, would convince them that marijuana should be legalized. The first, which he admitted "might be a little trite," maintained that Prohibition failed and therefore it

is impossible to legislate against marijuana. The second maintained that laws restricting sexual behavior are ridiculous because society has no right to regulate the "pleasure" of its members, and that because individuals use marijuana for pleasure it is equally wrong to legislate against its use. He was interrupted at this point by Chris Gahrn, negative team member and also a Bowdoin debater, who asked him if he would like to purchase some marijuana. Mr. Clifford replied in the affirmative, and Mr. Gahrn offered to conduct the transaction after the debate. A lengthy discussion followed concerning the amount Mr. Clifford would be prepared to spend, and his final offer rested at 50c. Mr. Clifford concluded his speech arguing that legalization of marijuana would be beneficial in that it would encourage importation of better quality foreign drugs and eliminate the need of smoking the less potent domestic varieties.

Mr. Gahrn spoke next for the negative side, quoting a study

showing that marijuana consisting of 9 percent THC (the active ingredient of marijuana) produces the same effects as mescaline. He asked the affirmative team how much THC content they proposed legalizing. Then he admitted under questioning that he smoked marijuana, and in response to a question from Mr. Clifford he asserted that he would not object to serving a prison sentence for the use of marijuana ("if it wasn't too long," of course), because marijuana is a "social evil."

Mr. Clarke, who is currently studying educational techniques at Oxford, spoke next for the affirmative side. After his initial comment about the audience, he insulted American transportation systems and then started in on his colleague, David Ross. Mr. Ross, he assured us, was a confirmed socialist and a monumental hypocrite, as demonstrated by the fact that "he has drunk his way across America" but argues against the use of marijuana. In answer to Mr. Gahrn's question, (Please Turn to Page Seven)



"4 per cent THC sounds like a good figure."

Hathaway Lecture Offers Analysis For Schoolboys

(Continued From Page One)

hours of sleep, although sometimes he would make up for that on weekends.

Just where does Congressman Hathaway himself stand on the "issues?"

The question-and-answer period provided a better insight into Hathaway's own political standing. He is a Johnson liberal, supporting the Kennedy Health Bill, income tax reform, and the Paris Peace Talks, and against amnesty for draft dodgers. He believes that we are spending money for inadequate health care, and that doctors should receive a government-funded pay incentive to work in ghetto and rural areas. He opposes Nixon-type revenue sharing proposals that would allow states, including George Wallace's Alabama, to spend funds as they see fit, because it was the failure of states and municipalities to provide for their poor that created federal programs. Hathaway would not vote for a raise in the national debt ceiling unless a ten-billion dollar tax reform were enacted first, a tax reform that did away with deduction and exemption privileges for the affluent and granted these instead to the poor, the elderly, and the generally less-affluent.

In the area of foreign affairs, Hathaway is less articulate. Regarding Nixon's decision to boycott the Paris Peace Talks, he said, "I'm not really close enough to tell whether it is a sensible thing or not. It might force the North Vietnamese to stop fooling around and negotiate or it might not."

As regards the draft dodgers.

Hathaway had this to say. "I'm not in favor of granting amnesty because it's not fair to those who served, who went to jail, who were wounded, and who were killed. I do not consider our involvement in Southeast Asia so morally reprehensible as to justify amnesty."

Clean, straightforward, honest (if you accept his assumptions about Johnson and our involvement in Southeast Asia), straight-talking (if you also liked LBJ straight talk) and decent. Also very simplistic, and shallow. And having little to do with "The President and the Congress." If LBJ had to be inflicted again upon the people, it would have been useful to compare his leadership tactics with those of Richard Nixon. There could have been some talk on what the legislative role today actually is, beside the usual words on advice and consent and responding to "the people." The recent ITT scandal is revealing, along with other incidents during the course of the current administration, that executive power may, in fact, be abused and the congress bypassed, that the executive branch has, since LBJ if not before, broadened its powers, and become, in the Jeffersonian sense, far too powerful in comparison to the Congress. The Hathaway lecture was schoolboy stuff, and treated the issue of separation of powers far too casually. The response to the question on amnesty reflected an unwillingness to admit that the Vietnam policy of the Johnson administration was a mistake at all. And the glorification of Johnson was not only historically inaccurate but obscene as well, a roundabout way of stating apologetically that, well, Lyndon made the legislative trains run on time. Also the troop trains, and we should not forget that. Hathaway, as a Congressman, might also reflect on the fact that neither he, nor most other Congressmen, were even treated to the truth on Vietnam, or Laos, and never voted approval of that Executive war.

Debate On Pot Adds Nothing New Strong Performances Mark Production Of Greek Play

(Continued From Page Six)

Mr. Clarke admitted he had not considered the matter before, but that 4 percent THC "sounds like a good figure." He could just as easily have pointed out that the percentage of THC doesn't matter as much as the amount of marijuana smoked, but this didn't seem to occur to him. He maintained that Mr. Ross would argue in favor of legislating against marijuana because "his poor withered imagination shrieks when it is suggested that the people have some freedom. Mr. Clarke maintained that he and his partner were antipathetic concerning marijuana (interesting in light of Mr. Clifford's professed desire to purchase marijuana) but that the "social climate" would not allow laws against it to be effective.

Mr. Ross, a law apprentice in Glasgow, spoke next, and though he was probably the most insulting speaker he was also the most impressive. He maintained that as long as doubt about the effects of marijuana exist it should not be legalized, and pointed out that marijuana is used by a far smaller portion of the population than alcohol and thus can be effectively legislated against. He also pointed out that Mr. Clifford's second analogy concerning sex was inappropriate because sex is not harmful while marijuana may cause damage. Mr. Ross did intersperse his speech with comments about the mentality of the opposition, but he also addressed himself to their points more thoroughly than any other speaker. His position that

society has a responsibility to attempt to insure the well being of its members made him quite unpopular among the audience, and he was the most heavily-assaulted speaker during the questioning period.

Mr. Cove attempted to introduce Mr. Clarke as the first speaker in the summations, but Mr. Clarke refused to speak first and Mr. Ross spoke again for the negative. Essentially he reiterated and developed his previously expressed opinion that marijuana was possibly harmful and that it was not so widely used as to be impossible to legislate against. Mr. Clarke summarized the affirmative position, maintaining that there was no way to legislate effectively against the problem of marijuana and that it should as a result be legalized. Both speakers seemed to return to the analogy with alcohol disturbingly often, with the negative side maintaining that many people drink mildly for social reasons or for the taste and therefore it is not as dangerous as marijuana, which is smoked "with only the desire of getting high" — a questionable statement at best. Mr. Ross might have been more convincing if he had spent less time defending alcohol and merely maintained his original position that it is too widely used to be legislated against while marijuana is not. It would probably have made little

difference in the audience vote, though, which found only three people in favor of anti-marijuana legislation. A notable number of people did not vote at all, but if the contest had been judged as a debate the decision should clearly have gone to Mr. Gahran and Mr. Ross, the negative speakers.

DAR Convention Hits Womens Lib As Red Plot Link

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CPS) — The National Convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in its meeting last month, issued an eight-page declaration that the women's liberation movement will lead to sexual promiscuity and destroy the morals of American society.

"We have been liberated for a long time," said Mrs. Nettie Arnold Hawkins. "You don't see us leaving our homes to demonstrate for abstract movements."

The DAR paper hinted that the women's liberation movement may be a direct link to the communist overthrow of the country.

The seats in Pickard Theatre are comfortable — at least in comparison with those of the Experimental Theatre — and if a play happens to be particularly boring, one may still snooze until the final curtain. Last Friday evening I had every expectation of putting one of them to full use, during a production of Euripides' *Medea* done by — get this — marionettes.

I was deceived. *Medea*, ably executed by skilled puppeteer and Professor of theatre (Tufts) Peter Arnott, turned out to be one of the highlights of the theatrical season at Bowdoin. With a beautifully resonant, articulate voice and deft handling of the strings, Arnott brought life to the tragic story of a woman spurned for another by her husband (Jason, of Golden Fleece fame), who avenges herself by murdering their two children (Hell hath no fury...).

Performing a classical drama with marionettes rather than actors seems almost appropriate when one considers that the formal style of the writing suits the formalized action of the mannequins. Unable to distinguish the features of the puppets (I sat near the back), I found myself in a position akin to that of the ancient spectator in the Greek open-air theatres, where the

actors' faces were either indistinguishable or covered by masks. The on-looker is forced to rely on the poet's verse and his own imagination to supply the actor's expressions rather than make-up and lighting.

The only adverse criticism I can make is the rapidity with which Arnott occasionally spoke, thereby obscuring the identity of the character speaking; but this was indeed infrequent (I should add in all fairness that no one else I spoke with seemed at all bothered by this). Congratulations to the Classics Department for sponsoring such a fine program, the only disappointment in which was the small student turnout.

Paul Cowan, reporter for The Village Voice, will speak at 7:30 this Sunday in Wentworth Hall concerning the HARRISBURG CONSPIRACY trial. The public is invited. For further information call Miranda Spivack (476) or Paul Thibeault (482).

Poet Delightfully Portrays Rural New England Life

by JO DONDIS

A Bowdoin audience was delightfully entertained Thursday evening with a poetry reading given by Wilbert Snow, Mr. Snow, Bowdoin '07, a former Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut, and longtime teacher at Wesleyan, read selections of his own poetry. Also a native of Spruce Head, Maine, Snow with his rugged appearance typified the Maine Coast, and with his verse spiritually echoed New England. Yet his poetry reached beyond the bounds of locality and encompassed universal emotion.

As he read his poems, Snow explained interesting background and supplied a running commentary on literature in general. "The endurance of a piece of art is all in the way you say a thing," insisted Snow. And his poetry said it well for he invoked scenes of the coast and recreated precious childhood memories. The subject matter ranged from tales of haunted houses to adventure of the poet's fisherman father to dangers of hurricanes at sea. All were depicted with sensitivity and amazing realism.

"What people like in poetry is not lyrics, but character," continued Snow. He then turned to a collection of poems describing certain small town "types" such as the town drunk, the town atheist, and the town idiot. These caricatures were lively and humorous as well as poignant.

Lastly Snow read some selections written while living in Alaska. "God's gift to America is Alaska," said Snow. His poems on the subject portrayed Eskimos and animals of the North. The poet understood this part of the world as well as he did his native New England.

Mr. Snow's rendition of his poetry illustrated an acute sense of human nature and human experience. The man indeed showed through his work and made the poetry very personal as well as entertaining.

by EVELYN MILLER

The Bowdoin College Community was treated to a very different dance experience in the form of Yuriko and Dance Company, a New York based group, headed by Yuriko, who choreographed and danced in Uncle Tom's Cabin, the "oriental ballet" within *The King and I*. Yuriko trained and danced with Martha Graham and her style of choreography reflected that. The program was oriental flavored modern dance, with much of the movement on relieve and limited to arms and legs. The program opened with "Three Dances," danced by five female members of the company. The first dance, "Dance of Circles," showed a slight lack of synchronization among the dancers, but the second dance, "Dance of Balance," a solo by Susan Kikuchi, and "Dance of Silence," included many interesting and some excellent movements. "Dance of Silence" was especially effective as it was accompanied by silence, broken only by the sound of the dancers feet hitting the

floor and by the siren of a passing fire engine.

The second number on the program was a solo by Yuriko entitled "And the Wind." Based on a Kabuki dance, the solo was divided into three parts: "End of Blossom Time," "Angry Sea," and "Journey of the Wind." The first and last parts were fairly weak and uninteresting, but "Angry Sea" was marvelous. Breaking her trite, too fluttery attitude, Yuriko became a terrifying, blue gowned, black haired sea witch. She shook and quaked, her shadow huge and monstrous, shaking and quaking behind her.

"Wind Drum," a long dance based on the emergence of the universe and the subsequent awakening and celebration of all beings, followed the intermission. The dance was very long and often the symbolism was unclear. The poor quality of the Pickard Theater audio equipment rendered the poem to which the dance was done totally unintelligible. A pas de deux danced by Yuriko and Raymond Clay, behind a chiffon screen, climaxed the dance.

contrast to the rest of the program. "Dances for Dancers" was done to a lively piece by Vivaldi and the dancing and costumes were as colorful and

The next dance, "Moss Garden," a solo by Mari Ono, was excellent. Dressed in a beautiful green costume, Miss Ono danced exquisitely and gracefully, capturing the mood of the Haiku on which the dance was based. Like the first three dances, the "oriental modern" music was composed by Alan Hovhaness.

The last dance was in direct

spirited as the music.

The concert was enjoyable but not excellent. The dancers displayed control and finesse and seemed to overcome the handicaps presented by the deep holes and splinters on the floor of the stage. The costumes were original and attractive and the combination of modern and oriental dance proved interesting and unique. If the entire program was not memorable, the "Angry Sea" solo by Yuriko and "Moss Garden," danced by Mari Ono, were.



Yuriko and Dance Company presenting "oriental flavored modern dance" on March 30 in Pickard Theater.

Faculty Keep Grade System, Schedule Exams

The Faculty, at two recent meetings, has voted in accordance with two Recording Committee recommendations: 1) that the present four point grading system be maintained and 2) to revert from a system of self-scheduled exams to having regularly scheduled exams.

At the March 13th meeting Professor Beckwith moved that the present grading system be retained after it had been voted at a previous Faculty meeting to adopt a five point grading system. Professor Anderson submitted and distributed a written memorandum at the meeting on the grading system and advocated an alternate five point system. The question was called and Professor Beckwith's motion was passed on a written ballot, 52 voting yes and 23 voting no.

At the April 3rd meeting, Dean of the College Gresson presented the Recording Committee report on self-scheduled exams. Due to the abuse of the self-scheduled exam system (i.e. cheating, other violations of the honor system, delay in taking exams after the date they were due), the report recommended that the college return to having exams on a regularly scheduled basis. Gresson moved that all exams be on a scheduled basis and the Faculty approved with an unanimous voice vote. Gresson also moved on behalf of the Recording Committee, the following three points: 1) all college work will be due by the end of the Reading Period, 2) all research will be due by the end of reading period, and 3) Professors should be prepared to comment upon the progress of Freshman in their classes (this

does not require hour exams by mid-semester, but Professors should at least be able to evaluate the academic progress of the freshman based on papers, class participation, or discussion groups. A voice vote by the Faculty again showed unanimous approval.)

Adoption of the Report on the Committees of the Faculty was moved by Professor Freeman, the chief author of the report, at the April Faculty meeting. Professor Freeman had indicated at the March Faculty meeting that the Report is intended to increase the efficiency of the committee structure, reduce the current work load by way of smaller committees with less overlap and insure that all areas of Faculty concern fall within the province of some committee. He further

noted and emphasized that the Report calls for reducing the number of standing and special committees from 31 to 14 with provision for constitution of subcommittees on an ad hoc basis.

(Please Turn to Page Eleven)

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Vail Objects To Hasty Vote; Student Reps Are Indifferent

(Continued From Page One)
beginning of the review and examination period so that time is kept free for final review and the taking of examinations.

"2. Other students reported that they delayed taking some of their examinations because they spent an inordinate amount of time on take-home examinations. The Recording Committee would suggest to the faculty that take-home examinations which permit additional research by the students should be scheduled in such a way that one course does not monopolize most of the student's time during examination period.

"3. Freshmen reported that they felt intense pressure to delay until the last day taking examinations in those courses which required a final examination only. The Recording Committee questions the wisdom of requiring a final examination only in courses in which substantial numbers of freshmen are enrolled. Such a course pattern gives the freshman who is experiencing college standards for the first time no opportunity to measure his comprehension and achievement against the faculty members' expectations before a final course grade is established."

One of the early advocates of the self-scheduled

examination, economics professor David Vail, said that he is "frustrated that the program does not appear to be working." Although he agreed with the majority opinion of the recording committee of which he is a member, he feels that "a lot could be said for the continuation of the program." He feels that, although the violations of the Honor Code are serious, that the administrative problems which the committee cited should not play a major role in a decision to reject self-scheduled examinations. He stressed that cheating by a student only hurts the rest of the honest students by throwing disfavor on a system which gives a "necessary freedom and responsibility" to students. Vail went on to suggest that "if the faculty acted wrongly, it was to be so hasty," pointing out that "an experiment involving trial and error should not be discarded after the first error."

Dean Nyhus disagreed, stating the "state of chaos" present last January and the violations of the Honor Code present "problems of such great magnitude that we couldn't contemplate letting it go on." He noted that student representatives on the recording committee and student council officers had voiced no objection to the recommendations of the committee.

Faculty Decides To Persist With Four-Point Scale

(Continued From Page One)

enabled the Recording Committee and the Student Aid Committee to deal efficiently with students doing clearly unsatisfactory work. Finally, the College itself was spared the ambiguous position of accepting a low pass grade which, under the old system, was satisfactory for passing a course but not always satisfactory for obtaining a degree."

The report continues: "... There is no clear evidence that students applying to... graduate programs have been adversely affected by the system..."

According to Barry Lively, Assistant Professor of Psychology, the four-point system is disadvantageous to graduate school applicants. "The five-point system has greater communication value to outside segments," he said, "and graduate schools are the best group to focus on in an analysis."

The Recording Committee felt that in the case of a lower pass or penalty grade, there would be special problems for disadvantaged students, scholarship students, and for students engaged in athletics. Mr. Lively believes that the distinction between "low" and "high" pass would give the average student an opportunity to measure his improvement more closely, and that this would not necessarily be disadvantaged to minority students, scholarship students, or to athletes.

Mr. Lively, one of the key faculty members in support of a five-point system, said that he is more concerned with a problem "much more" significant than finding a suitable grading system.

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Will investigate oil spills

Chemistry Dept. Recipient Of Grant

by BOB MURPHY

The chemistry department is the partial recipient of an \$80,000 two-year research grant for the study of the feasibility of identifying mysterious oil spills in Casco Bay. The grant was originally given by the Federal Environmental Protection Agency to the Maine Environment Improvement Commission and was later subcontracted to the Bowdoin College Chemistry department and to Trigom, a non-profit organization concerned with the Maine environment and aquaculture. According to Professor Mayo of the Chemistry

than any other east coast port. In fact, the volume of oil shipped from Portland is so great that it provides the major portion of the oil used in Eastern Canada. This vast shipment of oil which amounted in 1970 to over 6.5 billion gallons and 462 shipments is increasing yearly as is the incidence of spills. In 1967 there were 23 spills recorded, three years later this number had doubled. Not only has the frequency of spills increased, but there has been a dramatic increase in the size of the spills. In 1968 the average spill represented 3,000 gallons and by 1970 this had

law. The State first attempted to make the Portland transhippers responsible, but this arrangement did not work because foreign tankers leaving American waters would be free to wash out their tanks without any responsibility for polluting the waters which would eventually wash the coast. Now the state is attempting to make the shipper himself responsible, however this is still being litigated.

The task of the Bowdoin and the Trigom research teams is to make it possible to positively identify the source of the spill. As has been the way in the past, any question of the doubt inevitably means no case. To eliminate the question of doubt therefore, Prof. Mayo hopes to be able to analyze the molecules of the crude oil, and by doing this in effect, take a "fingerprint" of the oil. It is possible to do this because the molecular-makeup of oil varies with the wells, and thus oil types can be distinguished from one another. Tankers will be required to leave a sample of their oil with the authorities in Portland to serve as a file of the ships and their oil that have entered the harbor. Any spills can then be analyzed and linked to the ship, and the company will be made responsible for the clean-up. A

The oil companies have lobbied sufficiently to prevent the impending bill from becoming law.

Department, the problem for the Bowdoin staff is to "expand and evaluate a technique whereby crude oil in the marine environment can be legally identified by analyzing the residue".

Crude oil spillage is a serious problem for Casco Bay and the coastal Maine environment. More crude oil is shipped into Portland

increased to 16,000 gallons. The Maine legislature then wrote the State of Maine Oil Conveyance Law with the expectation that the legislation would be used to make the oil companies responsible for the spills. The legislation however has run into problems. The oil companies have lobbied sufficiently to prevent the impending bill from becoming



Orient/Sheldon



Orient/Sheldon

professional, non-biased agency will be needed to analyze the oil and to determine through a legally reliable system the tanker or barge from which the oil originated. There is another problem, however, and this is that as the oil weathers in the aquatic environment the molecular character changes. This change

the study of weathered samples in controlled spills a better understanding of the weathering can be reached so that this phenomenon rather than a hindrance, can be used to determine the exact date of spillage. It could then be determined by comparison with

Any spills can then be analyzed and linked to the ship, and the company will be made responsible for the cleanup.

makes it much more difficult to positively compare the four or five day-old sample which has weathered to the sample taken directly off the ship. Prof. Mayo therefore hopes to develop a technique which would allow him to analyze the weathered sample, and to be able to determine how old it is. He hopes that through

the file where the oil came from, and through weathering the date of the spillage. These two factors would make possible positive identification. The oil company or shipper could then be forced to clean the spillage or be prosecuted, providing the legislation can find its way out of the courts.

Angst Overcomes Audience As EarthMan Reads Malthus

our methods in use now to raise production in the short run, while we ignore the long run implications.

This then was the heart of what Mr. Brower had to say. He finished with an expected emotional plea for us to get involved in achieving "the chief goal of the next four years — to find the steps to ease the transition" from our present path of borrowing on the earth's future to one of the "Environmental Renaissance", as he termed it. Unfortunately, he presented us with no practical steps to contribute to this Renaissance and gave no encouragement to those dedicated few who take upon themselves the thankless tasks of collecting newspapers, bottles and cans for recycling, or of the other unglorified and unromantic essays. As the New York Times reviewers commented, "there is a real danger involved in exploiting modern society's intimations of disaster." One who speaks as extremely and as radically as Mr. Brower on the environment question seems to discourage and



frustrate rather than inspire to action those individual or small scale efforts to repair the damage we have done to the earth. His words are "more likely to rationalize even further stalling over the few basic steps needed to curb pollution." Though his persuasion does raise important questions and issues, it serves also to further confuse and cloud a problem which by nature demands a consistent, rational, and comprehensive approach, of whose side effects, both social and environmental, we can be sure.

Goethe Lecture A Dogmatic Classic

by RICHARD PATARD

The inaugural lecture of the Jasper Jacob Stahl Lectureship in the Humanities was delivered last Friday evening in Wentworth Hall by Stuart P. Atkins, Professor of German at the University of California at Santa Barbara, who discussed "Goethe, or the Undogmatic Classicist." Professor Atkins, who for many years taught at Harvard, is the author of *The Age of Goethe*, and one of the foremost authorities in the English-speaking world on German Romanticism.

Professor Riley introduced the lecturer with an eulogy of the late Professor Stahl, who left the College a substantially endowed lectureship when he died two years ago. Professor Stahl, he recalled, hailed from the German-American maritime community of Waldoboro, Maine, graduated from Bowdoin in 1909, studied at the Universities of Munich and Berlin, and became a naval officer during the second world war; after a distinguished teaching career at Reed College, he retired to his native Waldoboro, and was active in the affairs of this College until his death. His will specifically designated "The Age of Goethe"

as an appropriate subject for his lectureship.

Professor Atkins's speech was an awesome display of Prussian precision and perfectionism. His delivery was crisp, clear, and methodical, a disciplined parade of tightly regimented facts marshalled by a wry humor. More closely resembling an article in an erudite scholarly journal than the usual college lecture, this lecture presented a model of what a guest lecture can and ideally should be, framed for an audience which is what a collegiate audience ideally should be, viz., fully conversant in the subject under discussion — in this case, the complete works of Goethe and their background, the German *aufklärung*. Unfortunately, Friday's Bowdoin audience was not, by and large, so well versed, with the result that Professor Atkins talked over the heads of most of us. His flawlessly academic presentation could perhaps be comprehended after a second or third reading, but not after a single hearing. More than a cursory review of Professor Atkins's remarks is therefore impossible. Those who missed it, missed a magnificent spectacle; those who attended will remain richer for the experience.

Atkins's thesis was that Goethe was not limited by the narrow rationalism which characterized the Enlightenment. It has been the unfortunate fate of Goethe's works to become classics, subject to criticism and misinterpretation from many who did not study him in depth. The earliest view of Goethe among respectable conservative circles, later revived by Carlyle, held that he was a dupe of the French Revolution. Eliot called him "a dabbler in philosophy and poetry who succeeded in neither." The classical revival of the early twentieth century, spearheaded by Babbitt and Santayana, castigated him as the father of German romanticism, while the romantics berated him as a classicist, who held "an insufficiently tragic view of life."

Atkins exonerated Goethe from the charges of loose morals, for which he acquired a reputation in his own lifetime, portrayed Goethe as an open-minded Renaissance man who cannot be squeezed into the category of either classicist or romantic, and concluded that Goethe's thought was "classical" only in the sense that it was "long-enduring and broadly universal."

SCRUB CULT GROWS...

by JOE ABHORACHI

This past season while varsity swimming went through its season utilizing this institution's "finest" mermen to compile a so-so 5 and 5 record, there was a squad of swimmers in the Curtis natatorium who, in the face of stiff intercollegiate and high school competition, were able to compile an outstanding 6-1-0 mark. Through the strenuous aquatic effort of a few individuals, this team was also able to bring the area swimming title to the Bowdoin campus for the twelfth straight year. These swimmers were neither the freshman team, nor the junior varsity; they were the 1972 Scrubs.

A scrub is a very special aquatic animal. While orthodox swim teams have their complement of stars, there exists a group of swimmers who live by their own

set of rules — and thus are known as scrubs. The closer a swimmer can live and "swim" by these rules, the better his chance of winning the most coveted award of a scrub's career — obviously, Scrub of the Year. The title is awarded, by vote of the scrubs themselves, to the swimmer they feel has best adhered to the following rules. One: in varsity meets one should swim in the 400-yard scrub relay. This relay is designated scrub for reasons like: the team is in a meet where it is desirable to lose this relay; the relay team is entered as unofficial; no one in the relay can break 56 seconds flat for the 100-yard freestyle; the people in the relay have travelled to Wesleyan and as of this event (the last in the meet they have not swum and Coach feel awkward about having taken them on the five hour bus ride just to warmup in a different pool).

Before going on to the next scrub rule of behavior it might be interesting to cite a few situations in which this past season's scrub relay team found itself.

At the University of Connecticut, the varsity was losing by a sizable margin, and the first official scrub relay was entered unofficially. After three laps of the relay (by which time the two unofficial relays were finished the scrub anchor man dove in and the lane marker broke.

In the Tufts meet, at home, the scrub relay (again entered unofficially) had a standard for relay swimming set. The idea was to get oneself in the number three spot on the relay team. It is during this leg that the relay team is far enough behind so that no one is watching you and also you don't have to finish when everybody has left. If, however, you are not scrubby enough to get this position on the relay, there appeared a standard at this meet as to how to swim your leg so as to convince the coach you were working and to impress the crowd that it is just the other guys on the relay team who are slow. This method is to dive with all the strength you have and sprint that first lap like you have desire gushing from your heart, hit the first turn like a rocket, come back for five to seven yards at the same

sprint pace. It is at this crucial point that Coach But's attentions to the official relay. It is also at this point that the scrub swimmer will change his pace to a nice relaxing bath-time speed and float along, letting the relay fall ever farther into obscurity. However, as you come into the third and final turn the swimmer in you emerges again and you start churning your way home. The reason for this unanticipated show of aquatic speed? The coach is probably back looking at you, about to take your split time. This illustrates the second cardinal rule of scrub existence: always appear to the coach to be working, but if the coach won't see you, don't work. The third rule of scrub life is: be as late for practice as possible. Use all possible excuses; "I had a meeting with the Dean,"

or "I didn't wake up in time, Coach." If, however, you do find yourself at practice at the stipulated starting hour, don't enter the water until absolutely necessary.

Skip as many practices as possible. This rule is tough to live by, and should be practiced conservatively: this past season the scrub team lost a member by a coach-requested retirement. What was interpreted as a lack of interest was actually just an attempt to live by the rules of scrubdom.

But to be a scrub, one must have (in addition to a love for these rules) the desire and ability to swim well. Because while the scrubs served only as minor details in the varsity realm, they had a tough schedule of their own, in which they found some measure of pride. This swimming meet schedule started in December, battling the Cambridge YMCA, an outstanding group of 10-14 year olds. Chalk up one victory for the

(Please Turn To Page Eleven)

CAMPUS CHEST

by RALPH LAWSEN

The Campus Chest Committee once again has developed what looks to be a well rounded weekend of activities. The film "The House of Usher" starts off the weekend Friday at midnight in Wentworth Hall. Another showing is planned Saturday night at twelve. This Vincent Price flick will cost the student a meager one dollar and should tingle your spine and chill your bones.

Larry Kaplan is bringing, us Gordon Bok, noted Maine folksinger, who will provide more entertainment Saturday at eight in Pickard Theater. Admission is free with an ID (but donations will be gleefully accepted) and will otherwise be two dollars at the door.

The usual raffle will be held with more prizes than ever for all you lucky guys and gals. The prizes range from a guitars guitar (wow!!) to five free hair cuts for all you freaks. Also there are motorcycle jackets for all you greasers and for all you people who have problems getting into your rooms, a step ladder (just think your very own step ladder!!). The raffle tickets are cheap, five for a dollar or twenty-five cents each. Tickets can be purchased at the Moulton Union information desk.

Such activities as house auctions and fasting for one or two meals are also planned. The charities being contributed to include the Dana Point Project (i.e. Bermuda North), the Brunswick Youth Development Center for Retarded Children, the World University Service (i.e. Pakistan Relief Fund), the Pine Tree Legal Assistance Fund (which helps pay for legal services for those who can't afford it), and FISH, a general service organization.

All these charities desperately need your help, so help contribute to this weekend's activities.

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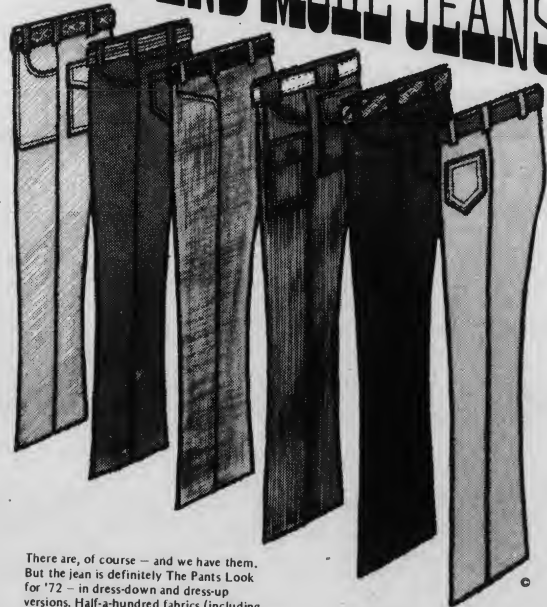
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(Continued From Page Ten)

scrubs. Then came the Springfield JV meet. Unfortunately for the Bowdoin scrubs, nobody had ever told the Springfield animal collection about the turn of the decade, that short hair is gross, that swimming should not be the driving force in life, or that joining the USMC is not the thing to do after college. So why NOT be in shape for it now? ... One loss for the scrubs.

Morse, Hebron, Tufts, Falmouth ... four victories. Then came the big meet, the one the scrubs had been working (?) for all season: the area championship meet against Brunswick High School. As the meet started there were four swimmers on the Bowdoin bench. The relay was lost. The scrubs had no diver ... however, the six swimmers who were present for the remainder of the meet earned a collection of first places which gave them the lead as the final relay came to the blocks. But high school rules say that you are allowed to swim in only one relay event, and crucial members of the scrub relay had been flushed in that opening relay

which lost. So Coach Butt was in a quandary. It was at this point that one of the highlights of the scrub season came. As the coach peered into the stands to see if his wife were in presence, he noticed Niland Mortimer, merman of yesteryear. The coach quickly had Niland pulled from the stands, suited, and placed in the second spot on the relay team. Mortimer turned in an amazing time of 57.4 seconds to make victory easy; the Bowdoin scrubs were crowned the area's finest, and Niland was named scrub rookie of the year.

Now the average person might reasonably ask, "Just who are these scrubs, anyway?" The scrub roster this year listed such notables as Dick Lucas, John Joyce, Pat Trahan, Gridley Tarbell, and Mark Hopwood. Any combination of the above could always be counted on to throw a race if needed. In the opening medley relay of the scrubs' own meets, names like Captain Quinn, Sexy-Legs Haudel, Brother-of-No-Nads Ward, and King Tarbell were often stacked up against some unsuspecting high school team. The coach would

justify the use of such high-caliber mermen with the observation that they were in quest of the 200-yard medley relay record. They never got it. Other members of the scrub effort were freshmen James Ernest Sensecqua and Peter Logan.

But the hard-core nucleus of scrubdom was typified by one man, one aquatic wonder. A list of his achievements: (1) Swam his fastest time when offered a beer if he could beat John Ericson in the 100-yard freestyle. (Ericson won, with his best time of the year as well.) (2) "Was the night before Amherst; this scrub was off at Holyoke in the finest partying tradition." (3) Swam on a majority of scrub relay teams. (4) When rated sub-scrub, dropped his time two seconds, to return to the scrub team. (5) Went to New England swimming championship meet and had the audacity to swim the fifty-yard freestyle in 25.4 seconds. (6) Never worked when Coach wasn't looking. (7) Didn't show up for the area championship meet. (8) Member of the Animal House, Beta Theta Pi.

This tally, combined with other outstanding performances, earned him the admiration of his fellow scrubs, and they nominated and awarded the title of Scrub of the

Raquetmen Open Today; Many Interested In Sport

by BLYTHE SNABLE

Bowdoin's Varsity Tennis Team opens its season officially today in a home match at 2:00 against a strong Amherst team. Coach Ed Reid declined to offer any forecasts when questioned about this spring's prospects on the courts. Since the unexpected loss of senior Bob Carroll in the number 1 singles slot, there are now no real stand-outs on the squad. "I'm not jumping up and down with joy", the coach

Year to Ralph Donnelly Crowley, Jr., '73. A scrub forever.

It is important to note that this is not the story of swimmers who are no good; the scrubs placed in the New England championships. This is rather the story of swimmers who, for personal reasons, find pain not desirable. They are swimmers who have no illusions of grandeur, no visions of red, white and blue all-American certificates ... They enjoy a sport filled with ludicrous dedication and boredom.

admitted, but he went on to say that the team has depth and the advantage of a schedule dominated by home matches.

Presently junior Rick Raybin occupies the no. 1 position, followed by Captain Bill Sexton. Sophomores Bob Galen and Bob Hoehn hold spots three and four respectively, while Ed Lee is expected to be the number five man. Greg Nevens, Ernie Stern, Paul Weinberg, Allen Auer and Brian Kennedy are the other team members who will be vying for positions in the challenge rounds which are now under way.

Amherst and MIT are expected to be the Tennis Bears' most formidable opponents this season. The team has been working out at the Hyde School in Bath, and, barring another major snowstorm, should be playing outdoors shortly. Coach Reid indicated that Bowdoin's highly criticized clay courts will be improved upon this spring. He is looking into the possibility of getting new clay for some of the courts and replacing the staples which secure the tapes with far less dangerous tacks. With luck, 50% of the courts should be in acceptable playing conditions early in the season.

Sixteen freshmen have expressed an interest in joining the frosh team. According to the coach, the most promising prospects are Scott Milnor, John Hubbard, Mike Jacobs, Tom Mills, and Dennis Leveris. Due to the large number of interested athletes, Reid has decided to look into the possibility of arranging a "junior-freshmen" schedule.

The Women's Tennis Team has set up three definite matches and several additional contests are being arranged. Team members include Debbie Robertson, Kathy DeLois, Tina White, journalist Miranda Spivack, JoAnn Chrisman, Heloise Bloxson, Chris Raines, Barbara Kotlewski, and Blythe Snable. The women open their season on April 13th at home against Brunswick High. The coach mentioned in a recent meeting that "sweatpants will be issued to the girls so that they won't freeze their little duffs off practicing outside."

Coach Reid will conduct a tennis clinic sometime next week for all interested students; the day and time will be announced. Arrangements for the faculty will be made in the near future.

Faculty . . .

(Continued From Page Eight)

Following discussion over the mechanics of change and the basic philosophy of the Report at the April Meeting which were both seemingly confused, Professor Helmreich moved to table the report. This was carried by a voice vote.

The last matter of business for the day was brought up by Professor Helmreich, who suggested that the computer-scheduling of courses for students is unfeasible because of the number of conflicts produced. It was moved and approved to refer this matter to the Curriculum and Educational Policy Committee.

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On Southern Trip: Lacrosse Team 3-1

by ROSS KIMBLE

During the Spring Vacation, the Bowdoin Lacrosse team journeyed to Pennsylvania and Maryland for its "sunny southern tour" which included four games. The team defeated Kutztown State College in Kutztown, Pa. 4-3 on Wednesday March 23. On Thursday we lost to Western Maryland College 4-3. On Friday we defeated Mt. Saint Mary's (Emmitsburg, Maryland) 11-4 in an obviously one sided match. Finally, we beat Haverford College 13-3 on Saturday morning, concluding the trip with an unexpected 3-1 win-loss record, leaving us with high hopes for the remainder of the season.

I am unable to furnish any positive statistics since our manager, who performed his duties most efficiently until the end of the trip, leaving the coach stranded in Haverford, Pa. with no car keys, has left for the weekend without giving me the stats. As I remember, Steve Nelson scored three goals against Kutztown and two against Western Maryland. Dave Tyrell, who got an early lead in penalty time against Kutztown (including a one-round knock down and subsequent expulsion from the game) nevertheless gave up the lead to an envious Joe Bonasera who is now far ahead.

Other stars included Charlie Corey, playing for injured Steve Nelson in the last two games, who amassed some 9 goals and 3 assists for the trip; Neal Webb, who scored 4 goals against Haverford; and especially Bob Turner and Ross Kimbal who kept the Bowdoin bench warm through those first two games, one played in the pouring rain, the other in snow.

The main highlight of the trip was supposed to have been a gala reception for the team by the Bowdoin Alumni Club of Maryland at some posh country club. Received in a bar at the club, we were treated to the finest coffee and donuts in town by a thronging crowd of about five alumni. As we were about to leave, we were reminded that there were plenty of donuts left, which the alumni were sure we'd love to "wolf down". Needless to say, as good athletes, we turned down more donuts or coffee, fearing we might inhibit our sleep that night.

Finally, as coach "Mort Point" had suggested, we did gain experience and had a good time while doing it. Now I would only ask that some of you fine jock fans appear at the remaining games, beginning Saturday March 8 against Trinity. Remember — Lacrosse is the fastest game on foot!



BOWDOIN'S FIRST COED LETTER-WINNERS — Bowdoin College, has awarded its first coed letters to two freshman girls, Emily A. Schroeder and Karen J. Freedman, who served as managers of Coach Charlie Butt's 1971-72 varsity swimming team. (Bowdoin News Service Photo)

IFL

Beta's Win Big

by PETER PIZZI

Just before spring vacation, the Beta house put together a pair of title clinching victories in Interfrat hockey and basketball that certainly leave no doubt as to the athletic prowess of its members. In both games, they showed a great deal of spirit and confidence that seemed to discourage their opponents.

In basketball, they fought back from a twenty point plus deficit to edge by the Kappa Sig team 62-61. Though Kappa Sig was ahead for three quarters of the contest, the momentum seemed to be shifting to the Betas towards the end of the first half. Led by a trio of able guards, the Betas patiently and undauntedly chipped away at their opponent's lead. With the Betas hot on their tails, several Kappa Sig players expressed their frustration by vehemently protesting every call against them by the referees. During the middle stages of the game, all the Kappa Sig could muster was a few points on foul shots. The rebounding power of the Betas proved instrumental in their victory, since the Kappa Sigs shot poorly in the second half. The game on the whole was well played and the Betas second half comeback provided for an exciting finish.

On the ice, the Betas had a considerably easier time achieving their 6-3 upset over the Independents, who had beaten them earlier in the season. The

first period saw only brief and largely ineffective penetration by the Independents into the Beta's zone. The first and last goals of the period were scored by the Independent's Huff on long slap shots which struck a vulnerable spot in the Beta's goal. In between these tallies, the Beta's Spaulding knocked in one goal and Bill Sexton two on unassisted breakaways. The adept defensive play of Patcho clearly was a factor in stifling the Independent's efforts to keep the puck in the Beta's zone.

In the second period, the Independents could score no goals but seemed to perk up somewhat towards the end. The Betas did get one goal at 8:14, to leave the score after two 4-2.

Then in the third period, the game seemed to slip out of reach of the Independent's sticks as the Betas repeatedly threatened goalie Biff Birmingham. Though he had managed a few saves early in the period, Birmingham couldn't stop the two final Beta goals, one by Spaulding and another by a skater from Lake Placid. At 2:42, the Independents tallied their final goal. This time Romick did the work while the Beta's star defenseman Patcho watched from the penalty box.

Throughout the game, the Beta's repeatedly frustrated Independent breakaways while their offensive lines, led by Spaulding and Sexton, consistently applied the necessary pressure.

baseball

by DEBBIE SWISS

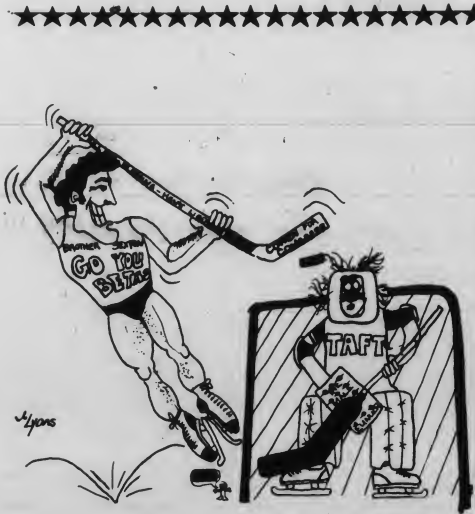
This year's varsity baseball team will play their first game of the season tomorrow at M.I.T. Coach Edmund Coombs expects a good season though many of the opposing teams, including M.I.T., have had the advantage of spring training sessions in Florida. Springfield, Maine, Amherst, and Colby colleges, which always have excellent baseball teams, have each had access to dry baseball fields during vacation.

Coach Coombs commented favorably on this year's B-ball line-up. He expects that Steve Elias will be showing some good pitching ability and is hoping that Mark Gellerson will continue to pitch as well as he has in the past. Other pitchers for the team will include Jo Bird, Steve Morris, and Mark Perry (who also plays outfield).

Right now catching is a toss-up and Coach Coombs has not decided who the catchers will be. Mark Ambrose, Russell Baily, Gerald Bushey, and Rocky DeRice all look promising.

This year's infield will be missing Bob Foley, who in previous years had been an excellent second baseman. Alan Hess will be a second baseman this year. Steve Felker, a good prospect from the 1971 freshman team, will play short stop as will Richard McPhee. Third base will be covered by Steve Theroux who has done well for the past two years. Marty Ridge, who performed well on last year's freshman team, will be on first base. Robert Rozumek will be on either second or third.

Four returning lettermen Geoffrey Babb, Peter Hess, John Swick, and Tucker Welch — will be covering the outfield.



VARSITY BASEBALL			
Coach: Edmund L. Coombs			
Apr. 8	MIT	A	2:00
12	Nichols	H	2:30
15	Brandeis	H	2:00
19	Maine	H	2:30
21	Wesleyan	H	3:00
22	Williams (2-7's)	H	1:00
25	Maine	A	2:30
27	Bates	A	2:30
29	Springfield (2-7's)	H	2:00
May 3	Colby	H	3:00
5	Amherst	H	2:00
8	Colby	A	3:00
10	Bates	H	3:00
12	Northeastern	A	4:00
13	Trinity	A	1:00
FRESHMAN BASEBALL			
Coach: Fred Harlow			
Apr. 8	MIT	A	2:00
11	Cheverus	H	2:30
14	Deering	H	2:30
15	Portland	H	1:00
19	Maine	H	2:30
25	UM-Machias	H	1:00
25	Maine	A	2:30
29	Exeter	H	2:30

May 3	Colby	H	3:00
8	Colby	A	3:00
10	Bridgton	H	3:00
VARSITY GOLF			
Coach: Sidney J. Watson			
Apr. 11	Merrimack & Clark	at Andover	12N
13	Boston College & Amherst	at Boston	
17	UNH & UMass	at Portsmouth	12:30
22	Wesleyan & Trinity	H	10:00
24	Series at Bowdoin	H	1:30
28	MIT & Lowell	Tech	at Lowell 1:00
May 1	Series at Bates		11:45
3	Series at Colby		1:00
5 & 6	New England's at Portland CC		
9	Series at Maine		12:30
12	MIAA at Augusta		
VARSITY LACROSSE			
Coach: Mortimer F. LaPointe			
Mar. 22	Kutztown St. Col.	A	1:00
23	Western Maryland	A	3:00
24	Mt. St. Mary's	A	1:00
25	Haverford	A	11:00

Apr. 8	Trinity	H	2:00
12	Nichols	H	2:30
15	Wesleyan	A	2:30
18	MIT	A	3:00
22	Boston College	H	2:30
26	Plymouth State	A	3:00
29	Connecticut	A	2:00
May 2	Brandeis	A	3:00
5	Amherst	H	3:00
9	New Hampshire	H	3:00
13	Tufts	A	2:00
FRESHMAN LACROSSE			
Coach: James S. Lentz			
Apr. 15	North Yarmouth	H	2:00
18	MIT	A	3:00
22	Hinckley	H	2:00
26	Hebron	A	3:00
May 3	Governor Dummer	A	3:30
8	Hyde School	H	2:30
13	Ipswich H.S.	A	2:00
VARSITY SAILING			
Commodore: Stephen A. Andon			
Apr. 8	Raven Invitational—Coast Guard		12:30
9	Shields Invitational—Coast Guard		10:00

VARSITY SAILING (continued)			
Apr. 15	Raven Invitational—Coast Guard		12:00
22	NEISA Dixie Elms		10:00
	(site to be announced)		
29-30	FRIIS Trophy—Tufts		10:00
May 6	Shields Invitational—Coast Guard		12:30
FRESHMAN SAILING			
Apr. 16	Freshman Championships (Elms)		10:00
	(site to be announced)		
23	Freshman Invitational—Harvard		9:30
May 7	Freshman Invitational—Bowdoin		10:00
VARSITY TENNIS			
Coach: Edward T. Reid			
Apr. 7	Amherst	H	2:00
8	MIT	A	2:00
19	Maine	H	1:30
22	Brandeis	H	2:00
24	Bates	A	3:00
27	Colby	H	2:00
29	Springfield	H	2:00

May 2	Maine	A	1:30
5	Colby	A	3:00
6	Bates	H	2:00
8 & 9	MIAA at Bates		
12 & 13	New England's at Amherst		
FRESHMAN TENNIS			
Coach: Edward T. Reid			
Apr. 19	Maine	H	1:30
24	Hyde	A	2:00
May 2	Maine	A	1:30
3	South Portland	H	1:30
10	Hebron	H	1:30
13	Exeter	H	1:30
VARSITY TRACK			
Coach: Frank F. Sabatzenaki			
Apr. 8	UMPG, SMVT, Merrimack		H 1:00
15	New Hampshire		A 12:30
22	MIT		H 1:00
29	Amherst		H 1:00
May 6	MIAA at Bowdoin		1:00
13	Easterns at Bowdoin		10:30
26-27	IC4A		
26-27	NCAA College Division		



Village Voice reporter Paul Cowan speaking on the Harrisburg 7 trial last Sunday. The Bowdoin Orient

Compassionate Paul Cowan Describes Harrisburg Trial

by PETER PIZZI

Last Sunday, Paul Cowan, a Village Voice reporter and member of the "movement", presented his audience with a vivid and compassionate account of the Harrisburg 7 trial. He possessed a wealth of information about the case as he spoke from no notes and described incidents and the appearances of the various individuals in the trial from a reporter's vantage point.

Cowan's first involvement with the Berrigan brothers took place in May 1970 while the two priests were underground after a draft board raid. Cowan then had an interview with Dan Berrigan and was greatly inspired by his persistence in non-violence (at that time, according to Cowan, the movement was edging toward more violent means). Thus when the Harrisburg indictments were handed down by a grand jury, Cowan was astonished and found it difficult to believe in the verity of the charges.

While Dan Berrigan was still underground on Block Island, Phil was in prison in Lewisburg and there met Boyd Douglas, the government's chief witness in the trial. Douglas, according to Cowan, "had been a hustler from way back" and had a lengthy arrest and conviction record for bank robbery and check forgery. Before he was captured by the FBI for his final time, he was in Alcatraz spending \$60,000 in bad checks. He was not a "minimum security" prisoner as was Berrigan, but rather in "medium security" custody. Out of 1,800 prisoners in Lewisburg, he alone was allowed to study at Bucknell University while in prison, which Cowan says he still cannot understand. Cowan believes that Douglas was not an FBI agent when he met Phil Berrigan but sees him merely as a sinister double-crosser who understood that Phil Berrigan felt isolated from those in the movement and thus was desperate for some channel of communication.

Douglas offered to smuggle letters out of the prison for Berrigan, who somewhat naively accepted. Immediately, Douglas began to hand the letters, from Sister Elizabeth McCalister, a member of the Catholic left with Berrigan and a teacher at Marymount College, over to the FBI. The letters, presented as evidence in the trial, reflected the warm and intimate friendship between Phil and McCalister. Often she wrote of events and gossip of the radical circle as a

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Ambiguity Clouds Coursen Controversy

by DAVID COLE

"I think the editorial is extremely misleading."

"If the article was accurate, I find the editorial most commendable."

Above are two of the many and varied reactions among faculty, students, and administration to an *Orient* article which described an alleged attempt by Professor Herb Coursen to encourage his class to work for Brownie Carson's campaign for Congress. The article and the accompanying editorial, which criticized Coursen, was picked up by UPI and headlined in Tuesday's 11:00 news and the Portland Press Herald. This minor scandal was probably more than anyone expected (including the staff of the *Orient* and the College felt compelled to look into the issue.

The first reactions to the *Orient* story appeared in the Portland paper. In the Wednesday edition, the Press Herald carried a rebuttal by Coursen, in which he denied that he had attempted to coerce his students into aiding the campaign. The article noted that "extra credit" would not, at any rate, have much impact on Bowdoin's four-point grading scale except in cases where a student was on the borderline between two marks. The Press Herald piece also carried a refusal by Dean Gresson to comment on

the issue; he stated simply that "There is no issue."

Interviewed Wednesday morning, English department chairman James Redwine expressed essentially the same view as Gresson. Discussing the *Orient* pieces, Redwine said "It was as if the writer of the editorial had not read the article," adding, "I think the editorial was extremely misleading." The point of Coursen's suggestion was not, as Redwine understands it, simply to involve people in Carson's campaign, but to give them some sort of practical experience that might relate to the issues and questions discussed in the class. Black literature, Redwine stated, is only "the point of departure." "It seems to me that Bowdoin does this sort of thing all the time."

This is the stance taken by most defenders of Coursen, including the young candidate himself, who prefers to let Coursen speak in his own defense. Carson merely noted, with an elation that seemed forced, that the issue had provided him with greater publicity than ever before.

Not everyone seemed so complacent. Olin Robison, Provost and Dean of the Faculty, expressed a certain concern for the College's tax-exempt status. The Internal Revenue Service has been watching College activities

fund at the college as to the Youth Development Center. This is a point which several officials missed when they asked if the signers would consider donating the \$4 to the Youth Development Center and also paying another \$4 for a cap and gown.

A libertarian at heart, Hastings maintains that it really shouldn't matter whether a student wears a cap and gown at Commencement, and, anticipating some criticism, he has conceived a plan to retain the dignity of the ceremony and still provide costuming flexibility (briefly, two alphabetically arranged groups of graduates. However he and others concede that if a majority of their classmates are significantly disturbed by the prospect of mixed apparel, they would accede to the demands of that majority.

The situation is not likely to resolve itself quickly. A number of proposals such as a

questionnaire, which might make clearer the various dress options available, or a class meeting, which would probably be ungovernable, are in the works, but neither is likely to produce quick results.

Most of the people who signed the petition expressed their hope that no ill will would be generated by it. As Caroline C. Boardman, an early signer and Bowdoin's potential second woman graduate, said, "If this becomes an issue, it will defeat the whole purpose of the original proposal."

3402 Applications Awaiting Decision For Class Of '76

This year, as last, many of the nation's private colleges are reporting declines in the number of applicants.

And this year, as last, Bowdoin is running dramatically counter to the trend. Bowdoin has 3,402 candidates for 335 openings in next September's freshman class, nearly 500 more candidates than last year. All candidates will be notified of Bowdoin's decision on their applications Monday, April 17.

"We are, of course, pleased that our applicant total continues to rise," said Richard W. Moll, Bowdoin's Director of Admissions. "But," he added in an interview, "we are not blind to what is happening all around us and we are concerned lest Bowdoin, too, become part of the downward drift."

As Mr. Moll sees the situation, private colleges are caught in a squeeze between rising expenses and shrinking income that is forcing them to hike tuition while curtailing academic and extra-curricular programs, at the very time public institutions are expanding facilities, improving programs, becoming more prestigious, and consequently increasingly popular with the college-age group.

"Price appears to be a primary factor," Mr. Moll said. "Let's face it. It costs between \$4,000 and \$5,000 a year to attend most private colleges. You can study at almost any public institution for half that total."

He said Bowdoin and other (Please Turn to Page Two)



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Caps And Gowns

Commencement Garb Draws Fire

by DON WESTFALL

Dissatisfaction with the traditional Commencement costume, and a certain amount of altruism have contributed to the promotion of a mild controversy at the Senior Center. As an expression of discontent with the idea of caps and gowns and a feeling that the \$4 fee might be better spent elsewhere, two seniors, Michael Hastings and Paul Thibault, posted a petition in the lobby of the Center which pledged the money to Brunswick's Youth Development Center for Retarded Children.

One reason for the upset is that officialdom thought the problem was already settled. Earlier this year the floor representatives to the Senior Center House Committee voted, without consulting their constituencies, to go ahead and use the traditional caps and gowns. Now it appears that there is a growing minority of students who would rather see the money spent in another way, if at all.

Some hostility has been expressed to the petition proposals by powers that be. After talking to one Senior class officer, Thibault said, "I'd interpret him as saying, 'We can't force you not to come [to Commencement,] but if we could, we would.'"

A variety of motivations have inspired people to sign the petition. Some signatories feel that the over \$800 in rental fees to be collected is a gross waste of money, especially a time when college officials are preaching economy. Others would just like to avoid paying the money, and some find the mortar board and black cloak personally repugnant. However, most of those involved agree that who receives the money is immaterial. It might just as easily go to a scholarship or book



3402 Freshman Applicants Awaiting April 17 Decision

(Continued From Page One)
so-called highly competitive private liberal arts colleges have a variety of "shared phenomena"—while operating costs are steadily increasing, federal and foundation money is more difficult to come by, money is tight throughout the nation and individuals are consequently more cautious in their giving habits, and a great deal of financial aid has been committed to disadvantaged students, thereby putting the "squeeze" on middle class families who cannot afford high-cost institutions without scholarship assistance.

How is it, then, that Bowdoin is able to report this year such a large number of applications, more than ten applicants for every available seat in the freshman class that will enter next September?

The fact that Bowdoin became coeducational last fall is one important factor, Mr. Moll notes, although men's applications continue to rise at a steady pace.

Another reason, he thinks, is Bowdoin's rural and coastal location, which is appealing to young people in an era of ecological concern. Bowdoin, he said, is beginning to make increasing use of its location in academic fields such as oceanography. "A lot of students use it to feel that you could save the world only by being in a large city but they are beginning to realize now that saving the world is quite related to saving the environment."

Pointing to a dramatic increase in voluntary social service activities by Bowdoin undergraduates, Mr. Moll said, "Our students realize that rural areas, as well as urban centers, have their poor and have youngsters who need to be tutored or others who seek friendly counsel. You can be wrapped up in human concern while being a part of nature and trying to help save the environment."

A third factor in Bowdoin's mushrooming application totals, he said, is the College's two-year-old decision to make College Board examinations optional. Although important in itself as a step toward "humanizing" the admissions process by stressing in-school performance and motivation rather than standardized testing, the Bowdoin decision has become even more significant as "a symbol," Mr. Moll asserted.

"It has become a symbol to many high school counselors and students of a progressive institution with a personal approach to admissions in particular and to the educational process in general," he said. About one-third of last year's accepted freshman class chose not to submit College Board scores, as did almost half of the students accepted this year under Bowdoin's Early Decision program.

Are students substituting anything else if they choose not to offer their College Board scores?

"Definitely," said Mr. Moll. "We still receive and give priority consideration to actual grades received in secondary school courses, and recommendations from counselors, teachers, and principals. But there is an important new dimension. If a student is an artist, he sends us a painting. If she plays the flute, she sends us a tape of an actual performance. If he runs well, he sends us his track records. More and more applicants are choosing to submit material that they feel best represents them and their accomplishments. And we devour it."

Mr. Moll suggested another possible reason for the steady growth of recent years in Bowdoin admissions applications is the College's "greater exposure". He said expanded travel schedules have allowed Admissions Office representatives

to visit more than 400 secondary schools a year from Presque Isle to Los Angeles.

"The College's liberalized programs in both the academic and social realms are becoming well known," Mr. Moll said. "The fact that our small student body has won several Rhodes Scholarships in recent years hasn't hurt, either." Many secondary school graduates have been attracted to Bowdoin, he said, because of its abolition of rigid distribution requirements, its emphasis on independent study and honors work, and "its attempt to accelerate academic programs relevant to our time and area, such as Afro-American Studies and Environmental Studies."

"There is one imponderable," Mr. Moll said. "It is difficult to assess the impact of the student's desire (or should I say the parents' or secondary school's desire?) for a very scarce commodity. Last year Bowdoin was billed by some as the 'most selective' private college in the East, in terms of the ratio of applications to actual openings in the freshman class. How much does this factor contribute to a snowball-syn-

drome? The tougher the college is to get into, the more students (and parents and schools) seem to want it..."

Whatever the reasons, the actual figures are impressive. This year's total Bowdoin applicant pool includes 2,421 men seeking 255 openings and 981 women seeking 80 coed openings. The total of 3,402 applications represents a 17 percent increase over last year, a 72 percent increase over 1970, a 92 percent rise over 1969 and a 163 percent hike over 1968.



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The Bowdoin Orient

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William E. Griffith, professor of political science at M.I.T., speaks on the Middle East power struggle in Smith Auditorium. Orient/Clayton

ROTC Lecturer Discusses Middle East Power Plays

by RICHARD PATARD

Monday evening in Smith Auditorium, William E. Griffith, professor of political science at M.I.T., lectured on "The Power Game in the Middle East."

Griffith's lecture, presented by Bowdoin ROTC, offered no startling original insights, but it did provide an interesting informative, and concise survey of the Middle Eastern political situation. Like most of the speakers who have been brought to Bowdoin by the new ROTC lectureship, Griffith is an accomplished and articulate scholar who spoke in the field of competence. It is a pity that his speech was so meagerly attended; the dearth of faculty members in attendance was particularly conspicuous. Indeed, the ROTC lectures have been by and large a notch above the usual Bowdoin guest lecture, and it would be unfortunate if the College community were to think that they were mere militaristic propaganda. They are a positive contribution to the academic life of the College.

Even if the state of Israel had never existed, Griffith began, Western influence in the Middle East would probably be on the decline, as a natural reaction of post-colonial Arabs toward their former European masters. The Americans have become associated in their minds with these former colonial powers, whereas Arabs have no heritage of hostility toward Russia, which long shared their enmity toward the Turk. The young Arab intelligentsia, who conceive socialism as the shortest road from poverty to power, have accentuated this hostility. Furthermore, many Arabs retain memories of their days of grandeur and cultural superiority over Europe, which make them resent all the more bitterly their recent humiliations.

Western favoritism toward Israel has further strained relationships, of course. While it is true that the Arabs do not possess a heritage of anti-Semitism comparable to that of Christendom, nevertheless Jews were always second-class citizens in Arab states, and defeat at their hands is therefore doubly humiliating to the Arabs. Finally, the Ashkanazi domination of Israel causes the Arabs to view Israel as both a European and a Jewish state.

After briefly examining Israeli attitudes toward Arabs and recapitulating the course of the Arab-Israeli wars, Griffith pointed out that Israeli victory heightens Israel's self-reliance and increases Arab dependency upon the Soviet

Union. Although Russia had had a foothold in Egypt as early as 1956, their influence there was vastly increased in the aftermath of the six-day war, by 1) replacing Egyptian material losses in a massive airlift and 2) providing Egypt with Russian pilots, and advisors. "Every time the Israelis win, the Russians gain and we lose influence in the Arab world," Griffith stated. This Russian military presence makes the Suez, in his opinion, the most likely place for a Russo-American confrontation.

A number of events have greatly improved the position of Israel during the last six months; 1) Nixon has agreed to sell Israel 36 Phantoms, partly to offset increased Soviet influence in India and partly to woo the domestic Jewish vote; 2) At some point Sadat will be compelled by his own military to attack Israel or risk a military coup, as Moshe Dayan has suggested; 3) Israel's

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Warren, Hazelton, Pulsifer To Head Student Placement

by EVELYN MILLER

Harry K. Warren, present Director of the Moulton Union, will succeed Samuel Ladd, Jr., as Director of Career Counseling and Placement at Bowdoin. Mr. Warren will also chair an administrative faculty committee on career counseling, including Professor Paul Hazelton, chairman of the Department of Education, and Richard Pulsifer, Administrative Assistant to the Director of the Senior Center. Mr. Warren will work specifically with industry and government agencies. He explained that in his fifteen years with the IBM company he has occasionally visited college campuses and discussed the opportunities the company had to offer both men and women; therefore, the area of placement is not totally new to him.

Mr. Warren feels that there is some continuity between his position at the union and his new position. "Everything in the Union is student service," he said. "There is that very common tie between the union and placement. Concerning a possible conflict between his duties as Director of the Union and as Director of Placement he said, "It's going to be awfully hard to split time. I haven't really thought it out yet. In the next months I'll know better how the two offices will

(Please Turn to Page Eight)

Marxist Heresy

Pulley Offers Trotskyist Ideology

by MARK SILVERSTEIN

It isn't easy to be a Socialist today. In addition to the abuse heaped upon a Socialist from the Capitalist camp, there's the incredible ideological disarray within the Revolutionists' ranks. Take, for example, this confusion, provided courtesy of Brooklyn College Kingsman in New York City.

"The Young Socialists is the youth movement of The Workers League."

"The Young Socialist Alliance is the youth movement of the Socialist Workers Party."

"The Young Workers Liberation League is the youth movement of the Communist Party."

All of which proves that it is ideologically incorrect and meaningless to speak of "Communists" and "Socialists" as if they were all part of a monolithic "conspiracy."

Now that you've mastered all of this, read on. On Wednesday night the Afro-American Society and the Senior Center, both ideological arms of Bowdoin College, presented Andrew Pulley, Vice Presidential Candidate of the Socialist Workers Party. The Socialist Workers Party is a Trotskyist organization, carrying on in the best tradition of those who broke away from the Stalinist dominated Third International back in the thirties. Trotskyists are the Puritans of Socialism; they insist upon ideological purity and no compromises with bourgeois capitalist elements (ruling class and its running dogs). For example, remember the Spanish Civil War? In the middle of the fight against Franco and his German and Italian allies, the Trotskyists took up arms against the Popular Front, an alliance of Communists and more bourgeois elements formed to combat Fascism. The explanation was that you cannot form alliances with the bourgeoisie because they are as bad as the Fascists, and that is because both embrace capitalism. The result of such internecine squabbling was a victory for the Axis Powers. (This writer assumes that Nazi capitalism with its crematoriums is somewhat more extreme than General Motors capitalism and certainly more so than petty bourgeois capitalism.) Pulley, and the Trotskyists, read the same basic literature — Marx, Engels, and Lenin — as do the hard core Communists (Stalinists), the Maoists, and Eugene Debs type Socialists. All are economic determinists and all base their ideology on the same basic assumptions.

Pulley spent an hour on these basics of Marxism-Leninism. Originally, man lived in classless, communal society, where all things were very scarce and where distribution was accomplished for the common good. The creation of surpluses freed a segment of society from labor and this segment evolved into the ruling class, which did no work. The ruling class, through history, developed a complex rationalization for its position, the greatest of which were the organized religions. "Religion," as Pulley stated, "tells us to give unto Caesar that which is Caesar's — everything material. Give unto the Lord that which is the Lord's — your spirit." It keeps people in their class; it rationalizes the inferior treatment of women, of "nonbelievers" of dissenters.

Christianity nurtured Feudalism, and in turn was adapted to other economic sub-orders of Capitalism that succeeded Feudalism.

Capitalism has been, and is, a system of private ownership of the means of production and this production occurs for the profit of the owners. Profit is possible only at the expense of the workers, who are not paid their real labor value. Labor is simply a commodity; the workers' labor value is expropriated for profits. Capitalists, in turn, expropriate each other in the drive for monopolies — for absolute control of markets. Only the most ruthless Capitalists survive and they form huge organizations that dominate production. Take, for example, the auto industry, which was once composed of scores of small producers but which was narrowed to what we have today

oriented and would fight for the system.

Racism and the oppression of women were "built up to justify slavery and exploitation," under Capitalism. Consequently the demise of racism and oppression of women lies in the demise of Capitalism.

Beyond this theory, however, the Trotskyists and the "others" are miles apart. Trotskyists, and probably old-guard Stalinists as well, still divide the world into Capitalists and "The Proletariat". Here is the Trotskyist programme, according to Pulley. "We must build a movement that will move the government out of Southeast Asia. We must build a revolutionary movement on a mass basis. We must build organization with a revolutionary program, that will support women's liberation, the workers,



Andrew Pulley, Vice Presidential Candidate of the Socialist Workers Party, presents the Trotskyist view of history and capitalism in the Main Lounge.

— General Motors type producers.

Large or small, Capitalists tend to overproduce goods, to produce more than they can sell. This surplus is not distributed to the poor, who starve in the midst of plenty, but are rather dumped into the ocean or burned or ploughed under.

Finally, Capitalists control their governments and thereby become the governors. Capitalist democracy is really for those who own the means of production. The Capitalists own the Democratic and Republican Parties, which really disagree only on tactics of "how to fool the people." Conservatives may be out and out supporters of capitalism and "make no balls about it," while Liberals oppose certain aspects of capitalism such as racism and chauvinism, but basically both groups are capitalist

the gay people, the black community." "Lois of 1930's clichés coated with the clichés of gay liberation et cetera."

There is a "mass movement" but with no program; there are, however, many independent splinter movements pursuing their own objectives, the only common one being, hopefully, to "smash capitalism" sometime in the future or immediately, depending on to whom you are speaking. Here is the obvious contradiction; if Capitalism is the source of racism and oppression, then the logical target is Capitalism, and not the realization of "gay" or "women's" liberation or self-determination for any one community. However, the Trotskyists tend to be diverted into any number of secondary struggles and their talk of a

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Coursen Editorial Provokes Controversy

(Continued From Page One)

of Coursen's black literature class as to what was promised in return for work in the Carson campaign. One student agreed that he expected some sort of break for his participation; another said that the article had misconstrued Coursen's suggestion. Amid this

ambiguity the issue lies now. The one important variable might be the reaction of alumni to the issue.

Many instructors are presently involved in partisan politics (notably Christian Potholm, a manager of the Congressional

campaign of Bangor mayor Bill Cohen). This is their right, and, in a republican society, a very important right. A line must be drawn between a person's activities as private citizen and those as professor, but it is a line that remains difficult to perceive.

Penetrating Survey Elicits Hopeful Deviate Response

by PAUL GLASSMAN

Within the past two weeks, a majority of Bowdoin's students have, perhaps in bewilderment, filled out a variety of personal questionnaires. What they might not have been completely conscious of is that they were subjects of an exercise in social research undertaken by Mrs. Wendy Wolfson's Sociology 11 class — Research Methods in Social Behavior.

Each student in the class was asked to research one impression that he had formed while at Bowdoin. According to Mrs. Wolfson, a secondary purpose of the assignment was, with carefully controlled research documentation, to dispel 1) erroneous generalized impressions, often formed on the basis of unrepresentative observations, and 2) unfounded stereotypes and associations, often based on inaccurate opinion.

"We all fall prey to stereotypes about 'Bowdoin males,' 'Bowdoin females,' 'fraternity members,' 'bookworm types,' 'political activists,' etc.," Mrs. Wolfson said, "yet often these impressions and the variables of behavior and attitude associated with them find no support in empirical reference. Uncovering honest responses that will disclose relationships between background variables and behavior/attitudinal variables has formed the main thrust of this research exercise."

The sample population choice was confined to the Bowdoin campus for logistical convenience. Some examples of experimental groups (whose attitudes, choices, preferences, or behavior are being studied) are the following: ROTC members, senior professional school aspirants, athletes of several types, exchange students, transfer students, junior females, freshmen females, students from urban areas or rural areas, various ethnic groups.

All the projects were applicable to the Bowdoin student body. Accordingly, Mrs. Wolfson said, "investigations of drug behavior are limited to amphetamines and marijuana. One student, she mentioned, proposed a sociological profile of political volunteers at Bowdoin. 'I'd like to find one political revolutionary here,'" Mrs. Wolfson remarked.

One researcher investigated deviant behavior in Bowdoin

students. He personally distributed sixty questionnaires, and has received over fifty in return. "I was surprised at how many I did get back," he said, "but I gave them the sympathy pitch — that my mark depended on their cooperation."

The questionnaire he composed included three parts: biographical, socio-economic data, a list of normal and deviant acts, and hypothetical situations. In the second part, the student was instructed to indicate whether he had participated in any of these acts, within the previous five years, once or twice, several times, or often. These acts included stealing small or high-value goods, drinking to get drunk, dating, incest, cheating on exams, and rape.

While he admitted that one would not expect to find Bowdoin students with histories of murder, arson, or rape, he found the results "very surprising" and said that he "can't believe the amount of petty robbery" that the students indicated they are guilty of.

Another questionnaire seemed to be asking to what extent its respondents were content with Bowdoin's extra-curricular opportunities. Thus, attitudes toward the following were sought: "dating," "partying," "drinking with the boys," "smoking marijuana," and "athletic participation."

Addressed to pre-medical students only, one questionnaire triggered minor indignance from some who were requested to answer it. It included the following questions: "If and when you do become a physician do you think that as a result of your profession you will a) be conferred with slightly more status than the average American, b) be conferred with about the same status as that held by the average American, c) be conferred with slightly less status than that held by the average American, d) be conferred with considerably less status than that held by the average American." "If and when you become a physician [what] do you anticipate that by age forty your income will be?"

Another student researcher gave questionnaires to all female students who were new at Bowdoin in September; she sought to determine the satisfaction or dissatisfaction of these students with the school. (Please Turn to Page Eight)

Intellectual Exhibitionism

To the Editor:

It is astounding that the Orient (noted for its objective reporting and representation of all views) printed an article by an author so uncomprehending of Mr. Rensbrink's lecture. Mr. Patard does not seem to understand why Mr. Rensbrink went to such lengths to define "the problem": it was a search for a solution, a way for us to confront the separation from ourselves and eventually re-integrate. Instead of the usual moaning about alienation, Mr. Rensbrink presented a thoughtful and compassionate answer to monadic existence. Perhaps the Orient should abandon its policy of caustic negation for one of thoughtful analysis. Once again, the Orient and Mr. Patard have indulged in intellectual exhibitionism at the expense of one of the few thinkers at Bowdoin.

Jane E. Plant

The English Spirit

To the Editor:

In reply to Matt Fortado's article entitled "Dull Debate: Listening to Us Rumble About Pot", which appeared in the Orient of April 7, 1972, we would like to make a few observations.

(1) The nature of debate, American-style debate is evidentially-oriented, analytical, and competitive. One attempts to overwhelm his opponents by sheer volume and to demonstrate his team's superiority to the judge. The result is sophoric intellectualism. British debate, in contrast, is based on parliamentary procedures, the objective being communication with the audience. Consequently British debate is more relaxed, with greater appreciation of rhetoric and wit. This particular debate was not meant to resolve the question of the legalization of marijuana, but to casually inform and entertain the listeners.

(2) Format. The format of the debate was four 8-minute constructive speeches, starting with affirmative and ending with negative, followed by a 30-minute period of audience participation, and finished with a rebuttal period comprised of two

summation speeches, negative first, affirmative second. Apparently Mr. Fortado did not understand the flexibility of the time periods; furthermore, Mr. Clarke, the affirmative speaker, was only conforming to the accepted procedure in refusing to initiate the summations.

(3) The Decision. Perhaps on the basis of argumentation, Mr. Fortado would be right in asserting that Mr. Ross and Mr. Gahrn should have won; the actual decision, however, was based on audience-participation and was modeled on the procedure followed in the House of Commons, where the best argument may win or, more likely than not, the judgment may be influenced by the individual biases or political affiliations of the members.

We hope that this offsets a possibly misleading article and gives a truer sense of the spirit of English debate.

Sincerely,
James Morgan '74
Cheryl M. Coffin, '75

Hail Scrubs

To the Editor:

I would like to take this opportunity to thank Mr. Abhorachi on his excellent article concerning the Bowdoin "Scrubs" and his superlative choice of "Scrub of the Year".

Too often the Bowdoin student is accosted by stories of great Bowdoin jock heroes scoring overtime goals or last minute touchdowns. All too infrequently is time given to the less famous, more common Bowdoin athlete. It was truly a pleasure to have uncovered the true Bowdoin athlete whose love for a sport is not blemished by such grandiose illusions.

I would like also to thank the King, though he disclaims any connection with the article, whose "barnacles show through loud and clear." In the near three years I have been at Bowdoin, this is perhaps the best article I have read in the mighty Bowdoin Orient.

Perhaps Mr. Abhorachi will consider the "Coffee and Donuts" line for his next venture.

John V. Ward, Jr. '73

The Gary Convention Manifesto

Black Perspective this week will focus its attention on the question "Why a Black Political Convention?" March 10-15 the National Black Political Convention was held in Gary, Indiana with four thousand delegates in attendance; among them were two Bowdoin juniors who were delegates from the state of Maine. To best answer the question of "Why a Black Political Convention?" we felt that the historic party's own draft preamble was more than adequate.

Also the college community should know that the Afro-American Society's Black Arts Festival this year has been dedicated to the memory of the late Rev. Adam Clayton Powell Jr., this country's most powerful Black politician in history.

Ministry of Information,
Afro-American Society

The Black Perspective

Beyond the Shores

And beyond these shores there is more of the same. For while we are pressed down under all the dying weight of a bloated, inwardly decaying white civilization, many of our brothers in Africa and the rest of the Third World have fallen prey to the same powers of exploitation and deceit. Wherever America faces the unorganized, politically powerless forces of the non-white world, its goal is domination by any means necessary — as if to hide from itself the crumbling of its own systems of life and work.

Americans cannot hide. They can run to China and the moon and to the edges of consciousness, but they cannot hide. The crises we face as black people are the crises of the entire society. They go deep, to the very bones and marrow, to the essential nature of America's economic, political, and the cultural systems. They are the natural end-product of a society built on the twin foundations of white racism and white capitalism.

White Realities, Black Choice

A Black political convention, indeed all truly black politics must begin from this truth: The American system does not work for the masses of our people, and it cannot be made to work without radical fundamental change. (Indeed, this system does not really work in favor of the humanity of anyone in America.)

In the light of such realities, we come to Gary and are confronted with a choice. Will we believe the truth that history presses into our face — or will we, too, try to hide? Will the small favors some of us have received blind us to the larger sufferings of our people, or open our eyes to the testimony of our history in America?

For more than a century we have followed the path of political dependence on white men and their systems. From the Liberty Party in the decades before the Civil War, to the Republican Party of Abraham Lincoln, we trusted in white men and white politics as our deliverers. Sixty years ago, W.E.B. DuBois said he would give Woodrow Wilson and the Democrats their "last chance" to prove their sincere commitment to equality for black people — and he was given white riots and official segregation in peace and in war.

Nevertheless, some twenty years later, we became Democrats in the name of Franklin Roosevelt, then supported his successor Harry Truman, and even tried a "non-partisan" Republican General of the Army named Eisenhower. We were wooed like many others by the superficial liberalism of John F. Kennedy and the make-believe populism of Lyndon Johnson. Let there be no more of that.

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What Time Is It?

We come to Gary in an hour of great crisis and tremendous promise for black America. While the white nation hovers on the brink of chaos, while its politicians offer no hope of real change, we stand on the edge of history and are faced with an amazing and frightening choice: We may choose in 1972 to slop back into the decadent white politics of American life, or we may press forward, moving relentlessly from Gary to the creation of our own black life. The choice is large, but the time is very short.

Let there be no mistake. We come to Gary in a time of unrelieved crisis for our people. From every rural community in Alabama to the high-rise compounds of Chicago, we bring to this convention the agonies of the masses of our people. From the sprawling black cities of Watts and Nairobi in the West to the decay of Harlem and Roxbury in the East, the testimony we bear is the same. We are witnesses to social disaster.

Our cities are crime-haunted dying grounds. Huge sectors of our youth — and countless others — face permanent unemployment. Those of us who work find our paychecks able to purchase less and less. Neither the courts nor the prisons contribute to anything resembling justice or reformation. The schools are unable — or unwilling — to educate our children for the real world of our struggles. Meanwhile, the officially approved epidemic of drugs threatens to wipe out the minds and strength of our best young warriors.

Economic, cultural and spiritual depression stalk Black America, and the price for survival often appears to be more than we are able to pay. On every side, in every area of our lives, the African institutions in which we have placed our trust are unable to cope with the crises they have created by their single-minded dedication to profits for some and white supremacy above all.

Statements Of Student Council Presidential Candidates

by CHIP NYLEN

So here we are again! Election for the President of Student Council. Most of you could really give a damn who gets elected. We were all highly active during high school, but there's something about Bowdoin College which seems to isolate us in our own little worlds. Subsequently, as the student interest in campus affairs and policy planning declines, the role of the Student Council diminishes proportionately.

In an attempt to solve this problem, this spring the Student Council voted to undergo a vast structural alteration. More important than the equal

were positive.

Perhaps with the new structure, a greater number of proposals will be introduced to this important policy planning organization. You laugh at my idealism? Well then I guess you really don't give a damn and you can go back to the library and hide yourself in your books.

Somehow, I haven't been discouraged by the apparent apathy which exists on this campus. It is not a unique phenomenon. All colleges face the universal problem of apathy because most students are involved with their studies and outside activities.

All I can say is that my enthusiasm for participating in student government has not diminished in my three years here. I refuse to go into some tirade concerning my qualifications. If I didn't believe that I belonged in this position, then I would not have announced my candidacy.

Finally, if these remarks meant nothing to you, then perhaps you should reflect upon your role as a member of the college community. If you have any qualms about campus activities or the lack of them, the Student Council is an effective means of airing your views.

Thank you for your inattention.

by GRIDLEY W. TARBELL II

The Student Council has been a joke for too long. It has been an inside joke, understood by few students and taken seriously by even fewer. The Council acts as the student government, but it does not have the power to affect importantly the lives of the students it claims to govern.

The fault of the Council has not been what it does; for its members, at least, generally take their duties seriously. The problem is *how* the Council does what it does. Too few issues, too few ideas are generated from within the Council. For the most part student government serves as a receptacle for the declarations and suggestions of the Dean's office. The Council may approve an Administrative statement, it may reject or suggest changes. But ultimately it is the Administration that makes the decisions that govern student life.

This is a mistake. Students must have a greater voice in decisions affecting College life. At the very least, students should be allowed a speaking representative at Faculty meetings rather than simply an observer. We should have a voice on issues as important as, for instance, the granting of tenure to Faculty members.

If elected, I would also press for changes in several college policies. For example, under the present College calendar, January is a wasted month, given only to exams and the hurried preparation of papers. The college community should seriously consider alternate



GRID TARBELL '74

calendar forms. The Dean's office must also abandon its paternalistic attitude toward women students. It is not special privileges, but recognition as full Bowdoin students, that women on campus deserve. For instance, the dining room of the Senior Center should be for seniors and exchange students only, OR for everyone—underclass women should eat at the same places as underclass men.

There are, of course, changes which are not the concern of the Deans. As a member this year and President next year of the Student Union Committee I have tried to expand the opportunities for diversion on campus. Next year I would like especially to increase the imagination and funds given to our new Coffee House.

These are my intentions. But, as they say, the road to hell . . . No candidate, no Council can succeed without the active interest of the student body. The Student Council has lost this active interest through its own passivity. Hopefully, a more active Council will encourage new student support, and make the idea of student government a reality at Bowdoin.

by GREG LEARY

The Student Council has not been a government of the student body. Instead, the Council has allowed a communications barrier to exist between itself and the students. Because of this barrier, the Council can not and has not acted as an effective group in communicating new ideas and programs to the student body. Likewise, many of the changes the student body has wanted have not come to the attention of the Council. As a result, the Student Council has been a do-nothing organization, out of touch with the students' needs and interests. However, all the blame is not placed on the Student Council. This communications barrier continues to exist because many of the students have no faith in the Student Council. Many look on it as an elitist group, and unfortunately many still don't

care about their student government. I feel the student body should be actively concerned with the Student Council and its operations. I also feel that the council should start being responsive to and representative of the student body's wishes in the areas of academics, social life, and the future of Bowdoin College. The way to make the council responsive is to have an active president. There has been concern about the budget allocations in athletics, the awarding of financial aid, the institution of self-scheduled exams and the Honor Code. The Council has



TOM HOERNER '74

Secretary-Treasurer of the Student Council resigned in order to spend a semester away and I was fortunate enough to be selected as his replacement. Serving as Secretary-Treasurer over the past few months has given me some insight as to how the council is run and organized.

My personal feeling is that the area where improvement would contribute most to an effective Student Council is that of communications. Right now, a large segment of the student body, quite possibly a majority, has little or no idea of what is being decided in Student Council meetings. As long as the students feel no personal involvement with the council, it cannot effectively represent them. The obvious solution to this problem is better exchange between the Student Council, the student representatives on the Student-Faculty committees, and the student body, with the Student Council serving as the nerve center. With the new form of representation going into effect next Fall, the so called "dormitory representation", every dormitory could utilize part of its bulletin board for Student Council news. Also, I would like to propose that portions of the bulletin boards in the Moulton Union and Senior Center be used for the Student Council minutes and other related information. The time and location of every Student Council meeting should be listed in the *Bowdoin Thymes*. Elections should be better publicized with better use being made of *The Orient* and WBOR. I feel that within better communications lies the answer to a more effective Student Council.

The Student Council is not designed to be a flamboyant organization that is going to be making earth shattering news week after week. It does, however, perform many important functions and can be a great aid to the student body given the proper leadership. I feel I have been enough of a part of it over the past year to understand it, and give it the leadership it needs to be a valuable part of student life at Bowdoin College.



GREG LEARY '73

simply not looked into immediate issues. True, there are committees of the council that are supposed to investigate the various areas of academics and social life, but rarely, if ever, has the Council held public hearings or asked for reports from the students of these committees. In other words, it has failed to offer responsible leadership. As president of the Student Council, I would hope to close this communications gap.

Many who read this may be disappointed because I have not offered the traditional stream of promises. I believe that promises are not what the student body needs. Instead, Bowdoin needs a Student Council president who will work to make the council a representative body which is responsive to the wishes and needs of the students. I would like to be that president.

by TOM HOERNER

I have announced myself as a candidate for the Presidency of the Student Council and over the past few days have attempted to speak with as many people as possible about this commitment. It would seem important to me to assure people that I have been involved with the Student Council and am aware of how it operates. From April, 1971 until January, 1972 I served as an at-large representative for my class. At that time, Mark Strauss, the

Interesting Tallman Lecture Probes Existence Of God

by JED LYONS

The capacity crowd in attendance at Professor James Richmond's first Tallman lecture, "The Absurdity of God's Nonexistence," vaguely resembled a cross between one which might attend a scented candle making demonstration and one which would patronize a classical music concert. Although members of the Religion and Philosophy departments made a strong showing, the majority of those present (including this reporter) tilted the archetypal liberal arts dilettante, the pseudo-aesthete, whose interests range from primitive Costa Rican art to

Lebanese gourmet cooking. The enlightened multitudes of Religion 11-12 veterans filled the hall and, lending an air of discrimination to the evenings proceedings, tuned their intellectual and spiritual faculties to a pitch. Presumably, many of those present were expecting an obscure mind-boggling lecture full of theological subtleties. As it turned out, the lecture's most prominent characteristic was not its concern with the "esoteric," but rather its responsiveness to facts and figures revealed by the more worldly disciplines of sociology, anthropology, psychology and history.

Professor Richmond began by spending a considerable amount of time explaining that religion and philosophy are the "black sheep in English academic societies." Great Britain has a more secular society than that of the United States. Those who forsake intellectual inquiry for mere conjecture are considered "quacks." Richmond's own department of Religious Studies at the University of Lancaster is sometimes referred to as the Department of Daemonology or the Department of Vampirism. Basing his argument on the "Prolegomena" of St. Anselm of Canterbury, Richmond suggested, "If we grasp the concept of God, then we come to see that the proposition, 'God does not exist', is somehow an absurd and contradictory proposition." Like Anselm, he prefers to use "transcendent" in place of

"God", the latter having become synonymous with the patriarchal "old man" image. In the context of his argument, the transcendent is vast, inconceivable and conceptually unique.

Richmond predicated three simple, but graphic attributes of the concept of the transcendent: length, breadth, and height. "Length" refers to the longevity of the concept, its "survival value." Having weathered the challenges of the European enlightenment, evolutionary naturalism, Freudianism, and twentieth century Positivism, Richmond maintains that the transcendent is inextricably rooted in a universal consciousness. The second attribute, "breadth," implies "all-pervasiveness." "Global in scope," the notion of the transcendent has consistently revealed itself through historical,

moral, religious, mystical and revelatory experience. From Schleiermacher to Otto, theologians have given credence to the idea of interpenetration of the temporal by the eternal. The last attribute, "height," or "depth," refers to the manifestations of the transcendent "in every stratum of human existence." Although he admitted that, "Lots of God people are nut cases," Richmond maintains that even psychologically healthy adults are susceptible to the anxieties attached to the sceptic. "The more we study, plot, meditate and contemplate, the more we become aware of its insertion in our culture." While fairies, witches and goblins have fallen prey to scientific research, the notion of the transcendent has survived in a myriad of different forms.

Professor Richmond's arsenal of

Trotskyist Candidate Gives Views

(Continued From Page Three)
"national" liberation becomes just that. Among the literature for sale at the Pulley lecture were pamphlets extolling the "overwhelming" revolutionary importance of a vast array of groups; Sinn Fein, Palestinian commandos, and Gay Liberation, for example; and of a vast array of different causes such as Freedom for Angela Davis, the Harrisburg 7, and equality for Chicanos. There is no singular program that ties the Harrisburg 7 to the

Revolution; in fact, the Harrisburg 7 are a religious group who, no doubt, do not share the Marxian view of religion, and who, being bourgeois, should theoretically be excluded from the great Trotskyist proletarian alliance. One can see that Trotskyists are plagued by contradictions and confusion. Such do not a revolution make. There is something to be said for the organization of their Socialist opponents; at least, there is a

unified approach. Trotskyists seem to be closer, as a matter of fact, to Anarchists than to Socialists, in their endorsement of a fragmented movement. Like the Anarchists, they view organized Socialism, such as exists in the Soviet Union and China, with horror and disdain. They are not all that wrong, but they have yet to escape from the simplistic ideology of what Lenin called "Left-Wing Communism, an Infantile Disorder." They refuse to wait for economic evolution. Even Marx wrote of stages of Socialism, that occur over a period of time. Revolutions are built carefully, with time, or they never occur at all. They also must not be diverted by side issues. Socialists should spend more time, in America at least, addressing themselves to the vast majority of blacks and whites who plod along with the system and pursue only a share of affluence. They, and not the Gay People, will constitute the mainstream of any revolution.

Mid-East Conflict Foreseen;

Western Power To Decline

(Continued From Page Three)

territorial occupation has succeeded by a skillful application of economic incentives and ruthless retaliation; 4) Hussein has liquidated the Palestinian guerrillas; 5) Persia, which maintains excellent relations with the U.S. and Israel, but has incurred the wrath of Iraq by supporting the Khurdis rebellion, has become the hegemonic power over the oil-rich Persian Gulf; 6) The Sudan coup has strained Arab-Soviet relations; 7) The Soviet Union has angered the Arabs by allowing Russian Jews to emigrate; 8) The Soviet Union has made diplomatic feelers toward Israel.

Sadat, who needs Russian arms and American constraint on Israel, must play both sides.

The Soviets, Griffith believes, have become disenchanted with their Arab allies. They fear that a Middle Eastern confrontation

might create a Chinese-U.S. or Chinese-Arab detente. With India under their sway, the Russians have less need for the Near East, and, being pre-occupied with China, they may become a status-quo power in that area.

Our less than even-handed policy in the Middle East, Griffith concluded, has been both wise both in terms of real-politik and in light of our moral obligation to Israel, which we helped establish. Moreover, the adoption of a more even-handed policy is infeasible because of the political influence wielded by domestic Jewry. The West must be prepared to face a further diminution of its influence among the Arabs; Russian influence will also decline, though to a lesser extent. Worse, since the minimum demands of the Arabs and Israelis are irreconcilable, there is no possibility of peace in the foreseeable future.

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Cowan Tabs "Big 7" Trial "Murky"

(Continued From Page One)
means to cheer Phil Berrigan's morale, since he felt isolated and frustrated while in prison. The letters contained information which tipped the FBI off to draft board raids by movement members in Rochester and Washington.

The letter from McCalister which led to the eventual indictment told of a dinner party which she, Eqbal Ahmad, and the other defendants to be attended in Weston, Conn. After the meal and several drinks, the group discussed in pure speculation the possibility of a citizen's arrest or a kidnapping of a high government official to draw the nation's attention to the continuing war in Vietnam which had been obscured by "Vietnamization" and other administration gimmicks. Cowan says such discussions occur frequently and hardly constitute a formal plot or conspiracy. The next day, in a letter to Phil which Douglas copied as he had all the others, McCalister told of the conversation the night before and about the ideas presented by scholar Eqbal Ahmad. Phil replied in his next letter in a reserved and not completely approving manner, calling the plan ambitious and

immodest, but nevertheless interesting. He added to it the possibility of bombing the heating tunnels in some Washington buildings. But, Cowan stressed, Berrigan's response was highly speculative and was even critical of Ahmad's ideas.

After Hoover prematurely publicized the FBI's discovery of the plot in a Senate committee hearing, a Harrisburg grand jury handed down an indictment which included a charge of conspiracy to kidnap Kissinger and to bomb heating tunnels in Washington. Those indicted included Philip Berrigan, Sister McCalister, Rev. Neil McLaughlin, Rev. Joe Wendroth, Anthony and Mary Scoblick and Eqbal Ahmad. All, with the exception of Ahmad, were members of religious orders. When the government replaced Guy Goodwin with William Lynch as chief prosecutor, the charge of conspiracy to raid draft boards was added to the list.

Reporters like Cowan and others who were highly interested in the charges believed at first that the government would never bring the accused to trial without the necessary amount of evidence to insure convictions. As the trial progressed, their expectations

were fortunately proven wrong. All the evidence the government could muster lay in the letters and in the testimony of the less than virtuous Boyd Douglas. In addition, according to Cowan, the conspiracy law was so "murky" and in contention that the jury was never quite sure whether the defendants could be found guilty on their plans alone or not.

The process of jury selection, which lasted one month, ran through some 400 of Harrisburg's residents and finally resulted in the choosing of four young women, five middle aged women, and three men. Cowan, who spent some time before the trial trying to determine the nature of the area's ideological predispositions, found that in addition to being avid bingo players, the natives manifest a strong Dutch-American, Protestant, somewhat anti-Catholic bias.

On the stand, Douglas appeared confident and polished (except when he succeeded in doing his personal life with two Bucknell women), reflective of his trial experience and the careful preparation he underwent by the FBI, since he was all important to their case. In cross-examination, brilliantly executed by former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, Douglas' immorality and unscrupulousness was made evident. His affairs with two Bucknell coeds were uncovered. What stuck in the minds of the jurors was that he would stop at nothing to reap benefits from these girls by attempting to involve them in the anti-war movement and in bombing plots. "He was trying to finger these women for the FBI," said Cowan, as he had succeeded in doing with Berrigan. He told incredible lies to these girls of how he was a Vietnam Veteran, a draft resister, or a person with terminal cancer who had six months to live. All of these instances constitute entrapment, according to Cowan.

After each fruitful lead which Douglas gave the FBI, his pay was boosted. When he provided information leading to Dan Berrigan's arrest on Block Island, he received \$200; \$1500 when the Rochester draft board raiders were arrested; he was offered much more money if he successfully infiltrated the Catholic left.

The Judge, according to Cowan, appeared at the outset to be fair and equitable but in his final instructions to the jury before they were to render a verdict, he grossly misstated and exaggerated the implications of the evidence and further clouded the jury's conception of the conspiracy law. Throughout the week or so they spent deliberating, the jurors frequently requested clarifications of points made in the proceedings and finally could come up with no verdict on the main charges of the trial.

Ramsey Clark "turned the courtroom into a chapel" in Cowan's words during his opening statement and final summation and in his delving cross examination of Boyd Douglas. As a former government official, he was in the unique position of being able to criticize and chastise the presentation of the American Legal system by the prosecution.

Cowan felt that there was never any question as to the wisdom and efficacy of the defense's decision to rest without presenting a single witness. Had they not taken this unusual action, they would have been forced to provide the FBI with numerous names through the testimony of their witnesses. In addition, such a presentation would have recognized and dignified the actions of the government whose cynicism and futility were self evident. With the smuggling of mail convictions likely to be overturned on appeal, all that resulted from the trial was a waste of \$2,000,000 and a year and a half of many persons' lives, along with further revealing the corrosion of the American Legal System.

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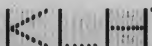


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Bowdoin's shot putter throwing for one of his two first places at last Saturday's meet. The Bowdoin Orient

Track Team Opens Season

by TOPPY ROTUNDA

Last Saturday, the Bowdoin track team opened its spring season in fine form, trouncing University of Maine, SMVT, and Merrimack in a meet held here. Out of eighteen events, Bowdoin athletes captured ten first places and nine seconds, as the final score read Bears 108, SMVT 5, Maine 55, and Merrimack 25.

The 440 yd. relay saw Bowdoin runners Gilmour, McHugh, Osborne, and Rendle combine for a winning time of 46.8 with Maine finishing second. Dave Cole legged a 51.1 in the 440 yd. run with Dunn, also of Bowdoin, not far behind. Ned Dowd, a wintertime hockey ace, placed first in the high hurdles with a 12.2 time. Nick Sampidis and "the Pearl" Hoerner snagged first and second slots in the 880 with the latter achieving at time of 2:04.4 In the 220 yd. dash, Osborne and Loney gave Bowdoin first and second place efforts behind Osborne's time of 24.7. With a winning mark of 9:49.2, the Bear's capped first

and second in the grueling 2 mile run on dynamic performances by Davis and Wilson. Bears Cole, McDevitt, Sampidis, and Dunn put together a machine-like performance to give Bowdoin another first in the mile relay with a winning time of 3:36.8.

Let us now take a look at the always exciting field events where there were four Bowdoin firsts. Rich Hardej let the hammer fly a distance of 131'4", good enough for a first and Webster vaulted, with the use of a pole, an outstanding 11'. Someone must have lit a fire under Ken Chenail to move him to leap 20'10 1/4" in the long jump event. Bowdoin's last first was Hardej's second, coming in the shot put event on a winning toss of 45'2 1/4".

Coach Sabatanski and his boys, after such an impressive showing as last Saturday's, are optimistic about the season and are now looking towards their meet at the University of New Hampshire tomorrow.

Triumvirate To Direct Counseling

(Continued From Page Three) She asked, "How much did you date at your previous school?" "How much do you date here?" For purposes of clarity, she defined dating as "social contact with males outside the classroom."

Sociology Poll Investigates Mythic Student Impressions

(Continued From Page Four)

Another question she asked was, "Is your opinion of men better as a result of your experience at Bowdoin?" "I was very impressed with that question," one exchange student remarked. "I don't think many girls think about that. The question forced you to evaluate your situation carefully. I had to write that my opinion worsened. Then again, my opinion of girls worsened, too."

Also directed to female students, another questionnaire asked, "Are you married, engaged, attached, or free?" One respondent commented, "Nobody I know wants to put down 'attached'; actually, that's a rather promising sign."

we have in the past because of the teacher market," he said. Mr. Hazelton feels that "there is no necessary conflict" between his new position on the placement committee and his duties as professor and chairman of the Education Department. "Clearly we have to do more about this general problem than dovetail."

Random reactions to the polls were diverse. They ranged from an articulate "It was dumb" to moderate enthusiasm. "I learned something, because I was confronted with questions about myself and my attitudes that I've never thought about," one student commented. Another said, "Multiple-choice questionnaires are often difficult to answer because one has to fit his opinions into one of five inaccurate categories. These questionnaires did fall into that trap."

One student-researcher was distressed by the hostility of some students toward polls. "So many people are antagonistic to questionnaires," he said.

The analysis and subsequent interpretation of the results of this project will be completed at the end of this month. Hopefully, we will discover whether the impressions we have of fellow Bowdoin students are in fact accurate or disproportionately mythic.

Mr. Warren explained that some of his responsibilities as director of the Union will be assumed by Ashley Streetman, the current Assistant Dean of Students.

Scheduling of interviews with graduate and professional schools will be done by Richard Pulsifer. Mr. Pulsifer is already involved with the scheduling of such interviews in the Senior Center. He hopes, however to expand his role by giving recruiters "exposure on an informal basis."

Mr. Pulsifer is enthusiastic about his dual position of Assistant to the Director of the Center and member of the Placement Committee. "The suitability of being here and being involved in placement could not be better," he said. He explained that his position in the Senior Center would facilitate contact with seniors. Mr. Pulsifer hopes to interest students in areas with which they were unfamiliar. "Placement is sort of a middle ground between what the student wants and what is available," he said. Pulsifer feels that there is an element of "leading the horse to the water" involved in placement.

The third member of the triumvirate, Paul Hazelton, will continue his present responsibilities of counseling prospective teachers and assisting students wishing to enter graduate programs in education. Mr. Hazelton explained that "Mr. Ladd has handled the actual placement procedures, but all of the general discussion of it has been in the office." "Therefore, the information about teaching jobs

Tallman Lecturer Seeks God

(Continued From Page Five)

supportive facts is convincing; indeed, his unflinching persistence is almost overwhelming. Even his gesture and speaking style reveal a certain intensity of conviction. Properly restrained and certainly not flamboyant, he is, nonetheless, a forceful speaker. His sense of humor, amply revealed when he mentioned in his introduction that Bowdoin is a "household name" in English intellectual societies, is well-tempered so as not to intrude upon the credibility of his argument. Inevitably, Professor Richmond must contend with the violently negative responses to religion induced by the institutionalized save-a-soul movement of Billy Graham. Many Americans have become defensive; they object to religion being sold as a commodity.

More substantial than mere

opposition of sentiment, is the argument proposed by Emmanuel Kant. Maintaining that existence is not a predicate of the Transcendent, he suggested that it simply be dropped. Anselm responds that existence is not a predicate except in the Transcendent; it is an integral element in the very nature of the Transcendent. Professor Richmond's response to this controversy was sketchy and ambiguous. Greater elucidation of the problem and his solution to it would have been helpful for those unacquainted with such labyrinthine issues.

At a college where Spring vacation misses Easter by a week, Professor Richmond seems to have been surprisingly well-received. Although his lecture may not have moved people to mail a conversion slip to Campus Crusade for Christ, he nonetheless

succeeded in conveying the all-pervasiveness of the concept of the Transcendent in human experience. The agitated response of many listeners in the reception room afterwards seems to indicate that while many people may be disillusioned with conventional religion, interest in fundamental theological speculation remains.

Student Council General Elections will be held on Tuesday, April 18, and voting will take place from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. at the Moulton Union Information Desk. Students will elect a President, Vice President, and Secretary. Treasurer of the Student Council, one representative-at-large to the Board of Trustees of the Governing Boards and two at-large representatives to the Board of Overseers. Also, Juniors will elect a Secretary-Treasurer of their class.

Bowdoin's Facilities Hardly A Tennis Players' Wonderland

by JOE ABHORACHI

Certainly tennis is not one of Bowdoin's fortes. However, when playing tennis on the college courts entails risking one's life, it is high time for the omnipotent allocators of athletic funds to seriously consider improving the facilities.

As a gullible tennis aficionado visiting Bowdoin, I remember how impressed I was with the college's 8 clay and 2 hard courts as described by my tour guide. As it was later my misfortune to discover, my guide must either have been a hockey jack or a top-notch PR-man, because those courts are Hell's Half Acre, a potential National Disaster Area. At any rate, I believed the dude at the time. This illusion persisted until this fall when I came to Brunswick, suitcase, tensor light, beer mug, and tennis racket in hand. As I remember, my bubble burst my second day here when I hit (literally) the tennis courts for the first time. Much to my relief, I came off the courts after that match relatively unscathed. Some of the difficulties I encountered which hindered the fine quality of my tennis game were such unpleasanties as sinking knee-deep in a pot-hole, and landing on my "family jewels" after tripping on the base line tape as it flapped in the breeze.

Much to the good Coach's delight, I didn't abandon the sport, even after several similarly un-nerving experiences. Masochist that I was, I continued playing tennis all autumn, although I cultivated an intense distaste for those tennis

courts. As the winter set in, I stashed away my racquet before the tennis courts took my life.

Last Saturday the morning dawned sunny and warm enough for tennis. Possessed by temporary amnesia, I trotted off to Pickard Field sporting a new pair of Sperry Topsiders and my Sigma Nu sweatshirt. However, upon viewing the mucky quagmire which is allegedly the area where Bowdoin College's clay courts were last seen, my memory served to re-instate my disenchantment with "Tennis a la Bowdoin". Fortunately, the hard courts had been cleared off for tennis buffs such as myself. So, my bimbo and I leaped onto the courts, and limbs flailing broke in the Spring Tennis Season. Our happiness was short-lived though, for the neighborhood hoodlums had evidently been on a rampage and the court was strewn with broken glass. But happy day, rumor has it that the courts may be swept and the nets repaired at some point before summer vacation. And perhaps once the spring thaw and ensuing flood have passed the clay courts may be semi-playable for those of you who are suicidal maniacs.

This lengthy tirade has been leading up to the results of our tennis team's matches last weekend. Now maybe my readers will be sympathetic as I inform you that our Tennis Bears dropped the Amherst match 8-1, and were blanked by the MIT contingent 9-0. Hopefully, in the near future our tennis facilities will be improved enough for Bowdoin to develop its tennis talent.

Bowdoin Hockey Stars Named To ECAC Team

Two members of Coach Sid Watson's Bowdoin College hockey team have been named to the Eastern College Athletic Conference (ECAC) Division II (small college) All-East squad.

Selected for the 1972 All-Star team were center Richard P. (Dick) Donovan and defenseman Coleman E. (Coley) King.

Donovan, a junior, was recently elected as a co-captain of Bowdoin's 1972-73 ice team. King, a senior, was a co-captain of the 1971-72 Polar Bear squad, which finished at the top of the ECAC Division II standings for the fourth consecutive year.

They were key members of a 1971-72 Bowdoin team which wound up with a 17-4 overall record and a 14-1 ECAC Division II record.

During the recently ended season Donovan set single-season Bowdoin records for most points (44) and most assists (29).



BOWDOIN ORIENT

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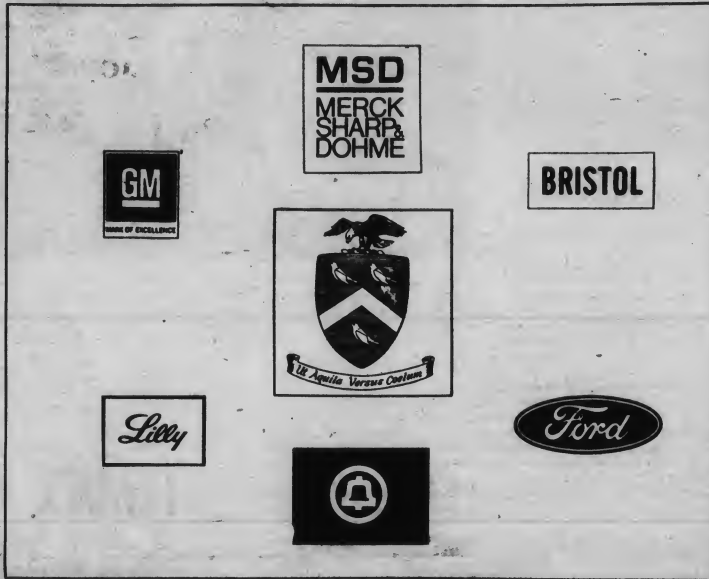
Consumer Advocate Group Seeks Bowdoin Proxy Votes

by MARK SILVERSTEIN

When the Project On Corporate Responsibility sought support from Bowdoin College for Ralph Nader's "Campaign to Make General Motors Responsible" in the spring of 1970, the college Finance Committee literally turned up its nose and cast its proxy votes with management. This action was taken in spite of a faculty vote that endorsed Campaign G.M., and supported its efforts to add three "public representatives" to G.M.'s Board of Directors, and establish an investigating shareholders' committee to report on the corporation's anti-pollution measures, safety measures, and other public concerns.

Campaign G.M. went down to defeat. This spring, however, the Project On Corporate Responsibility is attempting again to enlist the support of Bowdoin College, as well as 64 other major colleges and universities, for a new series of public-oriented shareholder proposals. PCR has sent its proxy proposals to these institutions for their consideration; they concern ten of the nation's largest corporations, including General Motors, Chrysler, Ford, AT&T, Bristol-Myers, Eli Lilly, Merck, and Warner Lambert. Basically the proposals cover corporate drug labelling policy, in the case of the pharmaceutical companies, and the relation between their marketing and advertising policies and "pill popping culture," as well as corporate size, in the case of General Motors, and corporate hiring procedure and public policy, in the case of Ford and Chrysler.

Bowdoin holds shares in G.M. and Merck. The G.M. investment is worth more than 1.6 million dollars. The past attitude of the men who control Bowdoin's corporate proxy votes — the members of the Board of Trustees



and Board of Overseers who comprise the Committee on Investments (formerly the Finance Committee) — was expressed by trustee Winthrop Walker: "I think the corporation's record has been outstanding." But according to Philip W. Moore, Executive Director of PCR, such tacit acceptance of corporate policies constitutes an abdication of the shareholder's responsibility as a proxy voter. "The Project believes that universities — committed as they are to the betterment of mankind — have a

special obligation to make sure that the companies in whom they invest are acting in the public interest." The key words are "make sure." The letter in which this statement was made was sent to President Roger Howell, Jr. on April 3. Both he and Vice President for Administration and Finance Wolcott A. Hokanson, Jr. have read the letter and the PCR proxy statements. Whether or not Bowdoin decides to "make sure" and vote in the public interest depends, however, upon the decision of the Committee On

Investments which meets, ironically, on May 1.

One of the proxy statements the Committee will consider is a joint series of proposals concerning the pharmaceutical makers. PCR charges that there is a great discrepancy among labels for the same drugs that are offered for sale in the United States and overseas. Labelling discrepancies exist because the Food and Drug Administration does not have jurisdiction over drugs produced or sold overseas. The discrepancies were first made

public by Senator Gaylord Nelson's Monopoly Subcommittee of the Committee on Small Business in 1967.

Merck's foreign labels do not always tell the full story behind the products it sells, and very often underscore adverse effects, side effects, and, in general, the risk of consumption and the caution that should be exercised. The American label for the anti-rheumatic drug, Indocin, lists as possible adverse effects perforation and hemorrhage of the esophagus, stomach and small intestines; gastro-intestinal bleeding; kidney disturbances; blurred vision; toxic hepatitis and jaundice; acute respiratory distress; loss of hair; psychotic episodes; coma, and convulsions. The Greek Label recommends Indocin for a variety of ailments including "pain following tooth extraction" and lists as adverse effects "headache and dizziness, which usually disappears with reduction of dosage and which are seldom severe enough to require suspension of treatment; gastrointestinal disturbances, which are seldom observed and are usually temporary and respond to reduction of dosage." For the diuretic Edecrin, the American warning warns of possible disturbance of the body electrolyte balance that require supplementary potassium intake; gastrointestinal discomfort; precipitation of gout. The label also advises against use for infants. The 1969 Italian label, on the other hand, states that "any side effects which may occur are almost always mild ones. These effects can be eliminated by taking the medication immediately after meals." The label does not warn against use for infants. Neither does the equally evasive Spanish label.

PCR holds that "the Corporation should make it a (Please Turn to Page Two)

by DAVID PEARCE

Contrary to the wishes of all concerned, caps and gowns became that rarest of all beasts at Bowdoin College: an issue.

It appears now, however, that the buzzing in the Senior Center has been quelled by executive decree. Dean Gresson has stated that the College's policy, as formulated by President Howell, is that seniors formally participating in the graduation ceremony must wear caps and gowns. The 1970 strike semester was declared invalid as a possible precedent.

Last year, despite some student sentiment against it which was eventually put down by administrative persuasion, all seniors wore the traditional apparel. This year also, a portion of the graduating class would rather not wear the academic paraphernalia. Again, as in the spring of 1970 and last year, the administration is chary of making waves with the alumni. This year is especially touchy because a major capital fund raising drive may be in the offing.

Confusion originally arose because it was unclear to all concerned who determined policy on the matter. Some seniors were apparently going on the mistaken assumption that they would have something to say about how their graduation would be carried out.

Grumblings Of Discontent Unheeded; Seniors Must Rent Graduation Regalia

The administration has now made it clear to all that it formulates policy on graduation, that the Commencement Exercises are not simply for the benefit of the seniors, but a far more complex college ceremony involving all the elements of the college, i.e. — parents, alumni, faculty, administration etc. as well as the graduating class.

Earlier in the year, the matter was brought before the Senior Center House Committee by Dick Puleiser as a piece of routine business for the Committee to consider. Without bothering to consult their constituencies, the members voted to go ahead and order the garb. It appears now, in the light of the administration's decision, that the outcome was a foregone conclusion at best. Some seniors are, therefore, naturally disappointed in the ruling and wonder why the matter was even voted on by the Senior Center House Committee at all.

When asked about this apparent contradiction, Dean Gresson explained that he had been surprised to hear that the Committee had ruled on the



Bruce Brown, '71, appeared unhappy over his raiment at last year's commencement.

matter and regretted the misunderstanding resulting from

it. Several months after the Committee meeting, when it finally became known that caps and gowns were to be worn by all seniors, some students were caught off guard. Accordingly, Dean Gresson was questioned as to exactly what the College's policy was. At that time he informed Michael Hastings that seniors "should or ought to wear caps and gowns". Hastings interpreted this as meaning that although desirable, it would not be mandatory for seniors to wear them.

Therefore, on April 12 a petition was posted in the lobby of the Senior Center to determine how many seniors felt that the \$4.00 would be better spent elsewhere. Within 24 hours there were 21 signatures.

Some of the major reasons cited against wearing the caps and gowns were: a preference to divert the money to a less frivolous cause in this era of economic difficulty; a simple reluctance to shell out \$4.00 for anything — be it caps and gowns retarded children, a College book fund, or

whatever; recurring nightmares of high school graduations which were beginning to haunt some unfortunate individuals; and finally, deep philosophical misgivings about the artificiality of it all — glowing over so many highly individual experiences with what was considered a chintzy patina of academic falderal.

The consensus was that there was no one reason why people didn't want to wear the caps and gowns. The significant fact was that a portion of the class had expressed a preference not to wear them.

On April 13 a group of seniors conferred with Dean Gresson, who, after listening to their reasons for not wishing to wear the caps and gowns, explained that it was the President's prerogative to decide. He stressed the tradition involved (origin in the Middle Ages, keeping the monks warm in the cloisters etc.), generally tied in the present with the past, and then presented the main reason: fear of alienating the alumni. He said that the College had enough to answer to them for without raising this issue.

The group was not entirely satisfied with this and decided to poll class sentiment, after which — encouraging — they would submit the results to President Howell for possible (Please Turn to Page Two)

Bowdoin: Ethical Investor?

(Continued From Page One)
matter of fundamental policy to provide voluntarily all information pertinent to the safe and effective use of its products even if such disclosure is likely to have a negative short-term impact on sales and profits." PCR also is soliciting proxies in favor of a proposal that would direct the Corporations' concerned to study the effect of its advertising and donations on barbiturate and amphetamine abuse. Shareholders should regard it as incumbent upon each company in the industry to study the problem because of the dangerous threat it poses to the moral and physical health of our nation."

Campaign G.M./round three, consists of several proposals. The first deals with the very size of the corporation and suggests that it be broken up into several companies that would compete with each other. "The consumer and the public at large, according to fundamental theories of capitalism, are best protected by a free marketplace that is fully competitive. The size of General Motors and its dominating position in the automobile industry may impede that very kind of competition which benefits all segments of society."

A second proposal asks that at least four of the meetings of the Corporation's Public Policy Committee be open to the public and be held in various parts of the country, with transcripts to be provided upon request. The Committee, according to PCR, should also be allowed to view confidential corporate information in closed session. The proposal in general is aimed at permitting "an occasional sounding of voices otherwise not heard in company councils which might make the company more responsive to those interests."

Whether or not the PCR proxy proposals pass depends upon how large shareholders such as Bowdoin choose to vote. Yale University has already decided to assume the role of an "activist investor," in contrast with its previous policy of abstaining from voting on stockholder proposals dealing with nonfinancial matters. While Yale will not be a "militant" investor and offer its own stockholder proposals, it would "take positions" on such proposals as those submitted by the Project On Corporate

Responsibility. The College will also have an advisory committee to the Yale Corporation, that will make voting recommendations in line with points proposed in a recent book published by the Yale Press entitled *The Ethical Investor*. The book notes that, "With respect to securities the university has acquired under maximum-return criteria, the guidelines require the university to take shareholder action to deal with company practices which appear to inflict significant social injury."

May 1, then, takes on an added significance; it will be the day on which Bowdoin decides whether or not to make even the most minimal move on behalf of the public interest. If it chooses to vote its proxies as usual with the management, it can serve only to cast aspiration upon its own ethics and priorities, as well as upon any belief that capitalism, as a system, is flexible enough and has the ability to make needed changes and "serve the people."

Caps And Gowns: Seniors Anguish Over Graduation

(Continued From Page One)
reconsideration of the matter.

Unfortunately, however, the poll never was taken because the people behind it became disillusioned with the resistance and apathy they had encountered, and found that they had spent so much time in argument with officialdom about the matter that they had neglected their other work. The poll, in other words, fizzled.

Therefore, as a consequence of the usual lack of interest by the student body politic, the minority voice was snuffed out. Consequently, the President's decree through Dean Greason stands, and the rule is at this writing, that if Johnny wants his A.B., he shall receive it in cap and gown like everyone else.

It was a conventional Bowdoin issue: few people seemed to know anything in particular about it, only a few who did seemed to care, and after a while it went away of its own accord.



Matteo and his Indo-American Dance Company will present a concert April 26 in Pickard Theater, Bowdoin College. The company, some of whose members are shown above, will give a single performance at 8 p.m. Tickets — at \$2 for students and senior citizens, \$4 for adults — may be purchased in advance at the Music Department in Gibson Hall or at the door.

STUDENT COUNCIL ELECTIONS

The results of last Tuesday's Student Council elections are as follows:
President — Greg Leary '73;
Vice President — Jed Lyons '74; Secretary-Treasurer — Blythe Shable; Student Representative to the Trustees — David Wheeler '74; Student Representatives to the Overseers — Ken Santagata '73 and Johan Segerdahl '74; Secretary-Treasurer of the Junior Class — Scott Smith '73.
A record 667 votes were cast.

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BOWDOIN COLLEGE

Out In Front Of The Pack: Psi U Elects Freshwoman

By TIM POOR

Not since the Truman-Dewey upset has there occurred a political debacle the magnitude of that which took place recently here on the Bowdoin College campus.

In a surprise vote, the Psi Upsilon fraternity elected a freshman woman president for the fall semester of 1972. Patricia "Barney" Geller, '75, defeated three other candidates to become the first female Psi U president in the nation.

Miss Geller said that she was "surprised" at the outcome of the election, particularly because she was not present when the vote was taken. Jed Lyons, now secretary, was presumed by some to be a shoo-in for the office,

some suggesting the election of Miss Geller to be a reaction against the Lyons candidacy. Others disagreed, stating that Lyons will "inevitably" be president, hoping that the election of a female will serve as an aid to the rush next fall. The fraternity's rush this year was generally considered unsuccessful.

The Psi U national constitution makes no restrictions upon the members which may be accepted by each local chapter. At a recent regional conference, one chapter proposed that no discrimination be allowed on the basis of race, color, or creed. Grid Tarbell, Bowdoin Psi U representative, posed an amendment adding sex discrimination to the list of outlawed practices. The motion passed; Tarbell's amendment did not.

President Geller feels that the acceptance of full female members (six will be living in the house next year) will make "coming to Psi U a viable alternative." Alternative to what? "Brookie nights!" that's what, bristled Geller. "Psi U will be able to offer what other houses, like, say Beta, cannot: a relaxed, coeducational atmosphere." To charges that Psi U will no longer be a "fraternity," she countered that what the group is called is irrelevant, as "what we are" is "the only important thing."

Psi U alumnus Christian P. Potholm was elated at the move, calling it "the greatest thing to happen to Psi U since... well, since ever!" He feels that the fraternity will now be able to "best represent the interests of Bowdoin students."

President of the local Psi U alumni board, William Hokanson, remarked that the election of Geller was "interesting," voicing neither objection nor favor with the move. "Psi U has always been out in front of the pack," he noted wryly.



Fania Jordan, sister of Angela Davis, spoke in Wentworth Hall last Saturday on the circumstances surrounding Angela's trial.

Clayton/Orient

Sister In The Struggle

Angela Davis Case — A Reflection

by DOUG LYONS

Raising the call, "It's National Time", the Afro-American Society commenced its annual Black Arts Festival. The week long Festival began last Saturday in Wentworth Hall with a lecture entitled, "Sister in the Struggle" by Mrs. Fania Jordan, sister of Angela Davis.

Mrs. Jordan confidently took the podium and carried her audience back to the time of her sister's conflict with the University of California Board of Regents. Miss Davis had been a professor of Philosophy at U.C.L.A. in the fall of 1969 it was discovered that she was an active

member of the Che Lummumba Club, an all Black collective of the Communist Party in Los Angeles. Miss Davis defended her political involvement while the Board of Regents attempted to fire her from U.C.L.A. The Courts ruled that dismissal because of her political beliefs was unconstitutional.

Between then and the August 7th shootout at Maria County Courthouse, Miss Davis became one of the most popular professors in University of California's history. Her credentials and qualifications for her job were unquestionable. It was that popularity in and out of

classes which won her the support of the Faculty, who volunteered to finance Miss Davis' salary when the Board of Regents dismissed her a second time. Against such support for Angela, the Board again failed.

Angela's life erupted the summer of 1970 with the incident at San Rafael. Between the F.B.I. wanted list and Life Magazine's cover story, Angela Davis became the most celebrated political prisoner of this century.

Now Angela Davis has been indicted on charges of murder, conspiracy and kidnapping. In her lecture Mrs. Jordan told the capacity crowd of the international popularity of her sister, and the rising tide of opinion demanding her freedom and those of other political prisoners. She acknowledged that these efforts reflected a variety of ideologies and philosophies. The international crusade to free Angela includes members of working classes, intellectuals, Christian Democrats (Italy), socialists, upper and middle class peoples, Marxists, Blacks, communists and whites.

The sister of Angela Davis then elaborated on the case of the prosecution. She noted how the prosecution had shifted emphasis away from the denial that Angela is a political prisoner to the fact that she was "passionately involved" with one of the Soledad Brothers. Mrs. Jordan feels this change on the part of the prosecution reflects their overall defensive posture in attempting to make a case.

The security arrangements, including underground tunnels, complicated detection devices and elevators insuring the protection of Miss Davis, cost the California taxpayer \$1 million dollars. Mrs. Jordan also stated that this elaborate security system further projected an image of guilt. The need for such an elaborate system seemingly violates the concept of "innocent until proven guilty". The attempt by Governor Regan and President Nixon to silence Angela was also mentioned by Mrs. Jordan. She referred to the President's comment on Angela Davis while signing the D.C. Crime Bill into law.

Fania Jordan was born in Birmingham, Alabama in 1947. Since childhood she has been involved in the civil rights struggle. She personally knew the four girls who died in the church bombing in the late 50's. At 15 she moved to Glen Ridge, New Jersey, where she finished school. She then went on to Swarthmore

(Please Turn to Page Six)

The Union Gourmet: How To Eat Crowe And Like It

by PAUL GLASSMAN

How deserved is the unfavorable reputation of the Moulton Union Dining Room? Complaining about the cooking is always a custom with subscribers to institutional food, and at a cafeteria that risks serving Cream of Peanut Butter Soup and calling some of its specialties Savory Meatloaf, Medley of Beans, and Cheese Dreams, this tradition is even more prevalent.

Dinners seem to provoke the most dissatisfaction among students, primarily because of the few alternatives to the single entree. Myron L. Crowe, Director of the Centralized Dining Service, attributes the lack of variety to the small number of students who eat at the Union. 193 are now under contract there, and this number has not fluctuated much since the beginning of the year. While several students fled from the Union to fraternities, others have abandoned their fraternities and now eat at the Union. According to Mr. Crowe, a basic number of employees must be maintained to make the Union Dining Room function. Were there twice as many students on board at the Union, he noted, it would not be necessary to increase the number of employees proportionately. Thus, funds that would enable the Dining Service to provide more choice would supposedly become available.

Avoiding a spending deficit is one of Crowe's chief priorities, and he does, in contrast to the Dining Services of many other schools, stay within his budget; and with the soaring prices of meat, we can understand the Union's very sparse use of that product as a necessary economic precaution.

Steak and lambchops are, therefore, rarely served; however,

un-stewed, un-chopped meat is a rarity, also. Usually, the student finds chunks of meat mixed with vegetables or noodles. For example, chicken is usually in the form of chicken pot pie, or chicken a la king; beef is either chopped or in small pieces on rice. All the portions are small, and when beef is served in its most authentic state, the cellophane-thin slices are not sufficient. Furthermore, leftovers are used most obviously. Extra macaroni, for example, almost invariably appears as a salad and in the soup the following day.

Most of what has been mentioned, however, can be probably be attributed to economic measures. Nevertheless, Mr. Crowe has the distinct advantage of a compulsory five-day meal contract as a minimum for all students who live on campus. Whereas in other schools students who regularly skip either breakfast or lunch or who prefer to cook in their rooms have the option of choosing either full, partial, or no meal contracts, every student who is subscribed at the Union pays for at least fifteen meals per week.

Still, some parts of the meals (bread, salad, vegetables, desserts) are characterized by monotony. Consultation with schools who maintain dining rooms with excellent reputations would be one step in relieving predictable or unappetizing menus. Closer supervision in the preparation and cooking of the food might also eliminate some complaints.

In addition, how much communication is there between Ormen Hines, the Food Service Manager, who plans the menus, the cook, Carl Sanford, and Mr. Crowe himself? There seems to be some uncertainty, also, as to how close Crowe is to the actualization

of the dinner menus.

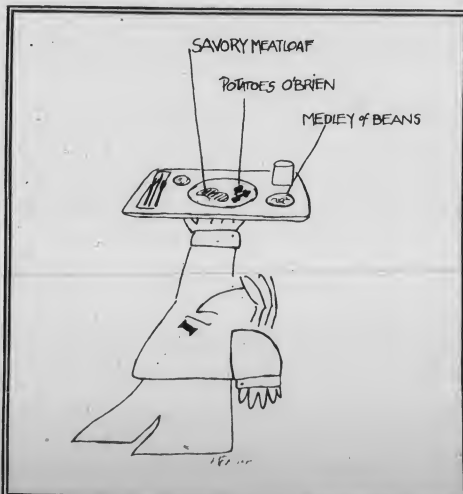
Undeniably, these remarks appear petty, especially in view of Crowe's complete willingness to experiment with almost any suggestion that would not incur higher costs. Furthermore, tastes vary immensely, and the popularity of a particular item that is served is only relative.

Crowe would be wise, however, to poll the students in order to ascertain which dishes are actually well-received and which are especially unpopular; the chief problem, then, seems to be complacency.

In one branch of the Dining

Room, however, there is no laxness. Students are so carefully regimented by the men of the staff lest they take more than what they are entitled to, that often the need to refill the supply of silverware, salad bowls, or salad dressing goes completely unnoticed.

There are, moreover, intermittent skirmishes between students and men on the staff (the women seem unperturbed). One student who dared to reach over the counter for a piece of bread was reproached, "What do you think you're doing?" He snapped (Please Turn to Page Six)



BOWDOIN ORIENT

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The Ethical Investor

The Committee On Investments meets on May 1, a day historically set aside for the celebration of Spring and "the people." The Committee will consider a request of the Project on Corporate Responsibility that Bowdoin vote its General Motors and Merck Pharmaceutical corporation proxies in favor of several sane proposals that are in the public interest.

If Bowdoin chooses, as Yale has already chosen, to take the role of an "activist investor," it will be supporting a uniform labelling policy for drugs sold both domestically and overseas, a study of the effect of commercial advertising on drug abuse, a reorganization of the huge General Motors Corporation into several smaller competing units, and open Corporate Public Policy Committee meetings.

If Bowdoin follows the traditional pattern and votes its proxies with management it will, in effect, be giving its tacit approval to drug mislabelling, unchecked drug advertising, and monopolistic corporate trends. This is surely not the course for an institution of academic integrity to take. A perpetuation of the glib and ingenuous philosophy holding that "the Corporation's record has been outstanding" would demonstrate at best a shallow concern for the environment and the lives of overseas consumers of American pharmaceuticals. It would mark May 1 as the day on which the college celebrated not Spring and "the people," but laissez-faire.

Child's Play

Last week President Nixon reversed, what was ostensibly a de-escalation program in South Vietnam. His decision to renew the bombing of the North unquestionably indicates that the same obsessional logic revealed in the Pentagon Papers is functioning, unmodified, in the Nixon Administration. Mr. Nixon and his military advisors still view the war as a series of scenarios to be played in front of a gullible American public. It is of no consequence that the scenes are repeating themselves; the audience is well entertained.

It is surprising then, that the eight Ivy League undergraduate newspapers have called for a moratorium today. Surprising, because they have learned so little from the past.

A student strike or moratorium is of questionable efficacy. The results of the strike in the Spring of 1970 can only be viewed with skepticism: the President's popularity soared, he was given a great deal of air time on national television to justify his actions, the American populace approved, the Cambodia maneuvers continued unhindered, the war was pursued, and now, two years after that ineffectual Spring, we are bombing the North with the same zealous enthusiasm as in 1968, just before Mr. Nixon told us of his 'secret plan' to end the war.

We have come full circle and only one conclusion can be drawn: President Nixon has proved correct in his cynical analysis of the American intellect. Naive student leaders on the nation's most prestigious college campuses are proposing moratoria, strikes, marches and grand gatherings on big malls. Nixon can look forward to more pre-election publicity and votes in the fall. One can also be sure that Vietnam will still be on stage.

Assuming that our political system is a viable one, there are more productive alternatives. There are candidates who advocate disengagement from Indochina and who could use active support. Those so anxious not to go to classes, could register to vote. Some effort could be made to persuade the public that continuation of the war is frustrating domestic goals.

Campus leaders cannot persist in playing political games. For a serious effort to succeed, there must be a more pragmatic approach.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Voyeuristic Desires

April 20, 1972

To the Editor:

A rather interesting proposal was recently made to the female portion of the Bowdoin student body. The members of one of our finer fraternities are looking for a "co-ed" who will volunteer her services for fifty dollars, and will furthermore be permitted to wear a bag over her head.

For the more obtuse and unenlightened people among us, such as the brothers of the aforementioned fraternity, the implications of this proposal may require clarification:

1) Women students are here to be educated. In the recent Orient poll, a majority of professors expressed the opinion that the women are at least equal academically to the men at Bowdoin. Thus there exists at present a group of intelligent and creative women. Yet the bulk of the men choose to disregard us, or worse, to disparage us, intellectually.

2) Of the ten surviving fraternities at Bowdoin, only a handful will allow women to be social members, and even fewer admit women as full members. The fraternity that is soliciting for a "co-ed" stripper has, in fact, recently decided against accepting women as social members in the future.

If we are not accepted as intellectually equal or as socially desirable, the question remains - what is our function here? It would seem that we are here to perform strip tease acts, for remuneration, in order to satisfy the infantile voyeuristic desires of a group of adolescents. Note: I hesitate to use the adjective "sexual" with reference to such puerile and banal behavior.

Philipa R. Gordon '74

Caps And Gowns

To members of the Bowdoin College Community: The thoughts expressed in this letter are wholly my own. I am not writing on behalf of any group.

As you may know, there has recently been a minor controversy concerning the practice of wearing caps and gowns at the Commencement Exercises. As you also know, I was among that portion of the Senior Class who wished to forego wearing a cap and gown. At this time I want to explain why (1) I did not wish to wear the academic regalia and (2) why today I ordered the cap and gown which I expect to wear on June 3rd.

My reasons for not wanting to wear a cap and gown were quite simple. I did not enjoy being required to pay \$4.00 for something which I considered to be worthless. The absence of caps and gowns would not have made the ceremony any less important or exciting for me. I believed that my \$4.00 could be better spent on something else.

I have now ordered a cap and gown because the Dean of the College has told me that the official policy of the College as set forth by the President is that

"all Seniors must wear caps and gowns in order to formally participate in the Commencement Exercises."

Since my mother would be upset if I did not participate in the exercises, I have ordered the cap and gown so that I may do so.

It disappoints me that the Administration of the College has reserved the right to determine policy on this matter. Fully recognizing that Commencement is a ceremony which all members of the college community (Students, Faculty, Staff, and Alumni) participate, I firmly believe that the major actors, the Class of 1972, should have a substantial voice in determining policy concerning the event - especially since they must each pay \$4.00 to participate.

The Administration claims that it has enough trouble answering to the Alumni on matters concerning Black Studies, Co-education and the "open" curriculum. It does not wish to face the Alumni objections which would "inevitably" result if some Seniors failed to wear caps and gowns. Such a trivial issue, they claim, is "not worth it."

I personally do not feel that the Alumni are so insensitive to the financial problems of the day to fail to recognize why some Seniors might wish to spend their money on something more worthwhile to them. I believe that the Alumni would be impressed if the class as a whole, or in part, diverted its cap and gown fee to a College Scholarship fund, a needy community organization, or some other cause.

I have tried to promote these ideas over the past two weeks. I am now dropping the matter, frankly, because I am not a good enough student to be able to spend any more time in offices of the Administration listening to arguments against my proposals which are based on a fear of negative Alumni reaction. I have been de-fused... and I must now get back to my coursework.

However, I invite you all to the Commencement Exercises on June 3rd. As the Senior Class marches in, please do not forget the \$800.00 which was spent on their costumes. And think about it the next time Bowdoin sends you a small envelope asking you for a contribution. Think about what could have been done with the \$800.00 and decide

if the caps and gowns contributed that much to the ceremony. Decide if they are really "worth it."

Sincerely,
Mike Hastings '72

Dead Wrong

April 17, 1972

To the Editor:

The Orient's coverage of the Charles Weston Pickard lecture given by Dave Brower is distressing, piddling, and inadequate. Bowdoin College was fortunate to get Brower at all - and at a price far below his going rate. Stewart Udall, ex-Secretary Of The Interior, called him "the single most effective person on the cutting edge of conservation." Brower was made one of Udall's three unofficial undersecretaries "to try and shut him up." Didn't work. Russell Train, chairman, President's Council On Environmental Quality said, "Thank God for Dave Brower. He makes it so easy for the rest of us to be reasonable. Somebody has to be a little extreme. Dave is a little hairy at times, but you do need someone riding out in front." Ian Ballantine credits Brower with saving Ballantine Books. For example, Brower asks Paul Ehrlich to write a book in a month. Ehrlich writes it in two weeks. It's called *The Population Bomb* and it has sold 2.5 million copies. Same story with *The Environmental Handbook*. All told, I think you'll find Dave behind nearly 100 books on environmental topics. Piddling coverage - piddling publicity too - though the Orient's not responsible for that.

The more important issue is author Pizzi's unjust criticism of Brower's talk. Evidently he did not hear the whole of the speech. "Brower did not explain the exact activities of Friends of the Earth. Brower implied that pollution control without a halt to growth is pointless. Brower did not present practical steps or possible anti-pollution measures. One who speaks as extremely and radically as Mr. Brower on the environment question seems to discourage and frustrate rather than inspire to action those individual or small-scale efforts to repair the damage we have already done to the Earth. His words are more likely to rationalize even further stalling over the few basic steps needed to curb pollution." Dead wrong. The whole thing, Experience proves otherwise. His speech proves otherwise. For example, he held up four books describing the role of the individual in such a movement: *The Voter's Guide to Environmental Politics*, *The User's Guide to the Protection of the Environment*, *Nuclear Dilemma*, and *Teaching For Survival*. They're in the bookstore; consult them if you think FOE scores grass roots activism. Brower's organization - FOE as you've gathered by now - led the fight against the SST. They are holding up the trans-Alaska oil pipeline. If Dave glossed over these points, it's because he assumed his audience knew these things. The last time I introduced the guy, he got a standing ovation before his speech, and that was in high school.

Individual efforts at recycling glass bottles is not ecology. You've been led astray by ConEd. At best, such efforts get people thinking in the right circles; at worst, they are a diversion. There are no "few, basic steps needed to curb pollution." Three years ago I might have believed you. Today, that statement looks ignorant and naive - one dimensional thinking.

In his speech, Dave lauded a book called *The Limits to Growth* (Meadows et. al.) and criticized a recent review of it. Pizzi didn't read the limits book but lauded the critical review. "The authors (Meadows, et. al.) assume that the world is incapable of adjusting to scarcity and thus by the year 2100, will be able, barring collapse, to sustain only a 19th century living standard. The most outstanding and basic criticism which the Times' reviewers (Brower called them 'advocates of man's right to vanish') have about this grim prognosis is that it ignores or denies the inevitable progress and growth in technological knowledge to accommodate and deal with these problems." Not true. Meadows and team assume that atomic man must adjust to scarcity, to the limits of the planet. Doing so may well mean a 19th century rate of resource consumption - living off the income of the earth's biological capital, not the capital itself. In my reading of *The Limits to Growth* I found no denial of progress, of technology. In fact, the Meadows group assume a greater than exponential growth rate in the technology of pollution control - holding, if you can believe it, pollution to 1/4 of its 1970 levels - worldwide. Furthermore, they assume technology can provide us with limitless resources of particular types by virtue of substitution, e.g., aluminum for copper or electricity for gasoline. No way out. The conclusion is unavoidable; humanity can only survive in an approximate state of global equilibrium. The *New York Times* book reviewers didn't even consider that finding. Pizzi couldn't find it. The limits to Pizzi.

The limits to our basically secure food situation." Half the world starves, America destroys her soils, and we're secure, Pizzi tells us. Going about our ways: calling the National Guard to pick up junk cars, collecting newspapers and old bottles - these aren't solutions. The Limits to Growth is.

Jim Harding '74

(Please Turn to Page Ten)

Coursen Rebuts Orient Charges: 'Inaccurate, Superficial'

by HERB COURSEN

The Orient's editorial of 7 April is not only wildly inaccurate, but remarkably superficial.

English 22 as Black Literature was never intended as a "literature course" in the classical sense. The course was offered in 1970 as an accommodation to a college attempting to develop a Black Studies Program. I volunteered to give the course, although I am neither Black nor an expert on Black writing. From the outset, the course was described as a chance within the curriculum for students — mostly white — to read about lives other than their own, about people often invisible to white eyes. Perhaps some students chose to read *Mad* thereby missing an opportunity to do what no one can do for them, to educate themselves about what may lie behind the Black faces which they will encounter for the rest of their lives. The editorial's mention of *Sports Illustrated* is amusing — that journal's three part study of the Black athlete, its often sensitive treatment of people like Mohammed Ali and Duane Thomas, of racial problems on teams like the football Cardinals make it an excellent source of materials on the contemporary Black scene. Wright, Ellison, Malcolm, and Cleaver all use boxing significantly in their work. Indeed, both "sections" of English 22 have heard Arthur Daley's moving account of the friendship of Maurice Stokes and Jack Twyman.

I do not "lecture," as the editorial states, rather attempt to engage the class in a dialogue. Had the editor checked his own newspaper of April, 1970, he could have corrected himself on this point. That the sheer size of the class and the inhospitable atmospheres of Smith Auditorium

elsewhere, cannot be divorced from the sociological, economic, political, and emotional elements of those things we call "racism," "poverty," and "oppression." Other projects that may qualify for exemption from the exam include autobiographical essays on racism, by both whites and Blacks. This is a course which attempts to probe attitudes. Is Ellison's *Invisible Man* merely to be read, noted, and dismissed in a blue book? Or does it speak for all of us "along our lower frequencies"? If the latter, as I believe, I would much prefer that

politics. One possibility, however, lies in Brownie Carson's congressional campaign. He is far from Black, but his concern for minority groups is real in action more than word. This concern encompasses the yellow people he helped kill in a former life and the American Indian students he works with now in Upward Bound. If English 22 does not reach out to touch a reality beyond the prison mess-hall motif of Adams 202, beyond the greenery of Bowdoin's borders, then it is truly irrelevant. While a creative experience within a

write off humane concern as "difficulties." Neither alumni nor administration can afford to admit that such "troubles" are troublesome precisely because they run counter to the invisible politics of the college's ruling groups, a politics amounting to a rationalization of the "status quo" and an avoidance of social problems as "troublesome." Even a possible exception to that avoidance, Bowdoin's commitment to an Afro-American Program, was challenged by Professor Reginald Lewis, the Program's first Director. During the Spring of 1970, a "silent strike" by Bowdoin's Black students recalled the college to the original dimensions of its promise to attract Black students. Suffice it, that while Blacks are at last visible in some numbers on our campus, the invisible middle-class ethic remains Bowdoin's operative premise. It is amazing that American capitalism, a political and economic system owned of, by, and for a tiny fraction of the population should be able to enlist so many slaves to its service — most of the Bowdoin alumni and administration and faculty, so many of the undergraduates apprenticing to achieve the bland nothingness of suburbia. That is, if the materialistic tendencies of a "success-oriented" society like Bowdoin's don't run us into oblivion sooner than will the

ways for human beings to group themselves than those of rank and bureaucracy? Isn't training and "career-orientation" a preemption of the thinking process which might make training ultimately meaningful or show it as a delusion? Are there not economic approaches which might do more for people than ours? Are there not value-systems more rewarding to the human spirit than the acquisition of status and the things that go with it? Are there not ways of coping with international problems short of the killing which Bowdoin very visibly supports?

If the peaceful events of May, 1970 are called "difficulties," what euphemism can Bowdoin dredge up to cover the bombs now falling on Asia? We may have R.O.T.C., responds Bowdoin, but Vietnam is not our department. Bowdoin is lined up — very politically — with "The way things are." It refuses to be radicalized. The chance came in May, 1970, but the Faculty, frightened to the roots of its being, backed away as rapidly as possible from its vote to strike, and the administration cleverly diverted the human issues which triggered the strike into a concern about grades, balancing student fear against student outrage, and thus disarming the strike's potency. Fear won, but it wasn't the fault of the students. Their adult "leaders" deserted them. In

"Perhaps some students chose to read *Mad* thereby missing an opportunity to educate themselves about what may lie behind Black faces."

a student let the book work its way down within him rather than that he "work it up" for a final. I would hope that the course would only be beginning to achieve its meanings within each student as the semester ends.

The editorial's narrow bias can be qualified perhaps by a suggestion of some of the projects currently being completed by students of English 22. They include "The Southern Defense of Slavery in the 19th Century," "Matthew Love: Black Cowboy," "Jesse Owen: Adolph Hitler, and the 1936 Olympic Games," "Cultural Bias in Elementary School Textbooks," "Harlem: From Middle-class Neighborhood to Ghetto," "The Ku Klux Klan and the Laws of the Land," Jack

political campaign, even Agnew's, might qualify for extra credit, it would not excuse any student from the reading or the exam. To offer options to a class of over a hundred students imposes an additional burden on the teacher who must confront students as individuals. If, however, these students confront themselves as individuals as well, then some of

"If the peaceful events of May, 1970 are called 'difficulties,' what euphemism can Bowdoin dredge up to cover the bombs now falling on Asia?"

or Adams 202 often inhibit dialogue is also true. To create sections of some forty to fifty students each would still constitute cut-rate education at a college charging a high price for its illusory "small faculty-student ratio."

The editorial suggests that an easy system of grading attracted the flood of students in 1970. This absolute error of fact could have been avoided with a simple phone call. The grading system was established in the face of an enrollment of 220 students, not *vice versa*. I was accused by a functionary at the time of "lowering standards." I responded by suggesting that at this ratio we could lower the size of the faculty to 16 or 20, exclusive of deans. This, of course, was an oblique response to the question of standards, and I would guess that my point was missed.

The editorial states that students of the current English 22 have been "coerced" into certain projects. The charge is absolutely untrue. The range of options open to students of English 22 is wide. All, however, must do all the reading. All are required to attend significant lectures and films dealing with the Black Experience. All will either take a challenging final exam or present a significant contribution — usually a paper — in lieu of a final. I have just read, for example, a fine paper on America's treatment of Japanese-Americans during World War II. Black Literature? As Malcolm suggests, the question of the Black in America cannot be isolated from the problem of people of color here and

Johnson and "The Great White Hope," and even, by heavens, "The R.O.T.C. as Visible Minority Group at Bowdoin." Since R.O.T.C. graduates are busy killing people of color in other parts of the world, the latter topic may seem far-fetched, but I found the concept of the "oppressor as oppressed" grimly amusing enough to be considered. Pity the poor members of Murder Incorporated.

Recently, two students brought D.W. Griffiths' superb, though blatantly racist, "Birth of a Nation," to Bowdoin, and discussed it on the basis of substantial research, the next day, in class. Assuming that these students inform me, under our honor system, that they have done the reading, they; like the student who wrote the paper on the Nisei, will receive an "H" for the course. Should they wish to try for more, the exam is a further option, as it is for all students engaged in individual projects.

English 22 offers radical thinking to its students, from W.E.B. DuBois, to Malcolm and George Jackson. Would it not be a contradiction, then, to allow it to submit tamely to the traditional format the Orient would impose upon it? If the course merely involved reading, discussion, and a final, then it would be guilty, as one student charged some months ago, "of raising the level of frustration and deepening the level of cynicism." Perhaps there are no outlets in bad jokes like Muskie's "trust me" campaign of Humphrey's "politics of happiness," or even within the obscene spectrum of American

my hopes for the course are being realized.

Bowdoin has always been deeply involved in politics, preparing future businessmen, lawyers, and doctors to move into the inherited dispensation, armed with the essential diploma and trained, at best, to improve

destructive methods being mastered by our minority R.O.T.C. group.

Bowdoin's unthinking promotion of the capitalist ethic, its unconscious enunciation of bureaucracy and hierarchy, its unquestioning projection of white middle-class value systems, its

proportion to an institution's commitment merely to its own preservation, it deserves not to be preserved.

This is "opinion." Let it be taken as such. But these are some of the questions being raised in English 22, questions projected into the deep student frustration of 1970 and the even deeper

"It is amazing that American capitalism . . . should be able to enlist so many slaves to its service — so many undergraduates apprenticing to achieve the bland nothingness of suburbia."

society within its given limits, seldom to challenge the dimensions of those limits. To accept unhesitatingly, as Bowdoin does, the premises of the society surrounding it is to be political, to condition its students automatically to "the way things are." When the political activities of a college become visible, when enough individuals merge in a collective response to insanity and atrocity, alumni lash back indignantly and the college must

uncompromising programs of pre-professional training, its continued maintenance of even a fragment of the American military establishment (which has yet to learn how to spell "discipline") make Bowdoin about as valid as were those medieval institutions which taught their students that the earth was the center of the universe. With a few notable exceptions, the college's curriculum is not asking the real questions. Are there not other

student cynicism of 1972. That such questions are not being raised by Bowdoin and America, but must be raised for them, suggests the reasons for the transition from frustration to cynicism.

Many years ago, a colleague and friend of mine called Bowdoin "a magnificent anachronism." The noun stands, but I fear the adjective would have to be either dropped or exchanged for something less elevated.



Professor Herb Coursen is active in politics and English.

Clayton/Orient



Adam Curle, now a professor at the Harvard Center for Studies in Education, who spoke in Wentworth Hall last Wednesday on "Education for Liberation."

Prescott/Orient

Incredibly Insidious System Examined In Curle Lecture

by MATT FORTARDO

"Welcome to this event at Bowdoin College. And remember that this is April 18th. There was a revolution in this country once," began Professor Rensenbrink, introducing Adam Curle, who spoke Tuesday night in Wentworth Hall on "Education for Liberation." Mr. Curle was born in France and educated at Oxford; he is, Professor Rensenbrink assured us, "on the ball." He has been an adviser to the government of Pakistan, taught in Ghana, traveled and studied widely, founded and is now a professor at the Harvard Center for Studies in Education and Development, and also has the distinction of being a friend of Professor Rensenbrink.

Mr. Curle first noted that he was not sure his title was a very good one, "but we're stuck with it, so we might as well go on." After consulting his notes for some minutes, he noted that it might be appropriate to ask what one was to be liberated from and what one was to do once he was liberated. Sweating profusely and very red in the face, Mr. Curle again checked his notes before informing us that he had 30 years of involvement with foreign countries. With frequent pauses, he next said that the world was full of racial injustice, violence, poverty, and hunger. "There are proportionately more poor and hungry people in the world today than ever before in human history," according to Mr. Curle, who checked his notes again at this point and finally announced that he needed a blackboard. After bringing one to the front of the room, he spent several minutes at his notes again and finally decided, taking his coat off, "Well, I guess I ought to write something on it now."

According to Mr. Curle there are two systems that everyone is continually involved in, which he demonstrated with two circles. The first system is a negative system resulting from a very low "awareness," which leaves us subject to factors beyond our control. For example, "we wake up feeling elated or dejected, and

we can't do anything about it." This is "a painful condition for us to be in," so we compensate by creating a self-image, or "belonging identity" constructed out of the things we would like to be; "We build up a picture that is comfortable to us." This picture consists of material possessions, tastes in the arts, achievements, and other somewhat diverse elements.

"Now don't think about the words I'm using. One of the ways we keep from being torn by self-doubt is by thinking of better things. This leads to a drive. The Belonging Identity has to be fed by more possessions, more achievements... this leads to the drive for Competitive Materialism, because we measure ourselves against each other," Mr. Curle noted. Competitive Materialism then leads to a certain character of human relations, as man manipulates his fellows to get the response he desires from them to allay his "pain and doubt... at a social level the relationship can easily be one of exploitation." This exploitation leads to certain institutions — the "Exploitative Network" — such as large corporations. "Now," Mr. Curle continued, "if we look at the dominant ills of the world they are connected with this circle. Particularly the problem of pollution... The forms of education we have participated in produce the aspirations and provide the qualifications for success in this kind of system which leads to materialism and capitalist systems." Mr. Curle added that the Russian system also reflected this system.

The second system starts with high awareness and an identity based on that awareness; our "Awareness Identity." This Awareness Identity is associated with altruism, which leads to relations based on cooperation — "Love, if you like" — which "leads to institutions that are Democratic." Unfortunately, "in the last 2 or 300 years the negative system has predominated in the West." There is, according to Mr. Curle, a widening gap

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Tenants Displaced

College Buys Apartment Complex

by ROB MURPHY

Bowdoin, faced with a rise in enrollment from 950 to 1250 over the next three years, and cognizant of changing styles and taste among students, has recently taken measures to meet the consequent housing shortage. Coed-housing (of sorts) will be introduced in the dorms, there will be more college-owned housing opened to students, and the newly acquired Mayflower Apartments on Belmont Street will open a completely new dimension in college-owned student housing. The Mayflower Apartments are located on Belmont Street, almost directly behind the Chi Psi Lodge and will, according to Wolcott A. Hokanson, Jr., Vice President for Administration and Finance, "accommodate a minimum of 40 students". The apartments will not be required for student occupancy until September of 1973, however students may sign-up and will be placed as vacancies occur.

The Administration expects to accommodate 40 students in the apartments which were designed as one and two bedroom apartments. The one bedroom apartments have a kitchen, living room, bedroom, and bath and will accommodate two students. The two-bedroom apartments have a dining room and an extra bedroom and will accommodate from three to four students. These apartments will offer the first officially usable kitchen facilities in college-owned housing, that is, the residents will not be required to pay the traditional board bill, although they may eat at the Union or in one of the fraternities. Mr. Hokanson says that both men and women will be given the option of living in the apartment complex which will serve as an alternative to traditional dormitory and single-sex housing. The cost has not been determined as of yet, but it is not expected to be much more per student than the cost of a double room in the dormitories.

Mr. Hokanson contends that the property "will provide very adequate housing for students", however the degree of adequacy may be an open question to some, especially those who are more accustomed to the style of life afforded by the renovated brick dorms or the Senior Center. The kitchen facilities, and the fact that the accommodations are in fact

apartments away from campus are definite advantages. However, the apartments are relatively dark and very small. The dining rooms are 5x6 feet, and the kitchen is the same size. The living room is about 14x9 feet which is quite adequate for two, but rather small for three (the bedrooms being so small) and definitely too small for four people. The bedrooms are smaller than in the dorms, and in the double bedroom apartments, the smaller bedroom is not much larger than the 5x6 foot dining room and kitchen. The apartments, in addition, are in rather bad disrepair — the interior is somewhat grimy and in need of new paint, and the exterior looks shabby with screens missing on the doors and the gutters rotted-out. When Mr. Hokanson was asked whether or not the apartments would be renovated, he said, "as is necessary." "If they need paint, they will be painted and will be generally maintained as are the dormitories". The apartments will be furnished by

the college. And as to whether pets will be allowed, it will be determined by the deans, presumably at a later date.

The College has been in touch with the residents by mail, to offer "assistance in re-locating to any of the present tenants who may desire such help". Mr. Hokanson feels that the year and one-half lead time will offer ample time for many of the elderly inhabitants to find accommodations elsewhere.

For those who would prefer new apartments and can wait, the school has been studying the feasibility of constructing some apartments in the Coffin-School Street area, just behind the Senior Center. The apartments will probably accommodate from one to four students, and a total unit will accommodate about twenty-five students. The school would prefer a smaller rather than a large concentration of students. Mr. Hokanson did not mention when construction would begin or if any decision had been made.

Students Approach Dining Director: Please, Mister Crowe, I Want More

(Continued From Page Three)

back, "Who do you think you are, my mother?" This led to a confrontation with the night supervisor, and, finally, the student reluctantly apologized, said "Please" and "Thank you," ran away with his piece of bread, and learned his lesson.

Other disputes rise over the large number of ambiguous rules, according to which the customer is always wrong: the policy toward second helpings on the entree (Are they unlimited?); the policy toward second helpings on dessert (one per student, Crowe says — "We want him to eat the main course!"); and the alternatives to the entree. Only avowed vegetarians may substitute a fresh salad at lunch or Granola or a grilled cheese sandwich at dinner. "We want to encourage [?] the students to eat the hot meal that we're serving," he remarked. Those who risk grabbing a second dessert, ordering a grilled cheese sandwich, or walking in at six o'clock (when the magic word is dispatched and all the food does a disappearing act), are woefully slapped on the

wrist.

The most unexplainable phenomenon is, finally, the discrepancy between the meals at the Union and those at the Senior Center. Crowe need not go far to find an example of what type of food is indeed more palatable than what the Union offers.

Angela Davis...

(Continued From Page Three)

and finished in 1969. In 1968 she married and upon her graduation the Jordans moved to California. Mrs. Jordan was heavily involved in the Black Panther Party and the Che Lummumba Club, of which her sister was also an active member. Since her sister's arrest, Mrs. Jordan has dedicated her time to Angela's quest for freedom. She has traveled to 14 countries and over 60 cities in the U.S., now including Brunswick, Maine.



The Student Council calls a question yesterday on a motion to support the National Moratorium in opposition to the recent resumption of bombing in Indochina. The motion passed, 8 in favor, 7 opposed, 7 abstaining and 4 absent.

Clayton/Orient

Candidate Carson

Sound And Fury In District One

by TIM POOR

Brownie Carson is not an after dinner drink. Nor is he an exotic West Coast stripper. Brownie Carson is in fact Everett Brown Carson, Bowdoin '69, candidate for United States representative from Maine's first district.

Brownie is running because he is "sick of the cold war, big business, shabby style politics" typified by his democratic primary opponent, Peter Kyros, a popular three time winner vying for a fourth term. Though Kyros admittedly has a "good liberal" voting record in the House, candidate Carson ("I am a serious candidate") feels that his opponent "lacks commitment, initiative, and acts with all due political expediency." If Kyros is bad, however, the Republican candidates are worse: one is a "raving right-wing" (choose your own word) and the other is a wealthy Portland department store owner and "typical Republican."

In a district with such a paucity of talented candidates, how is it that candidate Carson came to exist? Originally from Lexington, Virginia (one can still notice a slight twang in his voice), Carson came to Bowdoin in 1965. He quit in May of 1967 and enlisted in the Marines, where he was given a commission and assignment in Vietnam. There he fought for five months, ultimately to be wounded in combat and sent home permanently. After visiting Europe he returned to Bowdoin, where he will graduate at the end of this year.

As have many recent war veterans, Carson has come out strongly against the Indochina war. He was the primary student leader of the May, 1970 strike protesting the invasion of Cambodia and demonstrated with the Vietnam Veterans Against the War in Washington last spring. More recently, he spent three days in jail as a result of the protest against the marine landing at Snowy Beach and testified before the Kennedy subcommittee hearings concerning amnesty for draft evaders.

Brownie feels strongly that amnesty should be given both to those who left the United States and to those who are presently serving jail sentences. Actually, Carson states, the word "amnesty" is a misnomer, as it assumes the commission of a crime. He feels that the men who served time in Canada and in jail were "serving humanity." He experiences a personal guilt for his participation in the war, yet believes our country's leaders to be those who committed the "real crimes." He also feels that draft evaders have "contributed to society" and that if amnesty is not given we will "double our casualties." Alternatives to the draft along the line of the Peace Corps and Vista should be proposed, the draft being abolished in favor of a volunteer army.

With respect to the question of amnesty, Carson disagrees with Maine senatorial candidate William Hathaway, whom he supports. "He may not be the perfect candidate," Carson observed, "but he stands head and shoulders above the others." Brownie also supports Democratic presidential candidate George McGovern, primarily on the basis of "honesty and frankness," as well as the senator's issue positions.

Indeed, it is the lack of frankness which candidate Carson feels is the problem with recent United States politics. "I'm sick of the line of crap that most politicians are continuously putting out," he said. He feels that his honest and frank approach can swing the usually conservative Maine voters to his side. "The people of Maine are individuals," he announced, adding that "I am an individual with some sense of what the concerns of the people are." Such concerns are substandard housing and lack of home-owned Maine business. In order to bring the money back to the communities, Carson favors a move from a wartime economy to a peacetime economy, including a one third

cut in defense spending. Day care centers, better housing, and better hospital care would be some partial results.

After announcing his candidacy on March 10, Brownie succeeded in compiling over 4000 signatures in three weeks. He is presently concentrating on setting up organizations in key areas, such as Portland and Brunswick, hoping to involve enough people in his campaign so that "if everyone who is involved votes for me, I'll win." He considers his candidacy to be a populist movement within the Democratic party. As yet he has no formal campaign staff, as workers toil on a voluntary basis. Though he is running on a "shoestring" budget, Carson has received many contributions, a number of them anonymous. "Many citizens are uneasy about supporting me publicly as they run the risk of alienating the state Democratic Party regulars," he said.

The most perplexing and important problem for Carson is not a financial one, however; it is rather one of recognition. "The disbelief that anybody, especially a 24 year old college senior, is challenging Kyros" is a feeling voiced by many.

Thus when the "controversy" concerning an alleged offer of course credit by professor Herb Coursen broke in the state news media, Carson was less than unhappy. He termed the manner in which Coursen is handling his course to be "his business" and was obviously pleased at his longtime friend's support.



Quixotic campaigner, Brownie Carson '69, hopes to defeat Congressman Peter Kyros in the Democratic Primary.

Clayton/Orient

Black Perspective

The Gary Manifesto — II

This is the second half of the draft constitution formulated by the Black Congress, which met last month in Gary, Indiana.

Here at Gary, let us never forget that while the times and the names and the party have continually changed, one truth has faced us insistently, never changing: Both parties have betrayed us whenever their interests conflicted with ours (which was most of the time), and whenever our forces were unorganized and dependent, quiescent and compliant. Nor should this be surprising, for by now we must know that the American political system, like all other while institutions in America, was designed to operate for the benefit of the white race: It was never meant to do anything else.

That is the truth that we must face at Gary. If white "liberalism" could have solved our problems, then Lincoln and Roosevelt and Kennedy would have done so. But they did not solve ours nor the rest of the nation's. If America's problems could have been solved by forceful, politically skilled and aggressive individuals, then Lyndon Johnson would have retained the presidency. If the true "American Way" of unbridled monopoly capitalism, combined with a ruthless military imperialism could do it, then Nixon would not be running in panic around the world, or making speeches comparing his nation's decadence to that of Greece and Rome.

If we have never faced it before, let us face it at Gary: The profound crisis of black people and the disaster of America are not simply caused by men, nor will they be solved by men alone. These crises are the crises of basically flawed economics and politics, and of cultural degradation. None of the Democratic candidates and none of the Republican candidates — regardless of their vague promises to us or to their white constituencies — can solve our problems or the problems of this country without radically changing the systems by which it operates.

The Politics of Social Transformation

So we come to Gary confronted with a choice. But it is not the old convention question of which candidate shall we support, the countless question of who is to preside over a decaying and unsalvageable system. No, if we come to Gary out of the realities of the black communities of this land, then the only real choice for us is whether or not we will live by the truth we know, whether we will move to organize independently, move to struggle for fundamental transformation, for the creation of new directions, towards a concern for the life and the meaning of Man. Social transformation or social destruction, those are our only real choices.

If we have come to Gary on behalf of our people in America, in the rest of this hemisphere, and in the Homeland — if we have come for our own best

ambitions — then a new Black Politics must come to birth. If we are serious, the Black Politics of Gary must accept major responsibility for creating both the atmosphere and the program for fundamental, far-ranging change in America. Such responsibility is ours because it is our people who are most deeply hurt and ravaged by the present systems of society. That responsibility for leading the change is ours because we live in a society where few other men really believe in the possibility of a truly humane society for anyone anywhere.

We Are The Vanguard

The challenge is thrown to us here in Gary. It is the challenge to consolidate and organize our own black role as the vanguard in the struggle for a new society. To accept that challenge is to move to independent black politics. There can be no equivocation on that issue. History leaves us no other choice. White politics has not and cannot bring the changes we need.

We come to Gary and are faced with a challenge. The challenge is to transform ourselves from favor-seeking vassals and loud-talking, "militant" pawns, and to take up the role that the unorganized masses of our people have attempted to play ever since we came to these shores, that of harbingers of true justice and humanity, leaders in the struggle for liberation.

A major part of the challenge we must accept is that of redefining the functions and operations of all levels of American government, for the existing governing structures — from Washington to the smallest county, — are obsolescent. That is part of the reason why nothing works and why corruption rages throughout public life. For white politics seeks not to serve but to dominate and manipulate.

We will have joined the true movement of history if at Gary we grasp the opportunity to press Man forward as the first consideration of politics. Here at Gary we are faithful to the best hopes of our fathers and our people if we move for nothing less than a politics which places community before individualism, love before sexual exploitation, a living environment before profits, peace before war, justice before unjust "order", and morality before expediency.

This is the society we need, but we delude ourselves here at Gary if we think that change can be achieved without organizing the power, the determined national black power, which is necessary to insist upon such change, to create such change, to seize change.

Towards A Black Agenda

So when we turn to a Black Agenda for the

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'Education For Liberation' — Curle Seeks Alternatives

(Continued From Page Six)

between the rich and the poor countries. But, fortunately for mankind, Mr. Curle "has been in societies where the higher system was in the ascendancy . . . in Lapland, some African villages, some villages in Bangladesh, even among some of the American Indians." In these societies, "cooperation is stronger than competition."

Getting to the point of his lecture, Mr. Curle said that "Education supports the negative system. It can do something else. I think it will be very difficult." But, "Education can help to produce people of higher awareness, sensitivity, and inner strength, to destroy this incredibly insidious system." There are five things Mr. Curle thinks education can do to achieve this. First, "teachers can grapple with the problem of awareness." They can "teach people to exercise their will" because education now teaches us to be "docile, passive, and cynical." Teachers can also learn from students. "I and my colleagues have tried this and it is rewarding." Education can "teach about social change and how to do it," by studying people such as Gandhi and Martin Luther King. Finally, it can change its curricula, in ways that Mr. Curle did not care to specify.

Mr. Curle concluded that in "my Utopia there will be no distinction in status between the brain surgeon and the waitress, no difference between the garbage collector and the

governor." He painted a picture of the future, in which a "very small enclave of the rich will be surrounded by hordes of the poor — but before that, something will burn." Man will be liberated from the obsessions that grow in us from our low awareness; "We will be free as the wage-slave today is not." If what I say seems extreme and utopian, it is because the situation of the world is such that only utopian ideas can change it. . . .

Perhaps Mr. Curle would like to live as a Laplander or in an African village; that is his privilege. In the question period, though, he demonstrated some interesting inconsistencies. For example, he advocated giving more aid to underdeveloped countries, citing the Aswan Dam as a case in which the Egyptians needed technical assistance, but in the course of his answer he apparently realized that the Aswan Dam was being built to perpetuate the system that he wants to destroy.

If there is, as Mr. Curle tried to point out, a causal relationship between the elements in his two systems, I'll be damned if I can follow it. Even so, it would have been an interesting lecture if he had been able to come up with viable alternatives in education that are somewhat more original than "sharing with the students." As it was, the lecture was a tiresome attempt to demonstrate the truisms that men are a combination of idealism and self-interest, and that education could be improved.

The Arts Under Siege: A Program For Development

(Editor's Note) That the Arts at Bowdoin are in trouble and have been for some time is an observable fact to anyone who has been here for more than a week. Inadequate or nonexistent facilities, over subscribed courses, and under staffed departments are hindrances to education which every student who takes an art, music or drama course is forced to put up with. However things appear to be changing — at least the illusion of change is here, in the form of a faculty group in the Arts which is at last making a full-scale lobbying effort. After meeting each week for most of the year the group has issued a report which makes clear the sad state of affairs in the Arts and outlines some plans for change. The report follows.

A Statement On The Arts

The Arts (Art, Dance, Drama and Music) have suffered neglect at Bowdoin in respect to the Sciences. This conclusion need hardly startle anyone, but it has been a fact made increasingly more clear by developments at Bowdoin during recent decades. This neglect has not been the result of ill will so much as disinterest in harking to the needs and responsibilities of the Arts. The imperatives and activities of the Sciences, and to a lesser extent the Humanities, are relatively simple to fit into the traditional academic curriculum inherited from the nineteenth century. Hence, the needs and objectives of the Sciences historically have been recognized more quickly, systematically met and realized.

In the traditional academic game plan (even that of a "liberal arts" college) the Arts are at a disadvantage; demonstrably unable to provide the kind of "evidence" of its activities — a prediction of next year's economic growth or a better space vehicle — which the exact and not-so-exact Sciences routinely produce for the edification of the pragmatists. The fact that the "product" — in fact the very presence — of the Arts is to a greater or lesser extent intangible (and often unmeasurable by technically oriented standards) often has made them stepchildren in Academe.

Now, however, both the academic and the cultural value system is changing. Bowdoin has responded in part to the new expectations of its faculty and students by substantial changes in the major system, admissions policy and social codes. Since the rigid academic schematic has been

to a great extent dismantled, the Arts find themselves in a state of siege, inundated with students who expect that the excellent standards established at Bowdoin for the Sciences and the Humanities be matched in the Arts. As a result, the need for a sound and realistic program for the future development of the Arts at Bowdoin is urgent.

During the past year, through frequent interdepartmental meetings of the Arts faculties and discussion in meetings of the Governing Boards Committee on the Arts, many ideas and proposed solutions have been considered. As a result, a two-step projection for the next decade was worked out. The projection is far from Utopian, for that would be as unrealistic as the assumption that there would be little, if any, change in the status quo of the Arts at Bowdoin. The financial support outlined refers to very real and pressing needs, conservatively worked out. Many projects and programs were deleted in the process of arriving at a statement of the basic minimum required for a viable Arts program at Bowdoin.

The Future Of The Arts At Bowdoin

The emergence of the Arts as a division of the College is a natural consequence of student demand and the maturing consciousness of the country. During the past sixty years the United States has been at war and educational institutions such as Bowdoin have encouraged the development of the sciences and attendant technologies, in the "interest" of national defense, at the sacrifice of individual "pursuit of happiness."

The "pursuit of happiness" (emotional maturity) is encouraged in the academy through study and practice in the arts. Education in art history and musicology raises individual awareness and a sense of culture. Kant's major criticism of Pure reason was that it was meaningless if alienated from sensation. It is the function of the creative arts to educate individuals to become conscious of habitual and automatic sensation and to increase and refine perception.

Bowdoin has fulfilled its commitments to technology to the detriment of these liberal arts. One unpleasant reality is that Bowdoin is not comparing favorably to other institutions in the arts. The time has come to establish the balance through compensatory developments in the arts. Some would discourage the arts and see our proposals as "unrealistic." But our colleagues' confidence and perspective encourage education through the

arts to maintain Bowdoin's standing as a strong liberal arts college.

Art

The need for an increased operating budget for the Art Department when we move into new facilities has grown out of the following circumstances. The present eighty year old building was never designed for instruction in the arts. The only large room in the basement we occupy was intended to be a coal bin. Extreme congestion in the remaining basement space has inhibited the growth of our teaching aids and their files for decades. Had we accumulated more than we now have, there would have been no place to put them. Currently the teaching aids files and the small room they are in, have reached the saturation point, both in storage space and working space. The same is equally true of the departmental reference library.

When we have new and augmented spaces available, the teaching aids collection and the reference library should be expanded to bring them up-to-date with the building and the needs of our growing enrollments. Funds for this growth will be necessary, as well as personnel and programs which are badly restricted by space limitations.

The same need for space expansion and appropriate equipment for teaching programs applies equally to the course program in the creative visual arts as the art history area. . . . personnel, equipment and operating spaces and budgets will be in a drastic catch-up situation when new facilities become available if the activities within are to be consonant with the architecture itself.

Museum

The 1975 and 1980 budget levels for the Museum of Art are proposed to achieve a stable financial basis for a consistent and orderly program of conservation and acquisition. Conservation is done on an ad hoc basis in response to unexpected damage or upon receipt of funds specifically donated for conservation. It should be pointed out that while the former instance has occurred several times in the past, the latter has only once. Acquisition funds, particularly in non-American fields, are presently inadequate to acquire representative works of art of the highest possible quality on a regular basis.

Theater

The most obvious need of the theater program is an increase in teaching personnel. One faculty

member, teaching theater courses, directing the major productions, advising the Masque and Gown, supervising the booking and running the building is an overload, even assisted by the staff technician and part-time custodian.

Physically, the plant is approaching its twentieth anniversary and needs to be refurbished, basically fresh paint, carpeting and the like. With the increase of ballet programs and outside touring companies the inadequacies of our lighting equipment are becoming aware to more than those who have habitually used the theater. The lack of shower facilities for the actors has always been detrimental. And lastly, the folding metal chairs in the Experimental Theater are hardly conducive to audience comfort.

Dance

The 1975 and 1980 budget requests for Dance represent minimum expenditures needed to provide basic equipment for a dance program in the Bowdoin curriculum. Presently dance classes have no specific location, no mirrors, no record player, no tape recorder and no funds for student performances. These items are included in the proposed capital expenditures. Also included is a request for a portable linoleum covering for the Pickard Theater stage floor, essential for dance performance in bare feet on a wooden stage with splinters and protruding nails. This would benefit both Bowdoin performers and the increasing number of visiting dance

companies.

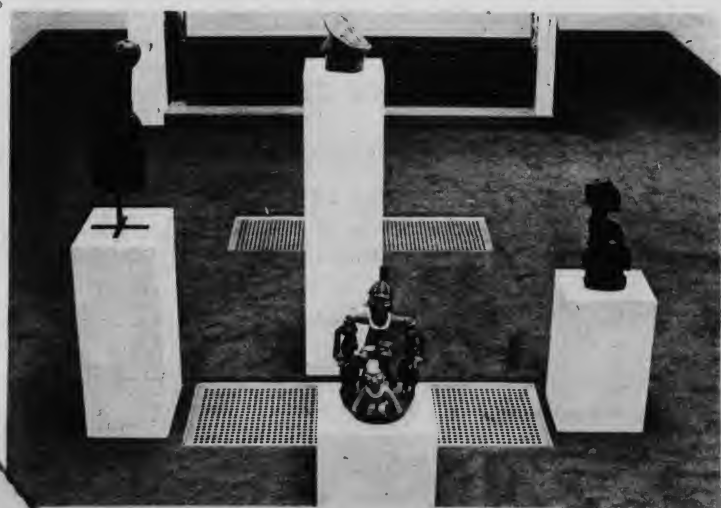
Because dance is a performing art, classes should concentrate not only on strengthening physical condition and improving dance technique. Equal emphasis should be placed on encouraging creativity in dance composition, and experience in performing. For this reason, the dance program should become a part of the academic liberal arts curriculum. A suitable place for Dance would be — in conjunction with Drama and perhaps Speech — in a Department of Performing Arts. Many eastern colleges have already accomplished this. Part and parcel of this transferal of Dance from its temporary position in the Physical Education Department would be the hiring of an instructor at regular full or half-time salary.

This year, 1971-72, although dance was a voluntary activity 25 — 30 students (male and female) sustained strong interest and enthusiasm for the program throughout the year. Male and female students attended four hour-and-a-half classes a week, and prepared and presented an evening's demonstration of the year's activities. This kind of enthusiasm and effort signify a lasting interest in dance as a satisfying aesthetic, emotional, and physical experience.

Music

By 1975 it will no longer be possible to function with the facilities, faculty and staff resources presently in the Department of Music. Increased enrollment and the changing nature of the student needs and interests makes it necessary to change some emphases and to strengthen other areas. It is necessary that some one who can handle all of the applied music program including chamber ensembles and chamber orchestra be added to the Department. Staff needs include a half time music librarian to catalog music, records and to run the music library as well as at least a part time technician to maintain and assist with the operation of the Electronic Music Studio and to service all of the other electronic

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Clayton/Orient

Several pieces from the collection of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Coleman, now on exhibition at the Walker Art Museum.

The Arts

Masque And Gown Offers An Old, English Monstrosity

by DAVID COLE

"Black Eyed Susan," by Douglas Jerrold. Directed by Richard Lustig. '74. Starring David Jordan as William and Nancy S. Stewart in the title role.

What can I say? "Black Eyed Susan" is a horrible play, performed last Sunday and Monday with horrible actors. Even the background music was terrible. What can I say? The audience loved it.

"Black Eyed Susan" is the creation of British humorist Douglas Jerrold who, thankfully, is dead. The play was first produced in London in 1829 and ran successfully, a sign no doubt of the depravity and decadence of Hanoverian England. The play is a vicious and thinly veiled attack on George IV, who died the next year, presumably of a broken heart. By the time the play ended its run, Parliament had passed the Reform Bill of 1832 and Britain was well on the way to socialism and the welfare state.

Despite its ludicrous story line (and its blatant political overtones), "Black Eyed Susan" has interesting moments, and under the direction of Richard Lustig the play came across as probably both Jerrold and he had hoped: as a ridiculous, mindless farce, overflowing with the billowing language of the sea. Most of the play seemed to be in a foreign tongue. For the most part, the so-bad-it-was-funny routine succeeded. The sword fight, the court-martial, and the last minute rescue were highlights of Jerrold's awful wit and, equally, of Lustig's surprisingly competent direction. The sudden appearance of the noose, and Sue's dash through the iron bars of William's cell were effective devices.

However, just as Jerrold's only real strength was in mimicking and embellishing the speech of his old self, characters, Lustig's only true talent seemed to lie in his eye for good sight gags. On other levels the direction could be disappointing. Characters walked dully back and forth across the floor of the Experimental Theatre, apparently unable to do anything but swing their arms (and swords, if they had them), declare their lines in monotone, and mug. Too often, the acting was not so-bad-it-was-funny. It

was just bad.

Nancy Stewart as Susan was the worst. All she did, in scene after scene, was limply outstretch her arm, raise her eyes to the sky, and deliver her stupid lines. She got laughs, but one must note that in most of her scenes the audience was starved for something to laugh at. They were not laughing with her. Apparently Miss Stewart, fully aware of the play's sense of the ridiculous, believed that it would be enough for her simply to act as ridiculously as possible. It was not enough. Susan's lines can be funny, but they need help that Miss Stewart was either unwilling or unable to give.

Nick Lewis as Doggrass, "the sinister villain," also drew laughs, and also failed to get all that he might have out of his role. After his role as Casca Lewis must have felt neglected, surrounded by a cast flailing swords as he once had. But the quick-witted Lewis discovered a suitable surrogate in his villain's cape, which he whirled about as if attempting a bad Lugosi impression.

Most of the cast was just mediocre. Exceptions were Andy Merschel as the Admiral and Jennifer Brewster as Dolly Mayflower. They created humorous characters rather than simply delivering occasionally humorous lines. They were actually acting; the rest of the cast might as well have been waving to friends in the audience.

The audience enjoyed "Black Eyed Susan." But even in a play like this laughs are not their own excuse. It is an interesting play, with a story line stolen from such differing sources of the *Odyssey*, *David and Bathsheba*, and *Big John*. Jerrold deserved better than this. Perhaps this reviewer's reaction is harsh. Faced with dialogue delivered in dull monotones, waving swords, mugging actors and a cast that included Lustig, William Cifrino, Nick Lewis, and Duane Minton, "Black Eyed Susan" was reminiscent of nothing so much as Susan Vick's "Springtime for Caesar." The wound still festers. But it still seems to this reviewer that, if Jerrold could have seen this production, he would have echoed the words of young William: "I'm glad my mother is dead."



Tramps and friends perform at the new campus coffeehouse in the basement of Baxter House.

Soft Conversation

Coffeehouse Swings On Campus

by ROBERT MURPHY

Again this week the foundations of Baxter House swayed to the excitement of the new coffeehouse which made its debut last week. In fact, the coffeehouse is probably the most exciting innovation on the Bowdoin College campus this year, at least in so far as the non-academic needs of the student is concerned.

Walter Pigeon & the Nightflyers wailed on, and Larry Kaplan and Monte Brown crooned Tuesday night to the near capacity audience which sat around tables, on the floor, on mattresses, or stood and milled about. With donated chairs and tables, India print hangs, candles, and a little incense the old Sigma Nu gameroom was once again transformed into a place for people to have fun. However, this time the old room was open to the whole college community. Independents and fraternity members alike shared the song, the atmosphere, and the good food. The mood was one of

escape from academic pressures and from culture-barren Brunswick. Even the free salad, cold drinks, fresh-brewed coffee, and the sordough raisin bread was an exciting relief from the monotonous college food.

The coffeehouse is the spontaneous outgrowth of the desire of a group of kids - Sue Tomita, Sue McDonough, Debbi Reggan, Jose Dias, Rick Jeffrey, and Tom Liebtang among others - to have a place on campus to be able to meet people with similar interests. An attractive place was sought where the human talent which Dick Moll has been collecting can break-out and find expression.

There is another aspect of the coffeehouse program and that is a place where one can demonstrate his crafts and where others can learn. This week leather craft, bread making and candle making demonstrations were planned. The organizers have many plans for future craft demonstrations, and other plans for the coffeehouse itself. But the semester is running

short, and their is a question whether the college community has real interest. The coffeehouse has been well attended but the project is a co-operative and thus depends on contributions to pay for the food and the other costs. Contributions have nevertheless been lacking. Rick Jeffrey would also like to see more people showing an interest in exhibiting their talent.

Other aspects could include the showing of student directed films, the performances of mystery plays, and various other demonstrations of arts and crafts. Poetry reading and photographic exhibitions are also possible, as is almost any demonstration of talent which students are willing to share with others. It is just a matter of people being willing to give some time to make this program work.

So if you like the sensation of cool cement on bare feet, live music, soft conversation, tangy food, and an over-all good time, patronize and support the Baxter House Coffeehouse.



Clayton/Orient

A highlight of the Black Arts Festival was Al Sessions' evening of poetry and song, "Black Thoughts in Motion," presented Tuesday last.

Glee Club To Offer Stravinsky Piece

And Schutz Psalm In Chapel, Sunday

by JOE HERLIHY

Igor Stravinsky's "Symphony of Psalms," one of this century's most important compositions for chorus and orchestra, will be performed by the Bowdoin College Glee Club, the Monday Singers and a 37-piece orchestra under the direction of Professor Donald Caldwell Sunday, April 23 in the Bowdoin Chapel. Due to the large performing ensemble (107 people) and the relatively small size of the chapel two performances will be given to accommodate the college community, one at 3 p.m. and another at 4:30 p.m. The public is cordially invited.

Stravinsky composed the "Symphony of Psalms" in 1930 for the Boston Symphony Orchestra's 50th anniversary. The work is scored for mixed choir and an orchestra made up of five flutes, four oboes, English horn, brass, cello, bass, two pianos and harp. The orchestra used Sunday will be composed of area residents and 13 Bowdoin students. The symphony is in three movements: the first is a setting of verses 13

and 14 of psalm 38; the second is a setting of verses 2, 3 and 4 of psalm 39; the last movement is a setting of psalm 150 in its entirety. The large scale, the complexity and the harsh, modern style of the work make performances of it rare on college campuses.

Sunday's concert will also feature Bach's Cantata no. 5, "Jauchzet Gott in Allen Landen" for solo soprano. Voice instructor Mrs. Eloise Caldwell will be the soloist. A chamber orchestra of 8 pieces, 4 of which are Bowdoin students, will be directed by Professor Caldwell.

In addition to the Stravinsky, the Glee Club and the Monday Singers will perform "The 100th Psalm" by Heinrich Schutz. This antiphonal composition for 2 a-capella choirs will be sung with a choir at each end of the chapel.

Preparations for this concert, the only large orchestral concert to be heard on this campus this year, began early in this semester. It will be the last major appearance by the Glee Club for the 1971-72 academic year.

List Of Majors Released

ART (12) — Bachman, G. C.; Beardslee, J. L.; Cox, C. C.; Donahue, T. J.; Gifford, S. N. (Eng.); Glassman, P. D. (Ger.); Hoehn, R. A. (Eng.); MacAdam, D. K.; Sampidis, N. (Bio.); Stephens, C. F., Jr. (Hist.); Tarbell, G. W. H.; Wendler, S. E. (Psych.).

BIOLOGY (22) — Blacher, L. (Biochem.); Carpenter, D. B.; Ellard, G. W., Jr.; Fiori, M. J.; Fleur, E. R.; Griswold, D. D.; Jepson, B. K.; Johnson, L. C. III; Kinkel, F. R.; Klyne, S. M.; Lichtman, A. H.; Menhar, G. L.; Olson, P. A. (Ger.); Pierson, J. G.; Price, C. B. (Hist.); Ramage, W. T. III; Sampidis, N. (Art); Shube, G. H.; Smith, M. W.; Stevens, W. C.; Suslavich, F. J., Jr. (Chem.); Thayer, R. P.

BIOCHEMISTRY (10) — Al-Chokhachy, E. M.; Blacher, L. (Bio.); Butler, M. A.; DeRice, R. A. (Class.); Geiss, P. T.; Lynch, D. W.; Revers, R. R. (Psych.); Sotarski, S. R.; Suter, C. C.; van der Ven, P. F.

CHEMISTRY (6) — Hermans, M. R.; Hoerner, T. E.; Leach, R. D. (Relig.); O'Brien, W. E. (Phys.); Panski, R. C.; Suslavich, F. J., Jr. (Bio.).

CLASSICS (8) — Baker, A. R., Jr. (Math.); Brennan, J. P.; DeRice, R. A. (Biochem.); Kimball, R. A.; Leonardo, A. J.; Lewis, R. B.; Pollanias, J. L., Jr.; Rees, W. J.

ECONOMICS (16) — Cesar, D. (Gov.); Darin, T. C. (Gov.); Droggitsis, S. C. (Gov.); Galen, R. T.; Harding, J. H.; Hays, A. F.; Jackson, R. A. (Math.); Jones, M. F.; Lynch, R. S.; Pierce, A. N.; Price, C. B. III (Bio.); Roberts, C. F.; Savage, K. F. (Econ.); Turner, R. H.; Weitzman, S. M.

ENGLISH (18) — Brown, G. F.; Cashman, N. R. (Phys.); Cifirino, W. F. (Relig.); Cullen, J. D.; Gahrn, C. W.; Gifford, S. N. (Art); Hall, A. D.; Hoehn, R. A. (Art); Jeffery, R. K., Jr.; Lechner, M. D.; Lindquist, M. A.; Lyons, J. E.; Miller, J. L., Jr. (Hist.); Morling, T. W.; Paton, F. M.; Smith, A. G. H.; Swais, D. J.; Zion, S. F.

GERMAN (7) — Bixby, K. B. 73 (Psych.); Broski, M.; Ciccio, S. J.; Felker, S. C.; Glassman, P. D. (Art); Olson, F. A. (Bio.); Riedner, M. K. H. (Hist.).

GOVERNMENT (44) — Anderson, M. W.; Bardwell, R. D. III; Bayer, W. T. III; Beacom, M. W.; Bentley, R. D. (Soc.); Bowie, J. M.; Brien, L. A.; Brown, P. H. III; Busby, D. S.; Campbell, J. E.; Cesar, D. (Econ.); Cohen, S. M. (Hist.); Curtiss, J. D. (Soc.); Darrin, T. C. (Econ.); Delahanty, K. B.; Donahue, A. R.; Donahue, J. G. (Phys.); Droggitsis, S. C. (Econ.); Elias, S. R.; Hammond, S. A. (Gov.); (Rom. Lang.); Hennessey, J. M.; Humphrey, M.; Jones, C. R.; Lee, E. M.; Lewis, N. F. (Relig.); Malconian, R. G.; Meira, D. S. (Psych.); Parker, E. T.; Perry, M. J. (Soc.); Ridge, M. J. (Soc.); Rouillard, W. F.; Rozumek, R. E. (Soc.); Segezah, J. C. B.; Shanahan, W. E. III; Shaw, B. P.; Smith, C. R.; Steves, R. A.; Stone, S. M.; Tansey, J. L., Jr.; Warren, F. G.; Weinberg, F. B. (Hist.); Weisman, P. S. (Rom. Lang.); Wittall, R. V., Jr.; Workman, D. E.

HISTORY (46) — Ainsworth, G. H.; Bell, S. J.; Bird, J. P.; Blunt, M. K. (Psych.); Brown, L. G.; Bruno, S. L.; Campbell, D. C. (Rom. Lang.); Cohen, S. M. (Gov.); Cole, D. A. (Rom. Lang.); Condos, G. G.; Conrad, J. M.; Davis, F. W., Jr.; Eccleston, W. J.; Edsell, T. A.; Elinoff, D. M.; Fazio, E.; Fortado, M. 75; Grady, E. J.; Height, L. J.; Honold, F. J., Jr.; Hudekoper, E. E.; Irtich, S. M.; Johnston, N. B.; Joyce, J. J. III; Lustig, R. I.; Mariner, F. R. (Rom. Lang.); Marshall, J. P. III; Mastain, R. K.; Miller, J. L., Jr. (Eng.); Osborne, B. D.; Patard, R. J. (Phil.); Riedner, M. K. H. (Ger.); Robertson, D. A.; Saul, C. E., Jr.; Shaw, P. W.; Spaulding, J. A., Jr.; Stephens, C. F., Jr. (Art); Stitham, K. L. (Psych.); Taylor, R. E.; Tuttle, R. G. (Phil.); Vander Noot, J. M.; Varley, W. J. (Psych.); Webb, N. P.; Weinberg, F. B. (Gov.); Wheeler, D. P.; Woodcock, T. C.

MATHEMATICS (13) — Anschuetz, C. J.; Bailey, R. E., Jr.; Baker, A. R., Jr. (Class.); Clifford, L. W.; Diaz, J. A. (Soc.); Fay, S. D. (Psych.); Gardiner, W. M.; Hoy, S. D. (Psych.); Jackson, R. A. (Econ.); Kelley, J. E.; Morgan, M. G.; Savage, K. F. (Econ.); Tatum, J. S.

MUSIC (4) — Griggs, P. J.; Haddock, C. R.; Levesque, D. R.; Warwick, G. C. (Psych.).

PHILOSOPHY (6) — Hesser, S.; Kenney, J. P., Jr.; Luft, E. V. (Relig.); Morgan, J. A.; Patard, R. J. (Hist.); Tuttle, R. G. (Hist.).

PHYSICS (6) — Burns, T. F., Jr.; Cashman, N. R. (Eng.); Donahue, J. G. (Gov.); Newell, J. K.; Offenberg, W. E. (Chem.); Severance, W. E., Jr.

PSYCHOLOGY (21) — Anderson, M. E.; Berkinshaw, E. R.; Bixby, K. B. 73 (Ger.); Blunt, M. K. (Hist.); Canada, G. (Soc.); Cleveland, T. S., Jr.; Connell, J. A.; Dunson, L. C.; Ellis, R. B.; Fay, S. D. (Math.); Geier, W. L.; Hoy, S. D. (Math.); Jordan, D. J.; Krachman, R. F.; Meira, D. S. (Gov.); Revers, R. R. (Biochem.); Stitham, K. L. (Hist.); Varley, W. J. (Hist.); Warwick, G. C. (Mus.); Wendler, S. E. (Art); Young, K. L.

RELIGION (11) — Carr, J. C.; Cifirino, W. F. (Eng.); Clifford, G. M. III; Collins, J., Jr.; Edwards, J. H.; Leach, R. D. (Chem.); Lewis, E. A.; Lewis, M. F. (Gov.); Luft, E. V. (Phil.); Molloy, P. J.; Whitman, D. C.

ROMANCE LANGUAGE (7) — Campbell, D. C. (Hist.); Cole, D. A. (Hist.); Hammond, S. A. 75 (Gov.); LeDouceur, J. W.; Manner, F. R. (Hist.); Paine, D. T.; Wellman, K. S. (Gov.).

SOCIOLOGY (13) — Ahern, F. V., Jr.; Anderson, S. D.; Buffinton, C. W.; Bentley, R. D. (Gov.); Canada, G. (Psych.); Casellas, M. A.; Curtiss, J. D. (Gov.); Diaz, J. A. (Math.); Golden, G. R.; Perry, M. J. (Gov.); Pierce, S. F. 73; Ridge, M. J. (Gov.); Rozumek, R. E. (Gov.).

JOINT MAJORS (5) — Alcáide, D. S. (Economics-Environmental Studies); Bromfield, R. N. (Sociology-Russian); Olt, D. J. (Economics-Mathematics); Simone, E. G., Jr. (Government-Russian); Van Tassel, J. L. (Physics-Geology).

The following member of the class of 1974 is not included in the April list because of earlier selection of major: Bolduc, D.

MAJOR CARDS NOT YET TURNED IN — Blackburn, W. S.; Loefer, R.; Lopez, E. G. III; Mace, J. L., Jr.; McPhee, P. F. 73; Mitchell, V. W., Jr.; Randvir, W. M.; Taylor, J. A. 73.

MAJOR DEFERRED BECAUSE OF STUDY AWAY — Benson, R. A.; Brown, Peter J.; Delakas, D. M.; Hanneck, S. W.; Hill, C. R.; Leghorn, J. J.; Lewis, G. W.; Moore, R. H.

*Probably will not return in fall.

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To the Editor:

Last week, for the second consecutive week, the Orient ran an advertisement for its publisher, the Brunswick Publishing Company, which declares that "You're printing in good hands at The Brunswick Publishing Company."

Your paper is evidently in inept hands. If the Brunswick Publishing Company can't even print its own add correctly, small wonder that your rag is so ridden with typos.

Sincerely,
Richard Patard '74

Black Perspective . . .

(Continued From Page Seven)

seventies, we move in the truth of history, in the reality of the moment. We move recognizing that no one else is going to represent our interests but ourselves. The society we seek cannot come unless Black people organize to advance its coming. We lift up a Black Agenda recognizing that white America moves towards the abyss created by its own racist arrogance, misplaced priorities, rampant materialism, and ethical bankruptcy. Therefore we are certain that the Agenda we now press for in Gary is not only for the future of black humanity, but is probably the only way that the rest of America can save itself from the harvest of its criminal past.

So, brothers and sisters of our developing black nation, we now stand at Gary as a people whose time has come. From every corner of Black America, from all liberation movements of the Third World, from the graves of our fathers and the coming world of our children, we are faced with a



Marion Brown, visiting professor of Music, describes a primitive musical instrument during the recent exhibition of his collection. Clayton/Orient

challenge and a call: Though the moment is perilous we must not despair. We must seize the time, for the time is ours.

We begin here and now in Gary. We begin with an independent, black political movement, and independent black political Agenda, an independent black spirit. Nothing less will do. We must build for our people. We must build for our world. We stand on the edge of history. We cannot turn back.

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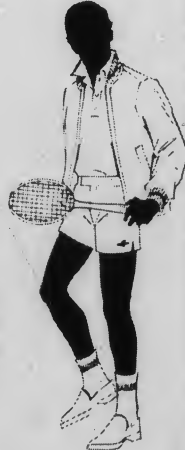


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A Program For Arts Development

(Continued From Page Eight)
equipment in Gibson Hall.*

The Music Library is a good basic one but is deficient in a number of respects. We are unable for instance to afford the new edition of the complete works of Johann Sebastian Bach which is certainly one of the basic tools of music study. The current allotment for the purchase of scores, records and books is simply inadequate.

The Electronic Music Studio has been developing very slowly, but it needs the investment of up to

\$50,000 in order to make it a good standard studio for teaching, research and composition. For years Bowdoin has been behind in instrumental work... We are still in need of some basic instruments partly for rental purposes to undergraduates and partly for use with a chamber orchestra.

The addition of a resident group of five instrumentalists would include at least the following advantages:

1. Cover one-half applied music instruction
2. 1 faculty member (chamber

ensembles, chamber orchestra, and instrumental teaching)

3. Contemporary Music Festival
4. permit development of an instructional program in instrumental music comparable to the Summer School of Music.

5. bring to the Campus the resources of a resident chamber ensemble.

Bowdoin has established an enviable reputation in the field of Contemporary Music. In order for it to continue and in order to make what we consider a necessary contribution to music today, as well as for teaching resources, additional funding in contemporary music activities is needed. Experiments have indicated the feasibility of a whole semester program in contemporary music analogous to Connecticut College's semester in the Theater. We feel that the addition of an Anglo-American Newsletter, an Anglo-American Contemporary Music Center, and a Jazz Archive are reasonable and necessary extensions of current programs in Music.

Costs

The group estimates that by 1975 the Arts will require \$136,000 in operating funds above what is now provided (about \$35,000) and seven new faculty members (three in art, one in theater, and one and a half each for dance and music). By 1980 they hope to have seven more faculty members (three in art, two in theater, one and a half in music and one half in dance) and another \$65,000 increase in the operating funds, most of which would go to the museum.

At the same time they will need over \$2,000,000 in capital, i.e., a new art building and art equipment, allocations to the museum, refurbishing of the theater, dance equipment, music department purchases and remodeling. Of course, most of this money (\$1,848,500) is earmarked for the new Art building and will be paid for from the funds collected in the upcoming capital campaign. However, the total amount required will be about \$6.3 million in new endowment funds by 1975, a figure well beyond the goal of the campaign.

Obviously, the Arts don't come cheap.



MEET THE MUSTACHE — Pictured above (l to r) are Mr. Richard "Mr. Mustache" Mastain and Mr. Thomas O'Hooligan Murphy in a candid, unposed photo taken moments before the judges final decision on the winner of this year's First Annual Murphy-Mastain Mustache Meet. Notice the funny hair below the noses and just immediately above the ever-smiling lips of the two contestants as they express their condolences to each other while thanking the other for being such a good sport. Ah, what confidence. Sophomore Mastain's smile seems to be somewhat more genuine as he tries to raise the can of beer for another drink, while Senior "Stud" Murphy's expression borders on a smirk, since he knows that Mastain will miss his mouth and probably get beer foam all over his mustache. Murphy, nonetheless strikes his best profile pose with utmost confidence, the left handed hand shake.

After Southern Excursion, Golfer's Opening Put Off

by CHARLIE ROBERTS
and ACE DONAHUE

The golf team is anxiously awaiting their first match of the season after having their first three scheduled matches either cancelled or postponed. With five of the starting seven returning from last year coach Sid Watson hopes to improve on the .500 record of a year ago. These five consist of seniors Jim Burnett, Steve Gormley, Bill Huff, and sophomores Ace Donahue and Charlie Roberts. As of this date, the other two positions on the seven man squad are being filled by senior Doug Crowther and freshman Charlie Thalheimer. Crowther, after being the number one man on the team as a sophomore, is back after spending a year in England. Stiff competition for the last spot on the team is expected from Dow Pierce, who has been practicing diligently.

In preparation for the upcoming

person's report for Doug Crowther, several members of the group found time for some sparkling rounds of golf. The highlight of the trip was when Dow Pierce broke a hundred for the first time in his career.

The two authors of this article would like to refer to a statement made by Coach Watson. Referred to by Coach Watson as members of the social four at the Beta house, Ace Donahue and Charlie Roberts are now finding holes of a different variety much to their liking.

Finally, anybody interested in seeing some excellent golf, should come out to the Brunswick "Country Club" Saturday for the first home match with Wesleyan and Trinity.

season, seven members of the team went to North Carolina during spring vacation. When they were not filling out a missing

Abhorachi Gives Tips

(Continued From Page Twelve)

Declare a misdeal. You have fourteen cards.

3. Sitting South, you hold:
Spades A,K,Q,J,10,9,8,7,6,5
Hearts A
Diamonds A
Clubs A

You open one no-trump, because you are new at the game. West doubles, North redoubles and it is passed around. What do you do?

ANSWER: Smile and lay down your hand.

Now that you have new insights into the game, you may wish to take it up seriously in the company of Bowdoin's ace bridge teams. If you do, there are many methods of play. You can try the Goren method, Shencken, the Italian system, Chicago, Precision, or Jim Watras' unique method, Imprecision. Whatever system you adopt, you are going to have a lot of fun and probably flunk out of school.

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Bowdoin Laxmen Topple Nichols; Defeated By Wesleyan And MIT

by ROSS KIMBALL

On Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 Bowdoin's lacrosse team went on the field to meet a team from Nichols about which we knew approximately nothing. Since the weather afforded a day completely conducive to good lacrosse, your reporter welcomed his excused cut from his Government class in which Joe Abhorachi continually writes those infamously presumptuous articles concerning athletics. If you only knew what a "scrub" Joe is!

Bowdoin immediately surprised everyone, even ourselves, by scoring exactly 23 seconds after the game began. The score came from the extremely adroit stick of "Shaggy" Nelson. However, the tempo of the remainder of that first half did not quite follow the example set by Nelson. At the half, we were tied 4-4 with a team which we realized was far inferior to us.

Directly from the start of the second half, Bowdoin set up its inevitable and extremely potent offense, adding two goals in the

third period and four goals in the fourth to complete all scoring. The final score: 12-4. Charlie Corey and Joe Bonasera led all scorers with four points apiece, with Bill Fitzgibbons adding 3 points. Individual scoring also included: Joe Spaulding with 2 goals, "Shaggy" Nelson, "Snake" Loeffler, Jeff Begin, Noel Webb, Pete Warren and Howie Martin, all with one goal.

Without question the highlights of the game was "Scrubby" Wheeler's response to the poor sportsmanship of a Nichols' player which led to a free-for-all between both benches. No purple heads were awarded. Joe Bonasera, as well as a point leader, was the leader in penalties, gaining 3 more over "Root" Tyrell.

Bowdoin vs. Wesleyan

On Friday, April 14, The Bowdoin lacrosse team slithered away undetected from the campus and head directly for Middletown, Conn. After sleeping in the exquisite Crestline Motel, squandering Bowdoin's money, as all the athletic teams do, on such continental delights as Black and White T.V. and double beds, we

arose Saturday morning to the insurmountable task of contesting Wesleyan's lacrosse team's ability.

Wesleyan scored the first and only goal of the first period with 7 minutes gone by. However, Joe Spaulding came back with 2 goals to Wesleyan's one in the second period, making the score 2-2 at the half. In the third period Wesleyan scored 3 goals to our none, forging ahead 5-2. The omens appeared favorable in the fourth period as Joe Spaulding scored a short-handed goal, bringing us to within 2 goals of the lead. Nonetheless, the only other score was tossed in by some thoughtless Wesleyan player, who cared not for Bowdoin's welfare, bringing the final score to 6-3 in their favor.

Both coaches and players agree that Bowdoin did not rise high enough to the challenge, feeling that we were just as good a team as they. However, we were victims of 15 penalties adding to exactly one quarter of the game. Thus we were able to stabilize neither our offense nor our defense. Our remaining games consist of similar, if not greater challenges, but it appears that we should emerge on top next time. Finally acknowledgements must go to the "Shadow" and "R. Muse Esq." for the purpose of taking that whole weekend simply to warm the bench. That is self-sacrifice.

The Bowdoin lacrosse team travelled to Cambridge last Tuesday to meet MIT, ranked number ten in New England during pre-season. The game was one of complete frustration for Bowdoin, who once again was unable to generate and sustain a strong offense.

In the first period Joe Spaulding scored two goals for the Bears which were countered by three goals by the relentless MIT offense. Again in the second half Bowdoin scored one less tally than MIT. Charlie Corey beat MIT's goalie for a goal, but the opponent was able to beat Bowdoin's Dave Gordon for two. Thus, the score at the half was 5-3 in favor of MIT, by no means an insurmountable lead.

However, Bowdoin was unable to gain any ground, losing the third period 1-3, Charlie Corey scoring our lone goal of the period. Thus, with MIT leading 8-4 after three periods, Bowdoin was resolved to overcome that deficit in the fourth. Bowdoin was unable to score four goals in the time it took MIT to hit two, so that with 24 minutes remaining we were down by the score of 10-8. However, Bowdoin was not to score again, while MIT added 3 more, leaving the final score 13-8. The Bears had lost two straight.

Often it is vain to say that the team which lost should have won, but such was surely the case today. Bowdoin's outshot MIT 37-30 and won the ground ball contest 81-54, factors indicative of a winning effort. However, for the second consecutive game, Bowdoin was its own worst enemy, to use a foul cliché. Bowdoin accumulated 19 minutes worth of penalties on 17 counts, compared to 5 1/2 minutes registered by MIT on 6 penalties. The point is that Bowdoin played a man short for nearly a third of the contest. In fact, MIT scored seven goals while Bowdoin was a man down.

So, I leave you until Saturday, April 22 at 2:30 when Bowdoin will be on Pickard Field to blow the proverbial doors off the Eagles of Boston College. We all expect to see you there.



Bill Walbridge of Psi Upsilon catches his breath during Interfrat Swim Meet. Deke won the meet while Psi U took second and Chi Psi came in third.

Bear Baggers Drop Opening Three Games, No Hitting

by D. E. REEVES

The Bowdoin Varsity Baseball began its season on a dismal note by dropping their first three contests.

The Bears succumbed to the M. I. T. Engineers by the score of 4-0. The M. I. T. pitcher stymied the Bowdoin bats by striking out 14 and by only allowing one hit. Sophomore catcher Russ Bailey, spoiled the potential for the M.I.T. no-hitter when he reached base on a single. Bailey also nailed two reckless Engineer base-runners with his accurate pick-off throws.

The next game pitted the Bears against Nichols College. The Bears rebounded from their earlier

shutout by scoring six runs. However, Bowdoin could not defend against the potent bats of Nichols who responded with 17 runs.

A 6-2, two hit loss to Brandeis added another defeat to the Bear's record. Fine pitching performances were turned in by Bowdoin's Morris and Gellerson. However, the lack of offense sent the Bears to their third defeat in as many games.

Adequate fielding and good pitching by Gellerson and Morris have marked Bowdoin's early contests. The obvious problem in the recent games has been the frustrating lack of offensive strength.

The Deuce On Bridge

by JOE ABHORACHI

Few games have affected the course of history so profoundly as bridge. Today's scholars believe that Nero finessed while Rome burned. George III went mad not because he lost the American colonies, but because of his repeated all-night sessions playing bridge with Pitt and the boys. Among contemporary world leaders, General Eisenhower was well known for his luck at bridge, and was often called "the big dummy" by his staff.

Today bridge has spread to the common people, and is reputedly growing at such a rate at Bowdoin College that the hockey rink may soon be used on a permanent basis for duplicate tournaments. Indeed, Bowdoin has produced several fine teams, among them Ken Santangelo and Brag Bahshaw, and Petey Avery and Geoff ("trump the nine") Nelson.

The game is easy to learn. Below are several questions to help you test your bridge sense.

1. Sitting South, you hold:

3,7,A,10 of Spades

Q,8,K of Hearts

2,5,4,J,K,7 of Clubs

What do you do?

ANSWER: Sort your cards. You are a beginner and you have no right to play with your cards in that condition.

2. Sitting South, you hold:

Spades A,K,J,10,9,8,3

Hearts K,J,6

Diamonds A,9

Clubs 3,2

East opens 3 Diamonds. What do you do? ANSWER:

(Please Turn to Page Eleven)



Bear's Netmen Split With Maine; Women Aced By South Portland

by DEBBIE SWISS

The girl's tennis team played their first match of the season Tuesday afternoon against South Portland with a 1-5 defeat. The only singles win for Bowdoin was a 10-7 victory by Debbie Robertson (nicknamed Goggles) by her T.D. fans. Kathy Delois who played South Portland's top player Lynn Welch had some long rallying and some close points but was defeated 4-6, 4-6.

In doubles, Tina White and Kris Raines came out ahead with an 8-1 score. Other members of the team who played were Miranda Spivack, Blythe Snable, Barney Arnold, and Joanne Chrisman.

Mention should be made to Grounds and Buildings and some Bowdoin students who helped to get the courts "together" at the last minute.

The girl's team is scheduled to

play at least three more matches with teams such as Colby, Westbrook, and Bates. When asked how his girls are doing this season, Coach Reid remarked: "The girls are getting stronger while the coach is getting weaker."

On Wednesday, the varsity tennis team of Bowdoin college lost their third in a row to the University of Maine at Portland—Gorham, hardly a tennis powerhouse. In the six singles matches, Bowdoin went 3-3 on victories by NO. 1 player Rich Raybin, Bob Galen and Paul Weinberg. The doubles proved the decisive contests since Bowdoin could only manage one victory out of the three matches, that by the team of Rick Raybin and Bill Sexton.



THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

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BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1972

NUMBER 24

Discord And Despondency Mar Moll's 'Pizazz' Policy

by RICHARD PATARD

This week a column in *Time* magazine's education section entitled "New Ways into College" spotlighted Bowdoin's recent innovations in admissions policy, which permit applicants to submit evidence of creative talent in a special field in lieu of the traditional S.A.T. scores and why-I-want-to-go-to-your-school essay.

In the column, Director of Admissions Richard Moll said that Bowdoin's admissions philosophy is "to build a class full of differences." The relaxation of application requirements, he said, offers "a chance for the sensitive, imaginative student to get even." According to *Time* "Amy Carney ensured her acceptance to Bowdoin when she spotted a tear in Moll's pants, then mailed him an embroidered patch accompanied by a quotation from Thoreau on the value of mending old clothes." But another applicant was rejected after President Howell disparaged her homemade cookies.

By any standard against which the accomplishments of admissions officers are normally measured, Moll and his policies have been spectacularly successful. In just four years he has made each incoming class more representative of the nation in terms of geography, race, and sex. He has made Bowdoin "the most selective private school in the country," a feat he attributes in part to coeducation and the abolition of the S.A.T. requirements. The success of his radically innovative, pace-setting policies has brought prestige to the College and has probably stimulated alumni generosity. Although still so young that girls notice holes in his pants, Moll is already one of the most prominent men in his field.

Despite their apparent success, the new admissions policies remain highly controversial on campus. There are legitimate doubts about the significance of the present standards for evaluating admissions policy. For example, the claim that Bowdoin was the most selective private college in the nation in 1971 was based on the ratio of applicants to places in the class of 1975. This ratio was about ten to one. The ratio of applicants to acceptances, however, was only five to one.

Furthermore, the classes admitted before Moll became Admissions Director, of which this year's senior class is the last, widely regard the classes admitted by Moll as full of "wierdos," who are responsible for the decline of the fraternity system, the replacement of beer by grass at many campus parties, and the disappearance of that amorphous camaraderie called the "Bowdoin spirit."

Perhaps these nostalgic grumblings are not altogether groundless. They are supported by the observation, frequently made by coeds and transfer students, that Bowdoin students seem less social, more cliquish and introverted, than students at comparable schools. Furthermore there is the tacit consensus that four years had Bowdoin tend to make one just a wee bit mad — a phenomenon some blame on our isolation, others on our winters. But if, indeed, the Bowdoin new student tends to be introverted and melancholy, perhaps it is not because Bowdoin makes him so during the course of his stay here. Perhaps Bowdoin attracts introverted, melancholic students in the first place.

Does not Bowdoin's present admissions aim, "to build a class full of differences," have precisely

(Please Turn to Page Seven)



Herbert Ross Brown, Professor of English and senior faculty member, offered the main address at Wednesday's Baccalaureate Services. Professor Brown is retiring at the end of this year. Prescott/Orient

Baccalaureate Service

'Pleasant Respite From Relevancy'

by DAVID COLE

"It is a small school, but there are those who love it," Daniel Webster once said of his alma mater. The same affection which moved Webster in his defense of Dartmouth was present at Bowdoin last Wednesday in the words and music of this year's Baccalaureate Service in the Chapel. The traditional last gathering (except Commencement) of Seniors,

attended as well by a large body of faculty and underclassmen, was made more touching than such exercises generally prove by the participation of four members of the Bowdoin community, whom age is forcing into retirement at the end of this year. At the beginning of the service, President Howell praised the four for their services to the College. Samuel Ladd, in his last year as placement director, offered the invocation; Professor Myron Jeppesen of the Physics Department read the Scripture Lesson; Professor Ernst Helmreich of the History Department gave the prayer; and Professor Herbert Ross Brown, the senior member of the faculty, delivered the Baccalaureate address.

The Baccalaureate Service is essentially a religious service, reverent and subdued. The address is a slight departure from this mood. As Professor Brown noted, it was in the past traditional for the College President to use the address to give sage advice to the soon-to-depart Senior class. He, however, expressed a desire to refrain as much as possible from the role of Polonius. His talk for the most concerned Bowdoin, changes it has undergone in recent years, and the perhaps inevitable subject, the place of activism on a college campus.

Professor Brown spoke with little trace of regret as he considered the abrupt changes Bowdoin has experienced, "changes that would have been unthinkable only a decade ago." Although he seemed uninclined to favor radicalism — "extreme activism" — which, he said, "can make a shambles of a college dependent on civility and human respect," he had less fond memories of the 1950's and early 1960's. "The long academic Indian summer," "a utopia of

irresponsibility," he called this period of apathy and political unawareness. Noting that President Sills often lamented at Baccalaureate Services that undergraduates had no interest in politics, Brown stated that "extreme apathy is as dangerous as extreme activism." Brown apparently had few affectionate memories of the college high jinks of the springs of the fifties. Instead he deprecated the "selfish aloofness" of students who cared for nothing but their own fun.

Of course, Bowdoin is an academic institution. Colleges cannot be expected to end wars or pollution. They can, Professor Brown believes, serve as a base for creative thought about these problems. Emerson, whom Brown referred to several times, defended the speculative man against the practical man. Brown defended the "poetic youth" who devoted themselves to thought rather than action. Although he does not believe in the Ivory Tower, he quoted one Harvard professor: "To understand the mess, it is not necessary to live in it."

"The function of a college is to make students as different from their fathers as is humanly possible," Brown declared, quoting Princeton's Woodrow Wilson. But Brown did not mean to say that our times are any better than our fathers'. He

(Please Turn to Page Six)

Peter Princi Debunks Big Lawyer Myth

by JOE COVE

The Honorable Peter W. Princi, U. S. Magistrate for the Federal Court in Boston, addressed pre-law students on Tuesday evening in Wentworth Hall. Judge Princi spoke by invitation of the Bowdoin College Young Republicans on the "Future of the Legal Profession". His Honor has long been acquainted with Bowdoin, his son, Mike Princi, graduated from Bowdoin in 1969 and Judge Princi has also been a president of the Bowdoin Father's Association. Princi has also been active in improving legal education and was instrumental in re-opening the Northeastern School of Law, the only co-operative law school in the country.

The Judge centered his speech around three main topics: the future of criminal law; the country lawyer; and the future of civil rights in legal practice. With the passage of the Omnibus Crime Control Act and the Safe Streets Act of the 1960's, the criminal lawyer is ever more in demand. Princi then went on to describe certain recent Supreme Court cases, such as *Miranda* and

(Please Turn to Page Two)



Federal magistrate Peter Princi discussed the future of the legal profession last Tuesday in Wentworth Hall. Prescott/Orient

PIERCE COMMITTEE

The Governing Boards Committee on the Student Environment will meet in the Mitchell Room in the Senior Center on Friday, 28 April 1972. They will hold an open session at 7:00 p.m. for any and all students who wish to attend and make their opinions known.

Magistrate Princi Advises: 'Honest Lawyers' Are Best

(Continued From Page One)
Escobedo and emphasized that although such rulings make the job of the police more difficult, the Constitutional interpretation of the law has not changed. "The Law is the Law and has not changed."

His Honor was most effective when telling stories from personal experience about the law and lawyers. "You know," he said, "some judges think that they've been anointed instead of appointed and that's where the trouble begins." When discussing the country lawyer, Princi believed that it was an admirable avocation and warned against the notion that one must become a "Big Lawyer" in order to be a successful lawyer. "To many young lawyers," he said, "feel that once they have graduated from law school they know all the answers, and in fact they do know all the answers, all the wrong ones." The Judge followed this advice with an example of a former law clerk who was instructed to write an opinion on

a decision in favor of the defendant. The clerk returned three weeks later and presented an opinion against the defendant documented and reasoned erroneously. When asked why he had disobeyed his instructions, the clerk replied that he had believed the decision to be wrong and was obligated to change it.

In the course of his remarks, Princi stressed the versatility of a legal education in paralegal occupations. Because there are only 15,000 jobs for 40,000 young lawyers every year, a great many lawyers will be compelled to find employment in business, government and education. In business especially, a legal education is a definite advantage in moving up the executive pay scale.

All in all, Judge Princi proved to be an extremely friendly lecturer, who was able to add a dimension of liveliness and reality to a field which is often too far removed from the student who is contemplating the study of law. Princi's anecdotes and experiences gave flesh, vigor, and humanity to the secular man's notion of the law. However, Princi's overwhelming message was that the best lawyer is the honest lawyer, a dictum which too many lawyers realize too late.



Clayton/Orient

Larry Seidler, et al, performing at last Monday's Contemporary Improvisation Ensemble program in Wentworth Hall.

ROTC CONDUCTS MANEUVERS

The old concept of ROTC training is changing. The Army no longer needs the large unit formations that moved across the battlefields of World War II and the Korean War. Today's Army needs a new type of leader, men who have more self discipline than group discipline, who can operate on their own, or in small groups, rather than some small cog in a large operation, men who can inspire their men rather than simply ordering them. The Bowdoin ROTC Department has been quick to switch to this new approach. The long hours spent marching in the Arena on Monday afternoons are gone. Instead the Bowdoin ROTC dept. held its first 24 hour Field Training Exercise (FTX).

The concept of the operation was to let the cadets apply material learned in the class room to field conditions. The juniors, who are preparing for ROTC summer camp after school closes, commanded four squad sized elements made up of freshman and sophomores. The seniors were the "aggressors." (the term "aggressor is somewhat ambiguous because they were on the defence all night.) Each of the four squads operated independently as a small unit dropped behind the enemy's front lines to disrupt communications, and to gather intelligence information. In carrying out their assignments the cadets had to use all the skills they were taught, such as, overland navigation both during the day and night, small unit tactics, and battle drill. Straight through the night the cadets conducted patrols, set ambushes, and traveled over some very difficult terrain. The operation reached its climax just at dawn. Four hours of silently crawling across the snow around the aggressor position enabled the squads to burst out of a shrub line only a few yards away from the aggressor perimeter and overrun the position. After securing the area the cadets built fires and ate their first and only meal. After an hour rest all units were back on patrol. Noon Saturday was the finale of the FTX. Some of the freshman didn't like the FTX. They objected to the hardships, especially operating all night.

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STOWE TRAVEL SAYS:

ICELANDIC STICKING TO \$165 YOUTH FARE

Icelandic airlines says that its youth fare of \$165 round-trip from New York to Luxembourg will be continued this year. Previously announced higher youth fares for this spring and summer have been cancelled.

It will remain in effect most of the year except for a peak season rate of \$185 roundtrip from June 20 to July 25 Eastbound and from July 20 to Aug. 31 Westbound. If only one leg of the trip departs during peak season dates the round-trip will be \$175.

Through May 4, the fare is applicable for youths ages 12-29 who show proof of age and make bookings no more than thirty days before departure. Starting May 5, subject to government approval, the fare will be applicable for youths aged 12-25 who make bookings no more than seven days before departure.

The student fare as of May 5 is \$185 roundtrip from New York to Luxembourg, applicable for ages 26-29. Proof of age and of enrollment in a bona fide educational establishment are required. Bookings cannot be made more than 72 hours before departure.

The student fare will be \$215 roundtrip for peak season departures from June 1 through Aug. 31 Eastbound and from July 1 through Sept. 30 Westbound, or \$205 roundtrip if only one leg of the trip departs during peak-season dates.

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BOWDOIN COLLEGE



Nancy Reichly, John Rhodes, and colleagues performed in Sunday night's student dance recital in Wentworth Hall.

Audience Enthused

Dance Group Performs Admirably

by PAUL GLASSMAN

Last Sunday evening in Wentworth Hall, the Modern Dance Group, under the direction of June Vail, showed us that rigorous preparation and intelligent planning can produce an impressive performance.

Consisting of fourteen students, the group has been exercising, practicing, and experimenting with choreography for as much as two and one-half hours every week day.

The program began with *Warm-Up*, a rhythmic near-exercise in which the group moved with grace and precision.

A *Demonstration* of different rhythmic approaches to dance followed. With either aptly chosen music or Abe Morrell's drums and Steve Rucker's step-by-step explanation, the following rhythms and their effects were clearly illustrated: 3/4 meter (gracefully executed by Evelyn Miller), 4/4 meter (illustrated by Sue McDonough with assurance and regularity), 5/4 meter (performed with agility by Nancy Reichley), cumulative rhythm, counteraccents, accents in counterpoint, and resultant (combined) rhythm.

In *Dance for You To*, Nancy Reichley and John Rhodes showed great control and a keen awareness of each other as they writhed and twisted to Bill Randvill's melancholy trombone.

Touch employed six dancers and a Bach *Toccata* for organ. In couples, the dancers grooved for each other with consistent intensity and subtlety to the somber progression of the music.

Through original choreography and music, the dancers interpreted five selections of Haiku poetry. In the first, Nancy Reichley depicted a cat rising from sleep. She masterfully expressed all the elasticity characteristic of the waking animal. Independent of the rest of her body, she could stretch one leg and relax it with perfect control.

Laughter was aroused by the following Haiku interpretation:

Stupid hot melons...
Rolling like fat idiots
Out from leafy shade

The music of Pat Johnson, Andy Munitz, and Andy Stern reinforced the fun of this dance, in which the audience saw five human beings metamorphosized into bulky melons, and the limp facial expressions of Evelyn Miller made her representation of a melon even more complete.

In the closing sequence, the dancers donned white sheets and romped aimlessly and blindly,

simultaneously emitting grunts, "aarghs," and "gooshes."

From posters to lighting, the performance merits praise. Fascinating effects were created with two spotlights, sidelights, and the fluted wall of Wentworth, which was chosen as a backdrop. A simple black drapery functioned as a perfect stage door.

The capacity audience and the admirable performance indicate undeniably that development of the dance at Bowdoin is warranted. We look forward to increased enthusiasm from the administration toward this discipline.

May 4

National Moratorium Called

WASHINGTON, D. C. (CPS)—A call for an emergency nationwide Moratorium on May 4, to protest the escalation of the war and bombing of North Vietnam and asking for an immediate end to the war, was issued in Washington this morning, April 20.

The call was signed by over 50 people, most long active in antiwar activity, and backed by more than 20 members of Congress. It included Ralph Abernathy, Daniel Ellsberg, Judy Collins, and Representative Shirley Chisholm. The May 4 Moratorium falls on the second anniversary of the fatal shooting of four students at Kent State University in Ohio.

According to Ron Young, a spokesperson for the Moratorium who conducted the Capitol Hill press conference, the emergency Moratorium will demand that the President and the Congress act to end the war. "This can be done at once if the U.S. will: 1. stop all bombing throughout Indochina; 2. set a specific date for the early withdrawal of all American forces from Indochina; 3. end all American support for the Thieu government in Saigon, accomplishing a true Vietnamization in which the Vietnamese people make their own decisions about their future; and 4. a return to the Paris peace talks."

The call came one day before a scheduled student strike and action day on over one hundred U.S. college and university campuses. At the press conference, National student Association President Margery Tabankin and National Student Lobby Co-Director Peter Coy called for "... every college and university in the United States to spend the day on Friday in intensive antiwar organizing, designed to build a sustained spring campaign to end the war."

Also, Set the Date Now, an inter-religious campaign to end the war, announced sponsorship of an emergency convocation to end the war, which will bring citizens from key Congressional districts to Washington to lobby their representatives on May 10 and 11. The goals of the lobbying effort are: 1. stop all U.S. bombing in Indochina immediately; 2. set the date for the immediate withdrawal of all U.S. military and paramilitary forces from Indochina and end all direct or indirect U.S. military activity there; and 3. begin meaningful negotiations toward a political settlement with which the people of Indochina and end all direct or indirect U.S. military activity there; and 3. begin meaningful negotiations toward a political settlement with which the people of Indochina may make crucial decisions as to their future.

At the press conference Representative Paul N. McCloskey, Republican from California who recently withdrew from the race for the Republican Presidential nomination, said, "We've adopted a policy of killing in a war we are no longer willing to die in." He predicted a massive outpouring of antiwar sentiment on May 4, if it were legal and did not destroy property, would cause the House to move to end the war.

In a related development, the House Democratic caucus, meeting at the same time, voted 144 to 41 in favor of directing the House Foreign Affairs Committee to report legislation within 30 days setting the date to end the war.

One bill that has received widespread attention is the Gravel-Mondale-Drinan measure which, with many co-sponsors, would stop the war within 30 days of passage. It was introduced to the House Committee on March 23.

Glee Club's Spring Concert Proves Exciting, Imaginative

by JOSEPH HERLIHY

Last Sunday's spring concert by the Bowdoin College Glee Club and the informal concert given by Judith Cornell and Joseph De Furia last Tuesday were two of the most exciting musical events heard on the Bowdoin campus this year. Since there have been relatively few student or faculty ensembles performing this year, the appearance of these two must be classified under "special treats."

The Glee Club's concert contained performances of Schutz's setting of the 100th psalm, Bach's cantata No. 51 for solo soprano and Stravinsky's "Symphony of Psalms." Professor Caldwell conducted the Glee club in the Schutz and the Stravinsky and his wife, Eloise, in the Bach. The selection of the works performed showed imagination: all three were contrasting approaches to similar texts of praise. Both the Caldwell's are excellent musicians. Mrs. Caldwell demonstrated this with her carefully controlled voice; Mr. Caldwell's expressive yet precise and untheatrical direction was impressive.

Theatricality was exactly what made Judith Cornell's performance of three Schubert songs and Schumann's "Frauenliebe und Leben" so exciting. Her facial expressions and movements enabled the audience to ignore the translations provided on the program. Her voice seemed exceptionally effective when she sang with a soft, delicate expression. Joseph De Furia accompanied her with restraint, using soft tones. This was more effective in the Schubert than in the Schumann, where the piano part is as important as the vocal line.

Why must student or faculty ensembles appear so infrequently?

The reason seems not to be a lack of talent but a lack of organization. The Bowdoin Music Club, which, according to the college catalogue, sponsors concerts of solo and chamber music by students and faculty, has disappeared and is needed badly. In addition, the catalogue also claims that music majors and students enrolled in applied music courses must attend ensemble classes which meet weekly. So far the only ensembles to perform are associated with Professor Brown's course in contemporary improvisation.

The absence of Professor Schwartz resulting in the overburdening of the remaining music faculty can only partially explain this neglect. A lack of imagination among the student musicians themselves is also to blame. Perhaps these two impressive concerts will help recover that imagination.



Joseph DeFuria accompanied Judith Cornell at their informal concert last Tuesday in Wentworth Hall. Clayton/Orient



Bowdoin's choir and orchestra joined in a presentation last Sunday afternoon in the chapel. Prescott/Orient

AFRO-AMERICAN SOCIETY ELECTIONS

The results of the Afro-American Society elections are as follows: Chairman — George Alston '73; Co-Chairman — James Lyons '73; Minister of Culture — Jose Diaz '74; Minister of Education — Maurice Butler '74; Minister of Finance — Saddle Smith '75; Minister of Information — Gwendolyn Stretch '75; Minister of Public Relations — Ronald Hale '73.

BOWDOIN ORIENT

Volume CI

Friday, April 28, 1972

Number 24

The Big Man From Maine

There is no joy in Waterville. Last Thursday morning, ten o'clock eastern standard, Senator Edmund Sixtus Muskie announced the end of his active candidacy for President and released the delegates he has already won. He was a victim of the label "frontrunner." He won two primaries — equaled only by Senator McGovern — but in New Hampshire they said he did not win big enough, while in Illinois they said his sixty per cent was not meaningful. He was everyone's second choice in Florida, according to a Harris survey, but in a field of eleven candidates too few favored him first. His showings in national polls were always strong, but never quite strong enough.

It was hard to get excited over Ed Muskie. He never seemed as compassionate as McGovern, as fiery as Wallace. The left had better choices — McGovern, Lindsay, Chisholm — but the right always saw him as too liberal. He was a consensus candidate, and as such might have proven the most formidable opponent President Nixon would have faced in November. But consensus does not win party primaries. He looked pretty good in 1968, in a crowd that included Nixon, Agnew, and Humphrey. He looked pretty good again in 1970, speaking calmly and with reason after Nixon's angry San Jose address. But by 1972 we had seen too much of him, and though most of us liked him, almost all of us wished someone else could beat him out.

It is not inconceivable that George McGovern will win the nomination and go on to defeat Nixon. But right now it looks like 1972 will be 1968 all over again, except that Nixon may run stronger than he did before. And Muskie won't be running for vice-president.

Frontrunning too early is notoriously fatal. From Estes Kefauver to Ed Muskie, the early lead has meant an early end. Frontrunning took Governor Romney and made him Secretary of HUD. But great expectations alone did not do it in Ed Muskie. He was a victim too of his own moderation, both in politics and personality. He was quiet, with the single result that his campaign died becalmed. He even put Doonesbury to sleep.

Early this year, in response to a survey sent to college editors nationwide, the Orient endorsed Muskie because it believed him to have the best chance of winning in November and ending the reign of the "silent majority" in Washington. The survey was never published, and the staff of the Orient, like most people, got tired of Big Ed and let the endorsement slip into oblivion. The candidate soon followed.

Consensus is not enough. Perhaps moderation is only a euphemism for a lack of ideas, a weakness of principles. But Muskie, though he was never a great liberal champion as governor or senator, nevertheless had proven himself as a leading advocate of environmental protection and a friend of civil rights. President Nixon is also a moderate, also a practitioner of consensus politics. But his consensus will lean noticeably more to the right. And he will probably win, because to win the Presidency a man must be able to appeal not just to the left or to the right, not just to the members of his own political party, but to independents and members of the opposition. Nixon has proven that he can do this. Of course, he failed to put together a majority in 1968. But he came closer than Humphrey. Can either Humphrey or McGovern win over enough independents or liberal Republicans to win against Nixon and Wallace? The outlook is not particularly bright.

But one can only miss Big Ed so much. Perhaps he had the best chance, but it's hard to care too much. And in our times it is crucial that people care, really care, about electing a good man to the Presidency. Everyone is skeptical of McGovern's chances. But McGovern has proven that he can appeal to different age groups and different levels of society. He has shown that he is the sort of man for whom people will work, and work hard, because they care and because they know his chances depend on his work. McGovern is not a consensus candidate, but in the past ten years the American consensus has failed pretty miserably. Humphrey and Nixon represent this consensus. Wallace and McGovern want to fight it. The choice is yours.

So goodbye, Big Ed. Thomas Brackett Reed and James Gillespie Blaine await you in eternity. It was nothing personal. We all liked you, but not very much.

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Saul Greenfield, Fred Cusick, Niland Mortimer

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



A Milestone

23 April 1972

To the Editor:

In my four years at Bowdoin College I was never so shocked and surprised at my undergraduate colleagues as I was upon reading Miss Gordon's Letter to the Editor in last week's Orient. The very thought of a fraternity paying a Bowdoin co-ed fifty dollars to do a strip tease strikes as a milestone in Bowdoin's sordid history of foolishness and serves as a prime indicator of the depths to which taste at Bowdoin has fallen.

I really cannot imagine how a Bowdoin fraternity could think that any of our co-eds would be worth the fifty dollars.

Sincerely,

Russell C. Dabrowski '72

Ripping Us Off

April 27, 1972

To the Editor:

Someone on this campus is ripping all of us off... someone is trying to disrupt some good things that have been happening lately. I am speaking about the recent theft in the basement of Baxter House, where, as most community members know, the "coffeehouse" has sponsored several interesting get-togethers within the past three weeks. Some time between last Saturday evening and Wednesday afternoon one or a group of rip-offs walked out of Baxter House with a 60-cup coffee perculator and about a dozen wall-hangings, both of which items were donated by private persons in the college community. So now, as a result, the "coffeehouse" is minus very necessary equipment — its perculator and interior decorations — and some generous individuals are minus their wall-hangings, all expensive, either in monetary or personal value.

To report such an incident to the community via public communications might seem alarmist, an affair better settled by the individuals injured by the crime (I can call it no less). If I thought this theft was directed by individuals at individuals, I too would consider this letter improper and petty. But I don't think this crime was directed at individuals — it seems directed at community social activities in general. The "coffeehouse," as everyone has by now seen or heard, is a non-profit group working to open channels for social and cultural activity. Everything is donated, from the music and poetry showcases there, to the chairs and tables that create the intimate atmosphere, to even the manual labor that runs the facilities — everyone knows that already. We base our entire operation on community involvement and cooperation, because we feel that if individuals are given the free opportunity to express themselves and enjoy the expressions of others, the best human qualities will emerge from the collective to bless all with their benefits. We open our doors to anyone and everyone — you'll find no locks or censors or cover charges at the "coffeehouse," because everything (except the food) belongs to everybody. The person who robbed the basement of Baxter, like everyone else, knew all this to be true. I guess he figured, a-ha, easy game for me — just walk down, pick up the --- up, and walk out. Then, maybe, he raced down to the local pawn shop to cash in on his goldmine, because where else can a thief with a 60-cup coffee perculator and a dozen wall-hangings go? Don't laugh, a person capable of stealing what this thief stole is capable of anything, even pawing away some valuable equipment he knew others had good use for. And what's worse, he did it deliberately, maliciously — he had to have a plan because this stuff wasn't just lying out in the open waiting for its claimer. How much colder than that can you get? And so, like I said before, the community has been ripped off again, because if these items aren't

returned and nonsense like this isn't stopped, the "coffeehouse," like all other good ideas at Bowdoin, will fold. After the first locks are put on the doors, it won't be long till they're locked for good — closed.

I'm not asking for a police purge of every student room on or off campus, or a lynching once the thief is found. All I want is the "coffeehouse's" equipment back, so we can function normally again. We can't afford another perculator or hangings; we need the original back so we can continue our program. So let me leave it like this: thief, please return the stolen goods to the Baxter House or to my room, and everything will be fine; nothing at all will be said.

Community members in general, if your room — or floor-mate shows up with some new wall-hangings you haven't seen before, or a 60-cup perculator, please convince him to return them, since they'll do more good elsewhere. If he won't listen, contact us, and we'll steal them back from him. Then it'll all be even-even again, like it was before he upset us all.

Sincerely,

Rick Jeffery '74

It Tolls For Thee

April 25, 1972

To the Editor:

What's the *au courant* story on those endlessly repetitive chapel-bell tunes played every day five p.m.? Are they a psych experiment calculated by an ambitious freshman to test the breaking point of Bowdoin students? Or are they an insidious effort to impress "Rise Sons of Bowdoin" upon the collective unconscious of the student body, so that the administration will no longer be embarrassed when students fail to carry the tune at official functions? Or are they an attempt to drum up interest for eastern religion courses on campus by predisposing the hurried student to Nirvana, where no bells exist to mar the epiphenomenal bliss of the Dharma-kaya?

We wager that a survey of student opinion will reveal a growing despair toward "the moaning and the groaning of the bells, bells, bells, bells, bells, . . ." It's a small step from "Rise Sons of Bowdoin" (as five p.m.) to "Reveille" (at five a.m.) if we have no voice in this matter. It's enough to make us turn to dope and alcohol, just as *Edgar A. Poe.

Fourth Floor Hyde

(Blown City)

Neil R. Cashman

Gary L. Morhar

Craig W. Buffinton

"I Thank Mr. Cole"

April 24, 1972

To the Editor:

It is not customary for the director of a play to respond publicly to a critic's review of that play. However, due to the apparently deliberate attitude of maliciousness and slander that Mr. Cole assumes in his review of *Black-Eyed Susan*, I am compelled, on the behalf of the cast and crew of the play, to make some sort of reply, so that the general public does not receive a single, inaccurate, and highly biased report.

I am not aware of Mr. Cole's sources concerning the nature of *Black-Eyed Susan*; he apparently had some references which mentioned a political and farcical nature of the play. *Nineteenth Century Plays*, edited by the Oxford University Press, calls *Black-Eyed Susan* a melodrama, and makes absolutely no mention of the political satire that Mr. Cole claims the play to be. I apologize for my obvious ignorance, but the play is a melodrama, and as such, it should conform to a definition of melodrama, "an extravagantly theatrical play in which action and plot predominate over characterization" (Merriam-Webster Dictionary). *Black-Eyed Susan*, in fact, was the prototype of English melodrama for nearly half a century after it was first produced, and led to the development of the operetta in England. The play is written "with the billowing language of the sea," and "in a foreign tongue," as it is Jerrold's intention to portray, in exaggerated form, the life-style and language of the sailing community of the early nineteenth century. One might also call Shakespeare's works written in a foreign tongue, but because they do not conform to modern American English usage do they become inferior? While I am not trying to compare Shakespeare with *Black-Eyed Susan*, I am pointing out that the play is written in accordance with the genre of melodrama, and the acting is intended to enhance the projection of that genre.

I thank Mr. Cole for his recognition of my surprisingly competent directing abilities; it is a shame that he cannot offer anything of his own in comparison. For some reason, Mr. Cole, rather than attempting to offer a constructive criticism (which I would have welcomed), did his best, in a purely emotional manner, without any indication of what relevance his criticisms had to the play or the theater in general to insult most of the cast. For some other reason, Mr. Cole is obsessed with last year's rather dismal production of *Julius Caesar*. Without any justification, he suddenly attacks

(Please Turn to Page Six)

Report Suggests Land Bank For 'Land Use Planning'

The following is taken from "A Maine Manifesto," a report issued by the Allagash Group, a Bath based environmental think tank. The report was written by Richard Barringer of the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University. The excerpted section deals with the novel proposal of a 'Land Bank' to deal with Maine's land use problems.

Maine is at a crossroads. On the one hand, its economy is in the throes of change and the effects are felt everywhere — inland and along the coast, in the factory and on the farm, in every aspect of what has come to be valued as the distinctive and proud Maine way of life.

At the same time, the very sources of the present pain point to new and productive opportunities for Maine. In the long run those opportunities can revitalize Maine's economy and society on Mainers' own terms, to the direct benefit of themselves and of their children.

But no change is without its costs. The people of Maine cannot keep every prerogative and every privilege of their traditional way of life and still realize the benefits of these new opportunities. They cannot have it both ways. Nor will the choice remain forever. It is theirs only for the while; otherwise it will surely be made for them by economic forces beyond their present control.

And as it happens, only some new ways of doing things will suffice to the opportunities at hand. New ways of organizing to develop Maine's most precious resources — its people and its land. And new attitudes on the part of Mainers toward themselves, toward others, toward their land, and toward its proper use.

Halting steps have been taken in Maine toward these new institutions and new attitudes. But even where the issues themselves seem clear, simple and effective choices are not now available to the people of Maine. Words defy translation into deeds and clear commitments are denied even those villains of contemporary rhetoric, "the comfortable few." In fact, confusion and conflict have prevailed both privately and publicly, and no little disappointment and even despair.

This is a paper about the issues and choices before all the people of Maine. It is addressed to them. Its purpose is to suggest positive measures for the development of Maine's resources on Maine's terms. The proposals it contains have not been explored in every detail nor should they have been. There is no intent here to tell Mainers what to do with their state, but only to suggest how they might regain control of the state's future which has slipped away from them.

Mainers need not sit by and bemoan the deterioration of their traditional economy and their natural environment. Nor need they make a stark choice between the enjoyment of their surroundings and an acceptable standard of living. Maine's future has too often (if not for long) been posed in just those terms. Both economically and environmentally, it is the wrong choice, one that admits no solutions, perpetuates conflict and suspicion, and frustrates the best intentions posed in Maine's present institutional setting.

Make no mistake, though: even if these ideas meet with enthusiastic approval, it will still take a great deal of hard work to implement them and realize their benefits. The notion of people and states developing their resources on their own terms and for their mutual benefit has great potential. It is a credible prospect, however, only if the people of Maine feel free to submit personal interests to a clear notion of the common good, to build

institutions that can realize that good, and to organize their lives around them. These will be new institutions that belong irrevocably to the people of Maine and guarantee the benefits of development and non-development alike to them and to all who value Maine for its own sake. Institutions that can hammer out acceptable decisions about the uses of Maine's land, institutions that will allow Mainers to participate in those decisions where they mean most — close to home.

Maine is well-equipped for the effort. Its people begin from personal pride in work itself, a profound sense of time and sense of place, and an abiding commitment to the survival of one another and their way of life. And Maine the state begins from a position outside the mainstream of industrial America. It begins unencumbered by many of the ills and rigidities of a society that has passed it by and now wants and needs what was left behind. It begins with its land.

Many difficult issues remain if land use is to be the leading sector for Maine's economic and social well-being: how to convert the demand for land into significant income and investment opportunities for Maine; how to preserve most of Maine from piecemeal development, and all of it from aesthetic degradation; how to assemble for development selected parcels of land with great

land-use plan will constrain the kinds of short-sighted development that neither exploit the full value of Maine's land nor return to it with interest the value taken from it. It will provide large and small investors alike with a climate of reasonable certainty about the acceptable limits of land use — a climate that now is sadly lacking from Maine's point of view. And if it is informed by experience and by Maine's growing knowledge of itself, it will be a flexible, evolving instrument that changes with the needs of Maine's people and with the pressures on Maine's land.

At the same time, it is now apparent that without some agency to serve the public's direct interest in Maine land, Mainers themselves will be increasingly closed off from the land even while the large tracts suitable for modern industries become generally unavailable. Both these prospects result from what might be called the "privatization" of Maine land that has accompanied its soaring cost and hasty subdivision. Everywhere in Maine outside the vast forest holdings of the private paper companies, the large family tracts that characterized traditional Maine are vanishing. And as they go, so goes the access they always provided to Maine's fields and waters. In their place stand increasing numbers of "No Trespassing/No Hunting" signs, and numerous title-holders where

primary interest will be land of special importance to the economic and social future of Maine. But all of Maine is involved in that future and is properly the concern of a land bank charged with preserving land use options for Maine.

The basic limit upon a land bank's ability to acquire title to land will be its funding. Confiscation of private property, except for limited purposes under eminent domain, is unconstitutional in Maine and elsewhere in the nation. The possibility exists of constitutional amendment as knowledge and understanding are gained of the destructive effects of various private land use practices in Maine. That may in fact be the only recourse if lesser incentives cannot be designed to curb some of their present excesses.

For most of its assets, however, a land bank will be left to the resourcefulness with which its staff pursues other, lesser rights in Maine land and to the confidence and trust that Mainers develop in it as an institution. Recently, for example, the state of Oregon placed its entire Pacific coastline — from mean low to mean high water — into the public domain, to preserve it forever from commercial over-development and to halt its steady foreclosure to Oregon's citizens. This action gives the people of Oregon the present and future opportunity to patiently consider the many

wildlife preservation and sanctuary, for public recreation, for productive development, and so on. The central idea, whatever the details, is to create a highly visible, credible, and permanent repository of land that is held forever as a public trust for the people of Maine, their welfare, and enjoyment.

The second concurrent role of a land bank is long-range land use planning for Maine's preservation and development. This does not mean deciding which streets in each city and town are to be made available for commercial, industrial, and residential development. That is properly a local responsibility. Rather, it means that there will be a public agency charged with explicit responsibility for taking a long term view of the inherent value and potential of Maine's land, and for sorting out its several desirable and acceptable usages in wilderness preservation, public recreation, manufacturing development, recreation/leisure communities, experimental activities like aquacultural research, and so on. It will then be able to turn over carefully chosen lands on a leasehold basis to responsible individuals and organizations for development on Maine's own terms.

In practice, a land bank will do two kinds of land use planning. First, it will be responsible for developing and updating on a continuing basis a state-wide land use plan that concentrates upon areas of intensive use, and upon the development of policies to relieve that pressure. Those policies must and will involve certain restrictions upon individual rights in property. It cannot be otherwise for the common protection of Maine's resources. One measure recommends itself, however, that has had little usage to now in Maine: compensated regulation. The trouble with "zoning," as Mainers see it, is that it is permanent and confiscatory in nature. It forever deprives one of full use of a capital asset: all is lost while nothing tangible is gained. Compensated regulation, on the other hand, provides public payment in return for a degree of personal regulation that is re-evaluated at regular intervals. In the context of a socially beneficial land use plan, the private property owner may keep his land under restricted usage in return for income, while the public interest in his land is protected and reconsidered at regular intervals — say every ten years or so.

These general land use considerations will lead to a second planning role for the land bank: the selective opening up of Maine so it may at once control and take best advantage of current market demands, and the detailed planning of sites for various industrial, commercial, and recreation/leisure developments.

So long as Maine hasn't the competence to plan selected sites for development, as well as the capability to assemble land parcels for their location, it will remain at the mercy of others' limited knowledge, limited resources, and narrow profit requirements. However, once having explored the alternatives available, having committed itself to the development of overhead items such as roads, airports, and sewage systems; and having decided how it prefers to divide up development responsibility among local businessmen and larger national operators who may be better equipped, Maine will be in a position to stipulate the terms of its own, preferred development.

With knowledge of the costs and benefits of specific sites to both Maine and the private developer, a land bank will be able to solicit bids from various developers and to evaluate them in terms of the standards it would apply: environmental protection

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Donahue/Orient

income potential; how to make the proceeds of development available for reinvestment in sustained growth and in pressing local needs such as housing and health care; and not least, how to develop the many skills needed to take advantage of Maine's new opportunities and control their inevitable costs.

For Maine to capitalize upon its land, it must first know. There is no alternative. It must know — as well as it can at any moment — the costs and effects of various kinds of land development, the mechanics of putting them into place, the benefits that follow from their operation, the techniques that may be used successfully to glean those benefits and to relieve their costs. It must begin the continuing task of learning from the experience of its land use, of sorting out the various pressures upon it from present and anticipated uses, and of developing specific remedies to cope with those pressures.

The object of that learning is, properly, the development of a land-use plan for all of Maine's prime development areas, especially the inland and coastal shorelands. No single action will be more important to the future of Maine. If it is effective, that

once there was but one. The result is that Maine citizens are now being deprived of a heritage they feel is rightly theirs to share. And the land tracts that are suitable for large investments are being concentrated in fewer and fewer hands.

These developments suggest the clear need for a new institution in Maine's public domain that will serve as a repository for lands held in public trust for preservation and development alike. They point to the idea of a land bank for Maine that will act as the permanent trustee of a precious public inheritance and plan its use along lines of sound estate management.

What will a land bank do for Maine? The idea is simple enough: land acquisition, land planning, and land use in the public interest, on a permanent basis. The three roles complement one another and, proceeding together, can provide a unique focus for all those interested in Maine's land, as well as a unique vehicle for stimulating limited, controlled growth on Maine's terms.

A land bank will, on a continuing basis, actively seek to acquire title and rights to Maine land, and to invest those rights forever in the people of Maine. Of

demands upon its shoreline, and to sort them out in a land use plan that takes into consideration the needs of all and the limits of the coastal resource.

Another example is based upon the legal device of easements — the purchase or acquisition of limited rights in the land of another. For more than a generation the state of Wisconsin has solicited permanent easements on private property to secure limited rights for planned public use. It now holds hundreds of thousands of acres under easement for hunting, nature trails, access roads to water, flowage for rivers and streams, protection of wetlands, and so on. Other easements, acquired in the context of overall land use planning, specifically preclude certain kinds of objectionable development on the land. For just the cost of their administration and maintenance, these are rights held forever in the name of the people of Wisconsin. Meanwhile, the property remains in the hands of its owners on the local tax rolls.

Similarly, a land bank will act as trustee for lands privately bequeathed or granted the people of Maine with or without restrictions on their use — for

Land Leasing Arrangements Advised

(Continued From Page Five)

and architectural compatibility; fixed rental payments for the use of the land; covenants to use Maine materials and workmen in the construction and operational phases alike; the quality of the development team as judged by its past performance, and so on.

In return for compliance with these terms, a land bank will offer sites... that are suitable for profitable development and protected from commercial encroachment and overdevelopment. It will offer capitalization from Maine's two guaranteed loan agencies, the Maine Industrial Building Authority and the Maine Recreation Authority. It will provide access to other state agencies whose cooperation and assistance will be essential to sound, profitable development. And, importantly, it can offer savings up to 10 to 15 percent on

construction costs by formulating its own safe building codes that make best use of current technology.

To assemble these sites, a land bank must be invested with eminent domain authority, for use in accordance with Maine law. In return it offers the assurance that its land takings are invested not in private profit but in the people of Maine; not for others to live off the land as principle, but for Mainers to live off its income. The device by which this is accomplished is the leasehold sole basis on which the land bank must make its lands available for any private use.

For the residential user, leasing arrangements would extend a life estate in the property, with the certain prospect that the land and its improvements may be passed on at will to one's direct lineal descendants. Otherwise, as the estate lapses, the land bank will

recover the property at the fair market value of its improvements. This policy is now practiced in a number of federal land preserves, notably the Cape Cod National Seashore. There, residents are well pleased with the protection it affords their homes and their families from encroachment by the Cape's rapid commercialization.

From the responsible developer's point of view, leasehold arrangements make good economic sense. Because rent is a tax-deductible business expense, leaseholding land for development is preferable to its outright purchase. It reduces taxes and so increases profits. And from Maine's point of view, leaseholding retains permanent public ownership of improved land and control over its future use. For accounting purposes, the profitability of land development today is calculated not on return

to investment forever, but only over some fixed period of time—usually 30 to 40 years. The terms of leasing may therefore be arranged to allow investors to recover the useful and profitable life of their improvements. At the end of that time the site improvements become the property of the land bank, with lease extensions contingent upon the current value of the land and its improvements, as well as its best current use for Maine as a whole. And all the while, those improvements remain productive assets for income and property tax purposes in Maine.

Finally, the leasehold policy will enable a land bank to scale the level of development activities to the capabilities of local businessmen and entrepreneurs in Maine. Only very large corporations can today assemble the capital necessary for land development with a long time horizon. A land bank may, in effect, subsidize local Maine businessmen by absorbing the capital costs of long term planning for them, by dividing large development efforts into locally manageable pieces, and by giving preference to local corporations and businessmen for their development.

Baccalaureate Speech Praises 'Poetic Youth'

(Continued From Page One)

mentioned another quote from Emerson: "This time, like all times, is a very good time—if only we know what to do with it." College, perhaps, can help us to know.

The Baccalaureate Service was a pleasant respite from relevancy. There is always a place for this sort of function at Bowdoin, though it may seem silly at first thought; it is gatherings like this quiet Baccalaureate that remind the cynic that the phrase "Bowdoin community" has a real meaning after all.

Kennebec Fruit

General Store

The Final Fantasy

Bowdoin's Fatalistic Indifference

by MIRANDA SPIVACK

There is a certain fatalism which seems to permeate us all and it is frightening. A Bowdoin professor reminded us (at one of the many meetings concerned with bringing the Revolution to Bowdoin last week) that we would all die some time and that we should make the most of a meager, brief existence while we can, and strive to make our lives more peaceful. When I heard this, I was not overwhelmed with a revolutionary fervor which this statement was perhaps to instill in me. Instead, I felt rather sad.

Our generation is one which has experienced everything on a massive scale. Everything we do which is political seems also to be grandiose and demonstrative. Instead of working within our own political microcosm of Bowdoin College, we seem to have an almost compulsive need to ignore what is wrong here. It surprises and almost shocks me that the only time a large group of Bowdoin students can get together to try to inspire political action is during what has become an almost ritualistic spring event, in which the action in Southeast Asia is escalated, everyone feels some sort of reaction (whether indignant or approving) and tries to find a vehicle of expression. Yet everyday at Bowdoin, there occur many small-scale injustices. No one seems to notice. It is as if we have become hardened and insensitive to our own immediate needs.

It should anger Bowdoin students that their classes are much too large. In many cases the students in some history and government classes feel that they are attending a large university, in which they must sit and passively listen to lectures, which have only occasional discussion sections. It should anger Bowdoin students that the student-faculty ratio is a travesty, especially because it appears that non-academic members of the faculty (e.g. athletic coaches) are counted in this ratio, even though they no longer teach formal classes. It should anger Bowdoin students that there is not comparatively as much financial aid available for women as there is for men. Coeducation came to Bowdoin for many reasons, some of which are admirable, but one that is not. Coeducation will set the college back on its feet financially, much faster than the college is willing to spend money to accommodate some of the most pressing desires and needs of the women students (e.g. some form of gynecological service). It should anger Bowdoin students that the arts at Bowdoin are benignly neglected, that many excellent professors have not or will not be given tenure, that the final crushing indignation visited

upon seniors is the payment of a four dollar admission fee to their own graduation (After the college has taken \$20,000 from seniors and their families, the least it could do is lend the graduating class caps and gowns). The list could go on.

There are many positive things about Bowdoin, but we must not allow the right to overshadow and thereby offer a backhanded justification of the wrong. Just as we proclaim to desire to constantly remind our government of its wrongs, we must also act as perpetual thorns in the sides of the Bowdoin decision makers.

Most people agree today that we have to resolve the issues in Southeast Asia. But when it comes down to making an effort toward academic reform, most people exhibit a passivity which results in an attitude that by its absence of action, indicates approval. We must not ignore the greater political issues that affect our lives, but we must also not ignore the issues that have an immediate effect on us. If we cannot resolve the problems in our own tiny world of ivory towerisms, we cannot expect to resolve the problems in the world which we are told eagerly awaits us. By ignoring the academic problems, we demonstrate an indifference that is more fatalistic than blatant expressions of fatalism. If this attitude results in reform, it will be reform by default, not reform which results from conscientious, consistent concern.

LETTERS

(Continued From Page Four)

several members of the cast, because they happened to be in both plays. Again, an irrelevant and worthless allusion. Mr. Cole conveniently neglects to mention his own role in Julius Caesar, his last appearance on the Bowdoin stage, for which we are all quite thankful. Finally, even Mr. Cole admits, twice, in fact, that the audience liked *Black-Eyed Susan*. I am glad that was the case—the purpose of the play was not to bring up any significant philosophical or political point; it was simply to offer an enjoyable evening of entertainment. This I think was accomplished, and I would much rather please two audiences than satisfy the inane notions of an incompetent amateur critic.

Richard Lustig, '74
Director
Black-Eyed Susan



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Moll: Kierkegaardian Admissions?

that effect? By contrast with the Ivy League dictum, "a class of well-rounded individuals," Bowdoin's admissions philosophy calls for "a well-rounded class of individuals." The ideal Bowdoin student is thus not one whose interests embrace all facets of intellectual life, but one who excels in a particular field. The proclivity towards specialization inherent in Bowdoin's admissions philosophy is further aggravated by the absence of distributional requirements. The Bowdoin class

is supposed to be a well-rounded conglomerate of these diverse individual excellences, and each student is supposed to learn from the expertise of others.

Unfortunately, it doesn't work out that way. Instead, each of these Kierkegaardian individuals, passionately immersed in his own particular interest and wrapped up in "doing his own thing," finds that he has little in common with the rest of the undergraduates on an academic level. Bowdoin College has little sense of academic community. Since social

life therefore cannot center about intellectual matters, except in small cliques, it is hardly surprising that Bowdoin's social life has a reputation for being characterized by mindless debauchery. By admitting "creative, sensitive individuals" in preference to "broader, if less flighty, minds," by emphasizing intensity rather than extensivity of undergraduate education, Bowdoin's present admissions policy creates classes full of discord and dependency, as well as of differences.

Baggers At 2 And 5 Overall

(Continued From Page Eight)

pinch hitter made it 3-1. Babb then came through with a double as Ambrose and Theroux tallied to tie it. It didn't take the visitors long to snap the tie as Lee drew a free pass to start things. Following a sacrifice, Jamison reached as Pete Hess failed to hold his fly ball. Murray walked to load the sacks and Allison rapped one to right to place Lee with the game-winner.

The second game was a near duplication of the first with the tables reversed all the way. It was Bowdoin jumping out to an early lead, Williams coming back to tie it with three runs in the sixth and the Bears winning it in the eighth on Ridge's single. Both clubs had 10 hits in the nightcap with Bowdoin's starting pitcher Steve Elias getting three and Giesler of Williams a like number.

It was a wild first inning as seven runs poured across, four of them by Bowdoin. Three errors hardly helped the pitching in the opening frame.

Jamison reached on an error by Bob Rozumek and Murphy and Odre rapped consecutive singles for one Williams run. Both moved up as Jack Swick picking up the ball in center and Giesler's double boosted it to 3-0. Bowdoin came right back to take the lead in the bottom of the inning as Tucker Welch and Swick walked.

Ridge's double plated one marker and Bailey's bouncer to short made it 3-2. Nelson compounded the Williams misery by throwing the ball away as Ridge came around for the tying run.

Theroux, who has been hitting the ball at a steady pace made it 4-3 with a double, Bailey coming around from second for the lead run.

Bailey singled to start it in the third but Theroux's ground ball forced the Bear receiver at second. Theroux then stole second, went to third on a passed ball and scored as Alan Hess grounded out to Jamison at second. The same combination boosted the Bowdoin lead to 6-3 in the fifth. Bailey walked and Theroux singled him to second. Alan Hess forced Bailey but both he and Theroux moved up as Dier unloaded a wild pitch. Elias rapped one to left (scoring Theroux) but Hess was thrown out at the plate on a fine play by Astory in left. Williams came all the way back in the sixth on a walk, an infield out, a wild pitch and singles by Nelson, Jamison and the pesky Giesler.

Welch won his own game in the eighth after throwing a couple of scoreless frames at the Ephrims. Three consecutive singles — by Welch, Swick and Ridge — did the trick as the Polar Bears made it two of three for the weekend and 2-5 overall.

Bowdoin Golfers Win Two Matches

by CHARLIE ROBERTS

Last week the golf team played their first two matches of the season. Both matches were played at the Brunswick Country Club, although the front nine was so wet that the matches almost had to be called off. Despite conditions that were not exactly conducive to good golf, the golf team defeated both Wesleyan and Trinity last Saturday, with a lot of well-played rounds evidence. The score against Wesleyan was 4-3 and 7-9 against Trinity. Dana Verrill, playing seventh man, led the team with a 75 as he won



Zete vs. Delta Sig at an interfraternity volleyball match.

both his matches. Donahue, Crowther, and Thalheimer, also won both of their matches.

On Monday, the first match in the State Series involving Maine, Bates, and Colby was played. There will be three other State Series matches played later on in the Spring. In this match, Maine emerged victorious with Bowdoin second. Steve Gormley led the Bowdoin golfers with a 79 and three other Bowdoin golfers each

tallied 80. These three were Burnett, who skied to a 44 on the back side after playing the front side in even par 36, Crowther, and Huff.

Today, the golf team is playing in Lowell, Mass. against MIT and Lowell Tech. Monday, the State Series matches resume with a match at the Martindale Country Club in Lewiston, the home course of Bates.

Tennis Bears Top Bates, Not Brandeis

(Continued From Page Eight)

refused to take his hand out of his pocket, and couldn't even appear tired from the match. In the other exhibition, Bill Buker dropped the first set 6-3, and then blanked his opponent in the next two.

One would expect with a team this good that there would be sports writers and World Tennis officials just dying to get at this largely untapped talent. Well, this is in fact quite true. The boys are often bothered by TV announcers and men waving cameras after them. It has gotten to the point where a guard has been placed at

the gate of Bowdoin's tennis complex. One would hope that this much publicity would not hamper the playing style of the Bowdoin Freshman Tennis Team.

by DEBBIE ROBERTSON

The Varsity tennis team was defeated by Brandeis at home 6-3 last week, but pulled through to beat Bates 6-3 in their next match.

Rich Raybin, playing the number 1 position, was defeated in both the Brandeis and Bates matches. Billy Sexton defeated his Bates opponent 6-4, 6-2, but was

defeated by Brandeis 6-2, 6-1. Eddie Lee, the number 3 player, was defeated by Bates; Richard Galen won his match 6-3, 6-1; Paul Weinberh and Ernie Stern both defeated their opponents 6-3, 6-3, 6-4, 6-1.

In the Brandeis match, number 5 player, Paul Weinberg defeated his opponent 6-2, 2-6, 6-4. Eddie Stern also was victorious 6-4, 6-5.

In doubles, Raybin-Stern were defeated by Brandeis, along with Stern-Nevens and Weinberg-Galen. Bath Raybin-Sexton pulled through a 3-6, 6-2, 6-1 victory over Bates along with Galen-Weinberg 6-2, 3-6, 6-3. Nevens and Stern were defeated 6-7, 7-5, 6-3.

This Saturday the teams travel to Colby where a victory is anticipated.

by DEBBIE SWISS

Last Tuesday the female Bowdoin jocks faced their biggest rivals in a tennis match against Westbrook College. The Bowdoin girls showed their fire for the contest by sacrificing only one doubles and one singles match.

Kathy Delois of Bowdoin and Sue Reynolds of Westbrook played a hard-hitting match. Though the sets were inconsistent, 6-1, 0-6, 6-0, Kathy's determination pulled through.

As usual, Debbie "Googalong" Robertson had some ardent T.D. cheerleaders hanging from the fence and letting her know when she missed a shot from Mary Jane Hasey. (They even serenaded her with "The Stripper" when she removed her sweat pants.) In this match there were a few heated points and Googalong even managed to send a few balls out of the court, but Debbie won both sets 6-1, 6-1.

The one doubles loss was a long and tiring two-hour match played by Blythe Snable and Chris Raines. It took three sets against Westbrook's Chris Smith-Peterson and Paula Marquis before the sets ended in a 3-6, 6-3, 6-4 defeat for Bowdoin. Blythe accounts for the loss as being an "off day."

In other doubles matches, Kathy Delois and Debbie Robertson defeated Sandy Brusso and Ann Archer 8-4. Bowdoin's JoAnn Chrisman and Barbara Arnold slaughtered Westbrook's Cathy Hoffenreffer and Cheri Tolman 6-0, 6-2. The singles defeat for Bowdoin by Tina White ended with a winning of 6-1, 7-5 for Westbrook's Majorie Crowell.

Abhorachi Still Waiting In Searles Hall

(Continued From Page Eight)

game in its crudest, most evolutionary stage. The sandlot football I played as a kid was better organized than this madness! The contestants raged and raved and foamed at the mouth, chasing that leather watermelon as if it were the goose that laid gold eggs. The captains screamed, "Scrum left!" and "Scrum right!" while we, the scrums (or scum, the rough equivalent of the big dumb linemen in football) scrambled hither and thither to the designated positions where we would link arms like a row of chorus girls, then hurl ourselves at our opponents who were similarly linked, attempting to trample them to death or at least gain possession of the ball. There was an audible SMACK when the lines converged, then a grunting, gut busting struggle. Eventually the ball would pop loose, a fleet back would snatch it up, charge down field, then get creamed by another pile of rampaging maniacs.

At first I was taken abash, but the madness quickly seized me, in I plunged! I had a pretty good time knocking around in there, a few cuts and bruises, but nothing bad. Then it happened — the ball popped right into my hands! I froze! Someone screamed, "Run with it Joe, run with it!" As a former big dumb high school lineman I hardly ever SAW the ball, let alone carry it! I looked down at the pigskin in my hand as if it were the Hope Diamond. Automatically though, my legs began to carry me toward the goal line. I quickly discovered the fluid joy of open field ball carrying. Slip and slide, twist and turn, leaping and bounding like a gazelle. Then, three strides later, the boom fell. I was hit simultaneously by eighteen hurtling bodies; a pickled egg! So savage and thick they swarmed, I couldn't even fall to the ground, the snarling bodies held up upright like a cordwood of a funeral pyre holds up a body. Why didn't the whistle blow? I was obviously down! They kept tearing at my body, even biting me in their frenzy for the ball which I desperately clung to with all my might. The whole boiling mass sea-sawed back and forth across the field, my teammates pushing me forward, the enemy pushing me back. I felt like a cork bobbing around in a typhoon. Some screamed "Kick it, kick it!" the more selfish yelled "Give it to me, give it to me!"

and all the while Billy Sexton ran around in the backfield yelling "Akakala Ching, Akakala Chow . . ." some crazy signal no one could figure out save a few inebricated and knowing souls in the stands.

I had reached the end of my tether. Such savage, undignified treatment of my body had to cease! With a last gasping effort I sprang from the seething hoard and sprinted for the sidelines. I figured they'd blow the whistle when I stepped out of bounds. But no; on they came, like a herd of enraged wildbeasts snorting for my blood. It's not often that I admit such a weakness, but believe me folks, I was scared!

Across Pickard field I fled, over the tennis court fence with a bound. That barely held them up though; they simply tore it down and ate it! (Such a horrible sound, chewing chain-link fence.) Up Coffin Street I ran, desperately searching for refuge. Of course! The Senior Center! Zip, up the stairs to the third floor, through a door, SLAM! Safe! I remained still a moment, catching my breath. Then a sudsy chuckle bubbled out of the inner room. I turned, lying beneath the flowing tap of a beer keg, was that venerable old rugby vet, Patcho! The old choacher smiled, got up, offered me a brimming mug, and invited me to get "shifgazed" with him. I willingly consented and began sloshing down the brew. Suddenly I saw them, skulking in a dim corner like a pack of surly hyenas; five of the Holy Cross rugby squad! It was all very clear. Patcho had conspired with the treacherous ruggers to rip off the keg, carry it up here, and drink it. In an instant they saw the rugby ball in my arms. They sprang like cobras, with such a blood curdling scream as would roll Geronimo over in his grave. I deftly evaded their lunge and fled out the building, faster than a kangaroo with a hot potato in his pouch. But by now there were at least four hundred enraged ruggers from all over New England out there, looking for that "Long haired freak with the rugby ball!" I was instantly surrounded. However, with one last supreme effort, I leapt over their heads onto the north west turret of Searles Hall. In through the tiny portal I squeezed. It's been four days, trapped in this little tower, alone, with my rugby ball. I can hear them now, pawing at the bricks, chewing the motar, chiseling their way closer and closer. It won't be long now.

SPORTS



THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

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SPORTS

Abhorachi On Rugby

by JOE ABHORACHI
Abhorachi's Last Stand?

"And remember; it takes leather balls to play rugby!" the sign said. Hmmm, now what's so frightening about that, I mused, stroking my rugged chin. A lot of games are played with leather balls; soccer, football, cricket; so what's so tough about rugby. Does the athletic endeavor exist which could intimidate the indomitable, indefatigable, unflappable, and hardly ever perspiring Joe Abhorachi! Rugby! What but another small athletic enclave left to be conquered by the amazing Abhorachi; the free-lance athlete of the millenium; victor over Everest, stalker of the wild cape buffalo, pompous superior of Howard Cosell, and perennial winner of the Ovaltine Invitational Untzphuntz stone throw.

It was last Thursday night, my first practice, in the cage at Morrell Gymnasium. Totally unfamiliar with the tactics and terminology of the game, I expected to pick it up in a few minutes, exhibit my prowess, and gain an easy berth on Saturday's starting team. It was all amazingly, or rather should I say, ominously, simple. I walked into the cage, a stumpy Neanderthal with squinty eyes and bad breath motioned me to stand in that line over there, and that was it, I was on the team! And the tactics were hardly more involved. Mostly we just stood around in line, lateraling the melon-shaped ball back and forth, with an occasional arm exercise thrown in to practice for tossing down that keg of beer which I learned was as much a part of the game as the Goodyear Blimp is of the Rose Bowl. I showered that night confident and cocky, eagerly awaiting Saturday's game against the Saints from Holy Cross.

However, come Saturday, that confidence fell like a duck shot on the wing. Sure, the fat shiny keg was there on the sideline, delightfully cold and comforting, and the field was a familiar square, but with what abysmal abomination I beheld the Holy Cross team as they entered the field, I can hardly describe. They were universally tall, hunched of back, hairy of body, odious of breath, outlandishly clad in purple and gold striped uniforms. Anxiety began to creep up my spine like a python I once wrestled in the East Indies.

The whistle blew, the ball was kicked into play — instant insanity! It was a kind of reptilian football; the American

(Please Turn to Page Seven)



Bear Baggers Lose To U. Maine; Go 2 And 1 At Williams, Wesleyan

by JAMES "BOUREGARD"
BOWIE

The University of Maine at Orono's hard-hitting pastimers, pounded out a 9-4 win over Bowdoin Wednesday in opening State Series game for both teams.

Three Black Bear hurlers limited Bowdoin to four hits and had a shutout until the ninth inning when the Polar Bears bunched

two safeties behind four walks, a wild pitch and an error for all its counts.

Paul Rutkiewicz, hard-throwing lefty who worked the first five innings for Maine, did not yield a run until the fifth inning. He walked two and struck out four. He was replaced by Dick Prior, a freshman, who gave up one hit in three innings, but walked three while fanning one. Olsen finished up working the ninth.

Bowdoin's starter, veteran Steve Morris, gave up four runs and got Bowdoin's only strikeout while walking three. He gave way to Steve Elias after Pete Hill opened the seventh with a single. Elias got the side out, but got into trouble in the eighth and ninth and was charged with five runs.

Maine's power at the plate came to the fore in the second when John Coughlin and Rutkiewicz doubled and Al Livingston singled to produce two. Bowdoin ended the rally with a double play from John Swick to Catcher Mark Ambrose to Shortstop Dick McPhee.

Two more scored on three hits in the fifth as Dennis Libby singled, Len Larabee tripled and Frank Davis singled. Again a double play started by Swick cut short Maine's offensive drive.

A hit batsman, sacrifice fly and two walks produced a Maine run in the eighth.

The last four scored in the ninth on hits by Kevin Goodhue, Davis, Dave Stelson and Coughlin, Olson's triple and a walk.

Swick's double and Russ Bailey's single featured Bowdoin's four-run ninth.

Both teams played well defensively in spite of the bitter cold and a light rain that persisted through the final three innings. Bowdoin, in addition to Swick's fine work in the outfield, got stellar performances from Steve Theroux at third and McPhee at short. Catcher Mark Ambrose made three day putouts with accurate throws. Maine got fine defensive play from Dennis Libby at short and Frank Davis at third.

The Bowdoin College baseball team snapped its four game losing streak with a win on Friday against Wesleyan and then earned a split of two tight ones against Williams on Saturday as the weather, while far from ideal, stayed good enough to jam in the

three home tilts.

Mark Gellerson kept the Wesleyan attack well in hand in Friday's tilt while Marty Ridge supplied the winning run with a scoring fly ball in the second inning en route to an 8-2 Polar Bear triumph.

Gellerson allowed just five hits during the blustery afternoon, losing hurler, Westby getting a pair to lead the Cardinal all-single offense.

Meanwhile, Geoff Babb had two hits and scored three times while Mike Perry added two safeties to pace the Bowdoin attack which also had nothing but singles in an 11 hit offense.

The winners broke out to a 2-0 lead in the first frame when Babb and Rick McPhee walked and came around on singles by Ridge and Mark Ambrose. The winning marker scored in the second when Gellerson, Babb, and McPhee singled, the former scoring on Ridge's deep fly ball to right on which Burpee made a fine catch up against the fence in foul territory. Two walks, a stolen base (by Babb), a hit batsman and Steve Theroux's single plated another pair in the fourth as the Bears built up a big early bulge.

In the fifth, a walk, an error on a Gellerson sacrifice, Babb's single and a wild pitch got sandwiched around two infield outs for three more runs and an 8-0 Bowdoin margin.

Gellerson, meanwhile, was mixing up his deliveries and keeping the frustrated Wesleyan hitters off balance, while not hurting himself in the control department. The losers broke the drought in the eighth with their two markers, McClellan reached on an error, Gardiner singled, Bane drove in the first run with a following single and an infield out scored the final Cardinal run. Williams got to Steve Morris for two runs in the second as Odré walked and came across on Skrocki's triple. Smith followed with a base hit for a 2-0 margin.

The count went to 3-0 in the fourth when Skrocki reached on an error, advanced on a walk to Ambrose and came across as Bongster singled.

Bowdoin got two of its four hits in the sixth. Ridge and Ambrose set the stage with back-to-back walks. Theroux singled to load the bases and Russ Bailey's walk as

(Please Turn to Page Seven)

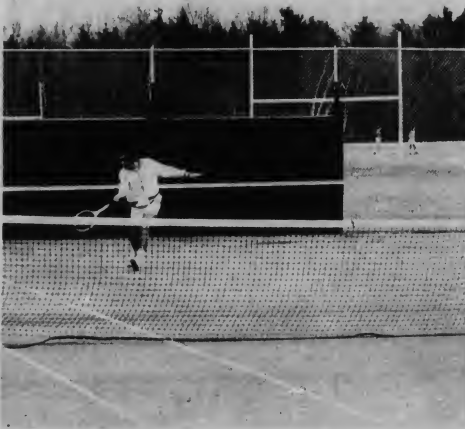
Freshmen And Women Raquetteers Excel

by TIPPY ROTUNDA

The freshman tennis team again overwhelmed their opponent last Monday at Hyde School. Because so many players tried out for the eight man squad, the team manifests unheard of depth for Bowdoin tennis. Against the University of Maine at Portland-Gorham, this depth was evident as the team won all nine matches and lost only one set. Against Hyde, the story was similar. The freshmen won all nine matches and two exhibition matches while losing only two sets.

At first singles was Scott Milnor, who, when he stops talking, plays quite good tennis. His scores were 7-6, 6-3, as it took him six match points to finally snag a victory. There were some excellent rallies and Milnor looked most impressive when he rushed net. In the second singles slot was the quiet, self-effacing, and efficient Mike Jacobs, who was the first to finish off his opponent, with a 6-0, 6-2 score. At third was Tom Mills, who after some rough going in the first set, toppled his opponent 7-6, 6-3. The fourth singles match saw the gutsy, fighting, and machine-like game of Peter Pizzi overwhelm his Hyde counterpart 6-1, 6-1. Dennis Leveris, who often has trouble with opponents far below his caliber, nailed his opponent 6-4, 6-3 and Clarence Kelley, who didn't take off his warm-up jacket the whole day, crushed his challenger 6-2, 6-1.

The first doubles match was uniquely a close fought battle as it took the team of Jacobs and Mills three sets to win. Towards the end of the contest, the Hyde coach told Mills not to use words which are not understood at the Hyde



Paul Wienburg, no. 5 man on varsity, slaps a forehand down the line.

School. Dennis Leveris and Peter Pizzi, in the second doubles match, toyed with their opponents throughout and both got a great deal of serving practice and changing sides practice as they won 6-4, 6-0. The team of Milnor and Hawaii's doubles wonder, Clarence had to go to 6-4, 6-4 to defeat their opponents, as Clarence presented them with leis of gardenias afterwards.

In the exhibition matches, played before a crowd of about 6,000, Scotty Wilson never had to

take his hand out of his pocket to crush his challenger 8-1. At one point, with Scotty ahead 3-0, the Hyde Coach, a happy and easy going type fanatic, requested that Scotty either look like he's really trying, or the Hyde coach would forfeit the match. Apparently the lesson is that if you play with their ball, you have to play their way. The entire incident was well handled by the team's coach for a day, Blair Fenslerstock. After the match resumed, Scotty still

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Bowdoin Daily News



Bowdoin's Picture Newspaper

VOLUME CI

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1972

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Briasco Mob KOs Prexy

Story on Page 2



Only a few resisted the almost bloodless coup which placed powerful Louis B. Briasco in the saddle as Provisional President. Howell loyalists on the ORIENT staff were executed at Pickard Field before dawn. The former President fled to Bates College early this morning where he is reportedly organizing a counteroffensive. — *Stories and pictures on inside pages.*

Junto Zaps Howell In Bloodless Coup

by A Staff Correspondent of the NEWS

At 7:05 this morning elements of ROTC's first company, "flying A" platoon, seized strategic buildings on the Bowdoin campus from Grounds and Buildings forces. Under the command of Cadet General Richard Kattar, the troops occupied Hawthorne-Longfellow Hall, the Moulton Union, and the heating plant. Shortly thereafter, the voice of Professor C. P. Potholm was heard over radio station WBOR. Potholm announced that a revolution was underway and urged students, faculty, and staff to remain calm.

The nearly bloodless coup d'état toppled the administration of President Roger Howell, Jr. and replaced it with a provisional government headed by Louis B. "Lou Fiasco" Briasco, long-time faculty and staff strong man. As Professor of History and Minister of the Alumni Secretariat Briasco has amassed power at what experienced faculty watchers are calling an unprecedented rate since his return to the Bowdoin scene barely one year ago.

The reasons for the coup remain unclear. A news release provided by Briasco's press secretary, Joseph B. Kamin, and read hourly over WBOR, states only that "the Provisional President was forced to take action in the best interests of the College. Free elections will be held in the near future." However, word leaked out after this afternoon's marathon faculty meeting that perhaps the uprising might not be Briasco's work at all but that of a small cabal of faculty members who were bored by Howell's "low key" presidency and bent on obtaining power for themselves. As one pundit, who asked not to be identified, put it, "Fiasco's nothing but a puppet. How could he be anything else? Obviously, this show is being run by the bright boys with all the opinions — you know, the 'Junto.' It is rather like what Thoreau said to Emerson about President Sillis."

Fearing an immediate purge of their ranks, most members of the faculty refused to comment on the nature of the "Junto." This is especially true of junior members who are awaiting word from Provost's office on what to think. Even the usually talkative Dan Levine was close mouthed as he prepared to leave the campus on one of his periodic junkets to Denmark, where it is rumored he receives hair transplants.

Nearly as exciting as the takeover itself is the story of Howell's daring early morning flight from Bowdoin. A source who would identify herself as "someone close to the President" reported that Howell was first notified of the impending coup at about 6:45 a.m. when a note attached to a rock came crashing through his bedroom window. Donning his old rugby uniform so as not to be recognized by Briasco partisans, Howell sprinted across the campus to his office where he quietly gathered together some notes on the life of Charles II. He also managed to collect the valuable Pickard family jewels. His waiting Plymouth Cricket, driven by the troilike brown nose David Cole, then spirited the fallen leader away just before Briasco's elite corps of Kattar-trained shock troops arrived on the scene.

In a news conference held late this afternoon at Bates College, the site of Howell's exile government, the former President denounced Briasco as "a power mad monkey" who has "finally gone too far." "What right has this little nit got to come in here and be president? Why he only has his Masters degree. This could never have happened at Oxford," said the irate Howell.

When asked about the mysterious "Junto" the clearly distraught former President went



Exiled President Roger Howell reviews one unit in his crack corps of counterrevolutionary guerrillas. Not pictured is the famous "Orient Squad" commanded by camera shy partisan "Che" Cole. The squad is reported within a few miles of the densely populated Brunswick area.

on to say, "Fiasco could never have gotten to first base by himself. He had to have help from those wise guys — you know, the 'Junto.' I don't know what they want out of me. I did my best. I gave them everything. I even tried to be exciting once in a while. Morgan wouldn't do anything but fish, and Hughes kept insisting on larger classes. Howland refused to teach more than one course every five years. Potholm is the scary one though — he wants to be governor. They're all malcontents and deserved to be executed, even before this. They'll be sorry though. When Olin finds out, heads will roll."

However, Dean of the Faculty and Provost Olin C. Robison denies that there is any basis to the Howell accusations. Replies Robison, "If what President Briasco and his able advisors, Professors Morgan, Hughes, Howland, and Potholm, say is true, then that so-called Rhodes scholar deserved what he got and a lot more. I'm sending out a notice to all faculty personnel in the next few days which will warn them about this kind of behavior." On a more personal note Robison observed that the shake-up will effect him little if the Democrats win in November, because, "as y'all know I'll be headin' back to Washington then."

The other Deans had less to say on the subject of the Howell ouster. A LeRoy Gresson, Dean of the College said he was voting Democratic in November and hoped everyone else was too. Dean of Students Paul L. Nyhus was unavailable for comment.

Ever sensitive to the needs of the College, most staff members seem to have wholeheartedly endorsed the new Briasco regime. College Editor Ed Born stated

that he "never really liked Howell, anyway." "Besides," he continued, "it's good to have someone from the third floor running things for a change." Richard Moll, Bowdoin's Director of Admissions, called Briasco "really a super guy." "I only wish I had been here to admit him," said the sun lamp tanned youngster. Richard Pulsifer expressed interest in the excitement. Pulsifer said he remembered Briasco from the President's days in the Senior Center and guessed he was "a regular fellow."

Most students appeared passive about the take over. A few like "Rhodes scholar" Tom Carbonneau and boy-genius Matt Fortado worried about the loss of Howell's protection, while others, most notably members of side-street fraternities, saw the rise of Briasco as a victory. One pocket of active resistance to the Briasco putsch was wiped out early when the Orient staff was gunned down by a spirited group of dukes under the command of Cadet Dave Bushey. Bushey has since been named acting editor of the paper until John Medeiros can be airlifted in from France.

Meanwhile in Lewiston rumors continue to circulate that Howell is massing a force of irregulars and hopes to undertake a counter insurgency program within the week. Reports tell of a small group of militant armed students and faculty in exile which calls itself the "Orient Squad." Scott Green, a Briasco defector and Young Republican from Bates, says that this guerrilla army is led by a "crazy eight-ball" that calls himself "Che" Cole.

How long will total revolution take? When will the troops be sent home and Bowdoin returned to normalcy? These are questions which only Time can answer.

The Inquiring Fotographer

The Bowdoin Daily News sent its roving fotog around campus this week to get reactions to the recent coup. The question today: "What do you think of the overthrow of Professor Howell?"



Bolduc

David Bolduc, Brunswick, Maine: "Frankly, I don't know. I never met Mr. Howell, although I had heard that he was a nice person. The coup surprised all of us at WBOR. But then everything surprises us."



Willman

Robert Willman, Orono, Maine: "To tell you the truth I really don't care. I only hope that Roger doesn't come here. He's caused, um, enough trouble already. Now if you don't mind, I have a class to teach."



Babb

Goeffrey Babb, Lodi, New Jersey: "This whole thing, it really... What gets me is, you know, I mean, the way they act you'd think... Why can't they just... I think the Council really ought to, or if they can't then

somebody but for Christ's sake... I have no opinion."



Kass

Andreas H. Kass, New York City: "Well, darling, if you must know, I think the whole thing is just so horribly boring. Surely these people could have found something else to do with their time."



Emmert

Kirk Emmert, Brunswick, Maine: "I am opposed to juntas in general. It is evident, that the plurality of the executive tends to deprive the people of their greatest securities. The decemvirs of Rome, whose name denotes their number, were more to be dreaded in their usurpation than any ONE of them would have been. At Bowdoin it would serve to destroy, or would greatly diminish the intended and necessary responsibility of the chief magistrate himself."



Dane

Nathan Dane II, South Harpswell, Maine: "Oh, I don't know. I like everybody."

Coursen Gives Credit For Numbers Running

Professor Herbert Coursen has reportedly continued his program of educational innovation in English 22, his course on black literature. Professor Coursen, who caused a minor scandal when he allegedly offered students "some kind of break" for working in the Brownie Carson campaign, announced today that he would give class credit to students who wish to get involved in numbers running in Newark, New Jersey.

"The numbers game is an integral part of life in the black communities of Newark," Professor Coursen explained. "Admittedly the game is controlled by the Mafia, which is less than black, but they too represent a repressed ethnic minority in our nation today. Look at Joe Colombo: in a former life he helped to kill black people, but now he is working to create new ways of life for his people."

Professor Redwine, Chairman of the English department, agreed. "The educational experience can no longer be confined to the

classroom. In the case of Herbie Coursen, it can't even be found in the classroom." Redwine noted, however, that only one student had shown interest in the project. "Someone, his name is. I think Herb said his first name was Don."

Provost Olin C. Robison had no objections to the arrangement. "As I understand this, working for the Mafia in Newark will not affect the College's position as an eleemosynary institution, and thus constitutes a genuine educational experience."

Alumni reaction seems to be mixed. Some alumni hate the idea; others, however, only hate Coursen. Nonetheless, Coursen and his supporters continue to defend the plan. Vice-President Wolcott Hokansen expressed the College's position simply: "To hell with the alumni," Hokansen said. "If there's as much money in this as Herbie claims, we'll never have to put up with their complaining again."



Profiles in Courage

Lou: A Brief Sketch

Until recently, the office of the alumni secretary, located on the third floor of Hawthorne-Longfellow, was a quiet, nondescript cubicle, unnoticed and seldom heard from. Until Friday, May 5, 1972, that is. This morning, amid the noise and confusion that normally characterizes a revolution, there was unleashed upon the college community a personality so striking, a temper so torrid, that students and faculty throughout the nation sat up and took notice; a man so powerful and forceful that his very presence evokes excitement. That man is Louis Briasco.

Following in the magnificent tradition of Wally Cox, Foster Fenwick, and David Brinkley, President Briasco has emerged as a powerful force on the Bowdoin campus, striking fear into the hearts of Young Republicans and erotic ecstasy into the bodies of nubile young co-eds. How did such a man of great stature remain hidden for so long? How could a man of such courage and influence cloak himself in a stubbornly calm demeanor? In order to answer this perplexing enigma, it will be wise to journey into the past of Lou Briasco, to look at the story of a man whose life is known by few and remembered by none.

Our story opens in a small-town hospital in Skokie, Illinois, where Mr. and Mrs. Horace T. Briasco joyfully viewed the appearance of their first son. Gleeful concerning the arrival of their first-born, the parents eyed their son, who stared at them and calmly stated, "Hi, I'm some fiasco, huh? get it?"

Thus launched the exciting career of Lou Briasco. As a young boy growing up in Skokie, Lou learned about life the hard way. He worked in the local Majik market and mowed lawns in his spare time, dreaming all the while of fulfilling his wildest dream: becoming a desk clerk at the Springfield Holiday Inn.

But fate had something else in store for Louis Jeune Briasco. In secondary school he strived for the best — and became third string lineman for the Warren G. Harding high school football team. This athletic prowess earned him a full scholarship to Bowdoin, where he majored in fish and graduated in the spring of 1969.

After working for a month as assistant librarian at the Ogden,

Utah public library, Lou was discovered by a Broadway producer and became the understudy for the pooka Harvey in the play of the same name, only to move to Hollywood and become the voice of Wimpy on "Popeye," chuckles Lou.

Fresh from his exciting show business career, restless Lou journeyed to Brown University for two years, working his way through school by means of the Providence police department, where he played criminals in police line-ups. Unfortunately for

the mild-mannered Mr. Briasco, he was mistakenly identified as an extortionist by a blind bank president and sentenced to six months on the rockpile at Rhode Island state prison.

It was then that the life of Lou Briasco began to change drastically. Embittered by his jail sentence, he took on a hard, cold attitude toward life which could only be characterized as "frightening." One of his closest friends at RISP said that with the aid of readily available courses in crime from expert inmates, (Please Turn to Page Four)

CAPITOL STUFF

BRUNSWICK, May 4 — All the postmortems on how Rog Howell booted his presidential power deserve to be tossed out the window as trivial bric-a-brac compared with the harsh fact that now, with Howell out, only Louis Briasco stands in the way of a campus calamity of the type that the Dick Moll-John Rensenbrink-Herbie Coursen crowd have always wanted to inflict upon us with their wierdo friends on campus.

We use the obnoxious label "wierdos" because, well, that's what they are! There are political currents now — at last! — in motion on this campus that deserve to be heeded. There is a disquieting mood of considerable proportions that has been crying out for recognition! This "fed-up" element finally showed its blood 'n guts today when it ousted a pandering liberal president and installed a real Polar Bear!

Only prejudiced fools think that the change is for the worse. Actually what we now have is — at last! — a situation where the clean cut, well scrubbed administrative straights are confronting the degenerative element on campus and especially in the faculty. We know who you are, degenerates! Christian Potholm and Dick Kattar, the real kingmakers on this campus, know who you are!

Imagine a campus without Briasco and his stalwart men. Imagine a faculty of Rensenbrinks singing their malodorous swansongs! Imagine hordes of homosexuals and perverts tramping the campus and eating granola and artichoke hearts and all the other stuff that homosexuals and perverts eat!

Middle-of-the-road types like Rog Howell don't last long. Ask Mike Hurst of England. He knows! Anyone who writes oversized books on "Shepherd Knights" is obviously not leadership material! We want Fighting Knights, like Dick Kattar! And we certainly wouldn't have them today — if

Louis Briasco hadn't become emperor!

So what if the name Briasco sounds Mussolini-like? Take Louis or lump it! Unless you want the seal of our Alma Mater to read "Hey Yea Wow Man". Can you dig it? You would have had to — if Louis Briasco hadn't become Duce!

That Howell lasted as long as he did is much to our discredit. A man who couldn't even quit our presence gracefully but who slipped out of a window to be driven off by that card carrying fellow traveler Dave Cole! Dave Cole! And the same character who couldn't string up Herbie Coursen when the voice of the people demanded, nay, cried out for it would have been running your hangdog lives — if Louis Briasco hadn't become El Caudillo!

King, emperor, Duce — whatever you call OUR new President — he stands above all the rest on the shoulders of giants like Dick Kattar and Christian Potholm, armed with the people's mandate!

It is a mandate that demands compulsory ROTC! An end to softy honor systems and a return of the head cracking professors! It is a mandate that demands required chapel again three times a week! And we don't mean a freaky religion either! We want the religion of our real American ancestors! The religion of Christian Potholm!

It is a mandate to root out and purge the wierdos here, there, and everywhere. It is a mandate to put people back in their place and to put an end to the admission of public school types from places like Brooklyn, New York who run around bawling about human dignity and freedom and intelligence and malarkey like that!

So let's all get out and cheer our fearless Polar Bear leaders on! And remember — you might be cheering a hockey team wearing beads and dresses — if Louis Briasco hadn't become king!

Bowdoin Monopolizes Nation's Talent

This is the second year that Bowdoin has been the most selective college in the country. For various reasons — especially the advent of coeducation, the smallness of the school, and the location — the college has attracted such a large number of applicants that the admissions department can almost hand-pick each class. Next year's freshman class will be even more intellectually capable and talented than this year's. As reported in *Time*, Dick Moll calls the freshman class a "class of diffidents". It certainly will be talented, probably the most talented class at any of the "selective eastern colleges". Many of these talents will be in fields hitherto unexplored by Bowdoin students.

Sally Armstrong, 18, an early decision candidate from Spokane, Washington is an animal trainer. For the last ten years, she has worked with her circus parents in the employ of Barnum & Bailey Circus. She has perfected an unbelievable dancing bear ballet. In her interview, she said she thinks it's fantastic that she will be leaving the West Coast to go to school in Maine. Maine has been her favorite place ever since the sixth grade when she read *Winslow Homer at Prouts Neck*. She plans to share her talents with the college community during Homecoming when the circus will be in the Portland area. Ashley Streetman has scheduled "A Ballet On The Quad" for that weekend.

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OBITUARIES

Coup Victims

Newsboy Murdered

Saul Philip Greenfield died early this morning before a firing squad at Pickard Field. He was 20 years old. Mr. Greenfield, a Junior majoring in Classics, was Editor-in-Chief of the now defunct Bowdoin Orient, formerly the College paper. Mr. Greenfield is survived by his parents and his roommate Pat Bevins. There will be no services; as a suspected opponent of President Briasco, he was buried in a shallow grave immediately following the execution.

Mr. Greenfield, a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity, was known for his warm, almost affectionate attitude toward members of his staff. It was this cheerful outlook that kept him good-humored and understanding despite his repeated failures to transfer to either Dartmouth or Brooklyn Medical College. His high marks, though always excelled by his mentor Larry Wolfe, were sufficient to make him eligible for Phi Beta Kappa at the end of his freshman year. Ironically, his acceptance to Harvard Medical College arrived this afternoon after his execution.

Mr. Greenfield is remembered without bitterness by the new regime as the most harmless member of the vicious, backstabbing Orient staff. It was only his reluctant support for Dr. Howell, apparently at the urging of his associates on the staff, that led to his condemnation for treason.

Sniper Fells Lunatic

The grim reaper repossessed the soul of Donald Westfall this morning at Pickard field. Mr. Westfall was executed by crack rifleman Eric Luft for his part in fomenting opposition to the new regime. He was seven years old.

Drama critic, crypto-wit, and raconteur, Mr. Westfall was a perennial drunkard, known to be obnoxious in the presence of pretty women. Suffering from a chronic feeling of inferiority, he surrounded himself with small people. He was never liked. A Jackaluster Quill editor, he insinuated himself into the staff of the Orient through his friendship with the late Frederick Cusick. There his presence proved disastrous, lowering the quality of a once outstanding College newspaper.

Mr. Westfall was a history major, although he once confessed that everything he knew he had learned from one of his short friends. At the time of his death he was completing his greatest work, *The Private Life of James Fennimore Cooper*. He had privately expressed a belief that this work would surpass even his considerations of William King, Christian Potholm and Peanut. The world will never know.

Mr. Westfall, by order of the new administration, will not be buried. His remains will lie in state for the next six months at the Christian Science Reading Room in Lincoln, Maine. He is survived by Charles Hayward and Professor Hurst.

Rifleman Get Cusick

Frederick Leo Cusick fell before the Bowdoin ROTC rifle team this morning after he had been sentenced to death for his opposition to the new President, Louis B. Briasco. In a special ceremony Cadet David S. Bushy, leader of the squad, administered the *coup de grace* to the fallen Cusick with the butt of his M-14 training rifle.

Mr. Cusick was 22 years old. Raised on a farm in the Bolivian highlands, Mr. Cusick learned the English language from pornographic books provided by the U.S.I.A. At an early age his

family moved to this country, and their prodigious son flourished, capping a splendid academic career with four years at Bowdoin College. He would have graduated this spring. Cusick was known for his deep sentimentality and religious fervor. More than anything else, these qualities catapulted him to a position of prominence in the Sigma Nu Fraternity, where he rose to the Vice-Presidency. Mr. Cusick was Orient editor from the fall of 1970 until the fall of 1971. At that time he was forced out of the paper by war correspondent David Bushy, after a long and bitter struggle for power. Mr. Bushy resigned soon thereafter, and much of the bitterness remained until today. Mr. Cusick was a hard working student, but unfortunately a firm friend of the repudiated Professor Howell. It was believed that Professor Morgan intervened in his case in a futile attempt to save Cusick's life.

Mr. Cusick was buried beside his successor and long-time friend Saul Greenfield. He is survived by Rebecca Morrow and Mitch Goldman.

Brooklyn Youth Shot

Mark Lee Silverstein will never return to his beloved Brooklyn. Before dawn this morning he was executed, the last of the Orient high command to meet the fate of all who oppose the regime of the beloved Louis B. Briasco. He was older than his colleagues, but no wiser.

Ironically, Mr. Silverstein was the Orient's atrocity editor. Indeed, his associates often described his articles and columns as atrocious. A close friend of the late Saul Greenfield, Mr. Silverstein was first introduced to the business by his teacher and friend, John "Speedy" Medeiros.

Probably the most popular member of the staff, the debonaire Silverstein did not allow his active sex life to interfere with his duties as Managing Editor of the Orient. He refrained at all times from smoking, drinking, and uncharitable thoughts. Mr. Silverstein won the Red Star of Lenin for his coverage of *Triumph of the Will*, and was applauded for his expose of slumlord David Klickstein in his hard-hitting investigations into off-campus student housing. Outside the Orient, Mr. Silverstein was a History Government major and a moving spirit of the independent hockey team. Posters of Dickey Donovan and Alger Hiss hang on his walls.

Mr. Silverstein was buried according to his last wishes, below his chief. He is survived by a mother, a sister, some girl in Brooklyn and Peter Shaw. He will be missed.

Keen Teen Crunched

WBOR Disc Jockey and Keen Teen Omo Bob was killed in an automobile accident last night. He and his girlfriend Betty Jane had just left the basketball game and were cruising for burgers in Omo's 1955 Chevrolet. The accident occurred near Nervous Willie's Hamburger Heaven when the Chevy crashed into a car; stalled in the middle of the road, its lights out and engine dead. According to witnesses, Omo's last words were "Chevy's eat Fords." Betty Jane was found in the wreckage beside Omo, his ring clutched in her hand.

A memorial service of Rock and Roll will be held Saturday night on WBOR-FM from 11:00 p.m. until sign-off.

Rise Of Wombats

May 2, 1972

To The Editor:

Several years ago I undertook a study of animal life on the Galapagos Islands. From this study I produced the celebrated *Origin of a Species* and the concept of Natural Selection. Because of the recent outcry of ecologists and pseudo-ecologists, I have undertaken a re-evaluation of my theories and have come to the conclusion that everything should be done to protect those species not yet extinct.

I would particularly like, at this time, to pay tribute to the Bowdoin academic sanctuary and its efforts on the behalf of ecology. Under their policy of "Mollism" they have created a "sanctuary full of differences". In the past they have harbored jocklinks (often found in a large cage in the center of the sanctuary, or on various open fields generously provided by the kind administration of this sanctuary, or in a stupored state known as "shagged"), the freakorillas (he is often attracted to the scent of bizarre leaves burning); the blackbird (often found in flocks and imitations of his natural habitat which he refers to as "the ghetto" and "Afro-Am" and is often heard chirping such things as "right on", etc.); the toolaphant (an animal which has the habit of sticking his nose into dusty old books while he trumpets such things as "got a HH"); and the coodogs (who were advised at the beginning of this year to stay clear of two jocklink watering holes and have been known to become curiously indignant to jocklinks entering their habitat through open windows and to professors telling humorous stories). "Mollism" has in recent years extended the sanctuary's "progressive" policies to include the wombat. The wombat is a peculiar species, but not all of them are peculiar in the same way. Some dislike footwear of all sorts in all seasons, some are persistently loud and obnoxious, some are non-aggressive wombats (in scientific circles they are called wimps), and some, particularly those of the female gender, can often be heard saying "we're equal, give us this; we're equal, give us that". Last week a national magazine celebrated "Mollism" (and the sanctuary's commissioner's eating of a cookie) at Bowdoin for a very good reason. In recruiting wombats for the sanctuary, the "Mollists" have spared no expense. They have traveled to areas where the climate seems to be excellent for the breeding of wombats. They've been to New York, Oklahoma, and parts west (though all areas seem to have representative wombats) with a missionary zeal for the saving of wombats that rivals Carrie Nation's zeal for the destruction of demonic rum.

Because of the true Bowdoin spirit of the "Mollists" the wombat culture seems to be flowering, though many still claim that the wombats

are "hurting". The "Mollists" have stood firmly behind the philosophy that "the fittest should't be the only ones to survive", and have turned away many fit animals. Because of this, at the next meeting of the F.U.B.A.R. Society (Society for Fine, Upstanding, Bureaucratic Admissions Requirements) I intend to recommend that all "Mollists" receive an official "Tricky Dickie" dodo award and a lifetime supply of assorted nuts for an original admissions' policy.

Sincerely,
Charles Darwin

Who's Debauched?

May 2, 1972

To The Editor:

In reference to the article concerning admissions policy, I would like to suggest that Mr. Patard keep a little closer to the facts. Though the admissions of so-called "weirdos" and strong individuals may have caused a decline in fraternity membership it certainly has not caused Bowdoin's social life to become one of "mindless" debauchery. Indeed, Mr. Patard, are not those fraternities of which you speak so fondly precisely the institutions that engage in such things? It seems clear that the anti-intellectual social life here at Bowdoin has arisen not because of the admission of "creative and sensitive individuals" but because of the admission of those future frat men. Please understand that I am not against mindless debauchery. I just like to see credit given where credit is due.

Janet Keydel '75

Creative "Weirdos"

May 2, 1972

To The Editor:

I find several flaws in Mr. Patard's argument. Rather than referring to the new type of Bowdoin student, as a "weirdo" who is extenuating the "amorphous camaraderie" and academic spirit I would point out the way in which they are benefitting Bowdoin College. The students are individuals; they have interests to pursue. Yet I do not find the "introversion", "discord", or "despondency" of which he complains. They are an active, "doing" group.

The new Bowdoin student is disappointed, not disappointing. He is disgusted with the wholly anachronistic preoccupations and attitudes of the older students. (At least, I am). Bowdoin now has a chance to stop wallowing in meaningless "camaraderie" and attract more realistic, enlightened people who will make Bowdoin College an institution of the seventies instead of one of the fifties.

Catherine Clare '75

Bowdoin Woos Artsy Frosh

(Continued From Page Three)

Sixteen year old Allison Baker is another outstanding size of the class of '76. Allowing from Sara Lee, Georgia, was one of three national finalists in this year's Pillsbury Bake-off. Her winning recipe was called "Cake". A sample of "Cake" was sent to the college for Roger Howell to taste. He sampled the battered morsels and quickly discovered it to be a host of cake was unmistakably Sara Lee Crumb Cake. He directed Mr. Moll to tell Allison to "flake off", but she was also talented at the musical spoons, and this assured her of acceptance. When Allison was asked whether she was pleased to be accepted, she said she wasn't sure she had applied. Mr. Moll assured her this was her big break. Her talents would be greatly appreciated at Franklin Pierce's alma mater, and besides, she could finish her home economics experience at the Moulton Union.

Alfred McCracken, 18, from Locust Valley, New York is a student-inventor. He has a patent with the U.S. Patent Office for a device which is specifically designed to keep chickens from sitting down. The wire frame device has yet to be perfected (there is still enough play in the frame to allow the chickens to squat), but he expects to work out this minor imperfection while on campus next fall. As a result of his pioneering in this field, the United States Domesticated Chicken Association has awarded Alfred a grant to study the possibility of breeding roosters to lay eggs pre-fertilized; this could revolutionize the domesticated chicken industry, and give the

United States a decisive lead over the Soviet Union.

Chris Fisher, 18, from Quincy, Massachusetts, is another outstanding early decision candidate. He is an accomplished sculptor. He was recently invited to the White House to present President Nixon with a sculpture

which he created while home from school with a broken collar bone. The sculpture was a bust of the President superimposed on the White House, made entirely of Domino sugar cubes. He estimated that it took a total of 5,276 cubes (plus or minus two, which his pet dog may have eaten).

Briasco Abandons Criminal Life

(Continued From Page Three) Briasco became "one a da toughest characters around. He sure could bust chops." After serving his short sentence, Lou left prison embittered and angry, a hardened criminal, to pursue a life of crime.

His awesome career began with the brutal rape and beating of his pet gerbil and the wanton destruction of a Baltimore parking meter. Unsatisfied, his bizarre taste for crime led him to rob numerous Dunkin' Donuts stores, rip off mattress tags, and randomly assault Daughters of the American Revolution.

Tortured by guilt and insecurity, Lou Briasco came to Maine to find a new way of life

where he could bother no one, create no news - in short, a place where he could go unnoticed and return to his uncomplicated, mediocre style of life. And he found that way of life, the perfect niche, in the position of Bowdoin College Admissions Secretary, professor of East European history, and sometime Beta flamer. And that is where Louis Briasco remained - until that fateful day this week.

Thus the story of Lou Briasco, a man who came to forget, yet was forced to remember; who came to reform, yet could not help but revolt. The years, they may come and go, but the reputation and character of Lou Briasco will live on. We certainly will never forget you, uh... Lou.

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Faces in the News



Astrologer Will Hughes, who predicted the marriage of Ted Kennedy and Aristotle Onassis, said, "I've made some mistakes in the past, but this Briasco thing looks good."



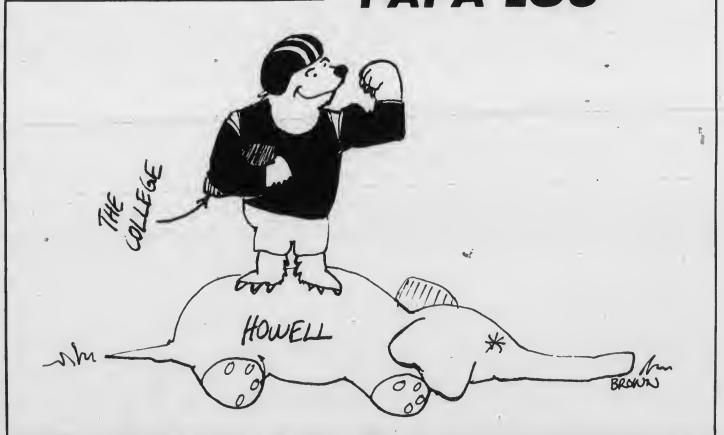
Professor Morgan, member of the "Junto," reads up on government in preparation for his part in the new regime. "With all that fishing I've forgotten most of it," Mr. Morgan said.



Cold-hearted eugenicist John L. Howland plans to devote himself to secret medical research. Professor Howland will use counterrevolutionaries to develop a race of enslaved "mole people." "It can be done," said Howland. "I saw the movie."



"We refuse to move from this position until President Howell is returned!" student malcontents shouted this afternoon in the gyp. To quell the protest President Briasco is reportedly sending in a group of crack Beta pederasts.



Do you recognize this man? Provocateur present on campus this week, he bears a disturbing resemblance to a reportedly deceased member of the Nazi high command.



The way to the statehouse is now clear for "Junto" ringleader Christian P. Potholm. "You don't teach Spies and Guys for two years and learn nothing," Potholm explained.

Bears Trounce Bates; Decisive In 8's Wallop

The Polar Bears of Bowdoin trounced the Bobcats of Bates in Maine's first intercollegiate crazy eights competition. The event was a great success, with crowds estimated at over three thousand in the stands of the hockey rink where the tournament took place.

Ken Santagata, captain of Bowdoin's eights squad, seemed pleased by the results. "The fellows did real good," he noted. "Their style wasn't all it could have been, but they played a strong game." Co-captain Brad Bagshaw agreed. "Motioning toward the team, he said, "Crazy eights is a man's game, and these boys played it like men." He especially praised Peter Avery, Cliff Webster, and Curtis Ham.

Bowdoin lost only one match all night. This disaster came in the hand diagrammed below.

Lipman (Bowdoin): Spades 8
Hearts K,3
Diamonds A, J, 8
Clubs A,3
Green (Bates): Spades A,K,3
Hearts 4
Diamonds 9,2
Clubs Q,8

Lipman dealt. 2 of spades first discard.

Green, sure that Lipman would soon return to spades, played his diamond 2. Lipman covered with the jack. Green, seeing his mistake, played his club 8 and changed to spades. Lipman

returned to diamonds with that eight. Green played the nine. Lipman covered with the ace, and Green discarded his, spade ace. Lipman switched back with his ace of clubs. The queen and three followed. Green returned to spades with the three. Lipman frustrated this plan by covering with the heart three. Green, failing to realize that the suit had changed, played his king of spades. Lipman corrected him, and Green played the heart four. The cards now lay as follows:

Green: Spades K
Lipman: Hearts K; Spades 8
Lipman played his heart king, and Green went out with Lipman holding an eight. The result was fifty points for Bates and 27,000 International Grading Points for Green in the Portuguese tables.

The team will resume its season next fall with a tournament against C.W. Post. "We'll be ready for them," Santagata said confidently, "after a few eliminations."



The Bowdoin College Rifle Team was defeated Thursday in a meet with Harvard, 15,000 to 37,500. The Bears Fusiliers inflicted heavy damage on their opponents until the Crimson surprise attack just before darkness ended the game. Eric Luft and Geoff Babb with 78 casualties each were high scorers for Bowdoin.

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May 9, 1972 From
10 a.m. to 3 p.m. In
The Placement Office

Jocks Support Papa Lou

The Bowdoin sports world was stunned this week when it learned of the replacement of Professor Howell by a junta headed by Louis B. Briasco, Professor of History and head of the Alumni Secretariat. Incredibly, reaction to this happy change was at first mixed, with elements of several teams originally inclined to support the Howell regime. This situation has now ended: all College athletes join in hailing the new era. It was, however, a sad necessity that certain pseudo-athletes had to be removed from team rosters to facilitate this return to order.

When the takeover was first announced, the athletic department declared a policy of strict neutrality. "May the best man win," Ed Coombs said, smiling, laying down the department's official policy. Not every team followed his calm example, however. The wrestling team fled the campus before dawn yesterday morning. When asked to explain this strange move, Coach Philip "Boulder" Soule replied, "When the going gets tough, the tough get going."

Further problems developed when the track team declared its solidarity with the repudiated regime. A skirmish between the loyalist runners and Briasco partisans resulted in the capture and subsequent arrest of the ringleaders, including Coach Frank Sabasteanski. The team has now been disbanded. A more surprising center of pro-Howell sentiment came from the hockey team. Apparently moved by his attempts this year on his behalf, elements of the squad moved to protect Howell's official residence. However, dissent within the team prevented any rapid move in Howell's defense, and the effort failed. Presently under arrest are Wayne Stevens, Steve Sozanski, Richard Donovan and Coley King. "We love the old guy!" Stevens shouted as he was led away. "We're with him all the way on this," King added. "I may not agree with everything he's done, but he's the only President we got."

Joe Tansey, acting captain by action of the junta, expressed embarrassment at the actions taken by this minority of the team. "Uh, you know, I can't support these actions taken by a few troublemakers," Tansey said. "I only hope that Lou don't take this too personal."

Other teams suspended practice for the week, and there have been no further incidents. President Briasco is expected to preside at the MIAA track and tennis championships later this week. Hopefully, order will soon be fully restored to Bowdoin sports. As one member of the swimming team was heard to cry this week, "We love you, Papa Lou! Blow their doors off!" This statement better than anything else expresses the sentiment of Bowdoin athletes at present.

Artificial Insemination

(CPS) — The latest thing in vending machines has been constructed at the University of Georgia. It's a "sperm-o-matic" for do-it-yourself artificial insemination. Almost everybody there thought it to be a joke, until they put in a quarter. The machine was a result of an art class design for new kinds of vending machines. Two of the students said that it was meant to be "a comment on the cold, impersonal nature" that sex seems to be developing.



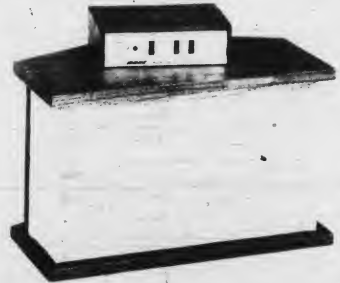
Swim coach Charlie Butt gazes in mute sadness at the old Rugby field where he and Professor Howell had spent so many sweaty afternoons in the years before the coup.

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BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1972

NUMBER 25

Bowdoin 8s Ace Bates

Story on Page 6

Governor Jims Sweep Foosball Battle



Sophomore Daniel Cesar, captain of Bowdoin's hard-hitting Foosball team, takes a break during the MIAA Foosball championships at Pickard Field. The Polar Bears won 7 matches out of ten. Spiros Droggitas and Curtis Ham dropped all three losing matches.

COMMENCEMENT ISSUE



THE BOWDOIN ORIENT

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VOLUME CI

BOWDOIN COLLEGE, BRUNSWICK, MAINE, FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1972.

NUMBER 26



Dr. Richard K. Barksdale
Doctor of Humane Letters



Sanford B. Cousins
Doctor of Laws

Eight Prominent Americans Awarded Honorary Degrees

Here are the citations read by President Roger Howell, Jr., today as he conferred eight honorary degrees:

RICHARD KENNETH BARKSDALE, a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Bowdoin in the Class of 1937, scholar of Black literature, and Professor of English at the University of Illinois. Formerly Dean of the School of Arts and Sciences and Professor of English at Atlanta University, he was instrumental in the development there of one of the major centers of Black Studies in the United States. Deeply sensitive to the needs all students have to discover and understand their own identities, he has set an outstanding example as a teacher and leader at a number of institutions in addition to Illinois and Atlanta. His recent publication of a comprehensive anthology of Black Literature has been an important step in the process by which this nation has become aware of a literary heritage it had previously ignored. With a consciousness that literature is for all and not just for the few, he has sought to bring an awareness of the writings of his people to the widest possible audience. In doing so he has contributed much to the growth of understanding among people, thus exemplifying the goal of public service which has been the inspiration of this college. HONORIS CAUSA, DOCTOR OF HUMAN LETTERS.

SANFORD BURNHAM COUSINS, of the Class of 1920, Vice President of the Board of Trustees, businessman of great distinction, and tireless worker for the improvement of Bowdoin. During a long and highly successful business career, his ability, character and achievement brought honor to himself and to his college. After graduation from Bowdoin, he joined the Long Lines Department of AT&T in New York City, and from this beginning went on to be General Traffic Manager of the New York Telephone Company, Vice President and General Manager of

the New England Telephone Company and of Bell Telephone Laboratories, and President of Northwestern Bell. He returned to AT&T in 1955 as Vice President for Public Relations and was Vice President in charge of Personnel Relations at his retirement. A firm believer that the business community must concern itself with strengthening educational institutions, he served as an Overseer of the College from 1950 to 1959, and has since served as a Trustee. Former President of the Alumni Council and Alumni Association, Vice Chairman and Chairman of the Capital Campaign, Chairman of the Development Committee and the special committee to select the tenth President, his loyalty and devotion to his college have been a source of inspiration to all and have contributed beyond measure to the building of a better Bowdoin. HONORIS CAUSA, DOCTOR OF LAWS.

ALFRED BENNETT HARBAGE, one of the greatest American Shakespearean scholars of the present time, former Cabot Professor of English Literature at Harvard, and mentor to countless students of Elizabethan drama. A native of Philadelphia and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, he became Professor of English and Chairman of the Graduate Faculty there before serving with equal distinction at Columbia and Harvard. The General Editor of the Pelican edition of Shakespeare's plays, he is the author of influential works on Shakespeare's audience, Shakespeare and morality, and Shakespeare and the rival traditions. One of the few Americans to give the annual Shakespeare lecture of the British Academy, he has also been Alexander Lecturer at the University of Toronto. A worthy successor of Ashley Thorndike and Oscar Campbell at Columbia, and of George Lyman Kittredge at Harvard, he has placed all teachers and students of Shakespeare deeply in his debt. No (Please Turn to Page Two)

Commencement Addresses Praise Classics, Courage, And The Poor

Benefits derived from study of the Classics, the need for more humanitarian concerns in governmental policy decisions, loss of idealism and morality on the campus and elsewhere, and the requirements of life were the subject selected by four student speakers at Bowdoin College's 167th Commencement Saturday.

The principal attribute of studying the classics is "the pleasure derived from its study," Robert L. Bassett '72 told a Commencement audience.

Bassett said there are special benefits for those who combine Classical studies with pre-medical school education. A truly great physician, he said, must have "an understanding of the emotional and intellectual needs of man. A physician must also develop as a human being himself — as is possible through the study of great literature as exemplified by the classics."

Acknowledging that "a firm basis in science is essential for graduate work in a medical school, Bassett said "the classics have hopefully helped to make us better men and thus better doctors."

"After all," he asked, "what can you do with a classics major per se

in the world outside Bowdoin? You could drive a cab or train other classicists. You could also be an educated vagrant who feels more at home in the world due to the heightened perception and understanding you've somehow acquired somewhere in the middle of the second book of Homer."

E. Brown Carson '72, who has been associated with Bowdoin's Upward Bound program, said that project and others created under the Economic Opportunity Act kindled hope in the hearts of many of the nation's poor. But, Carson added, less than two years later top government officials "were deciding to virtually abandon the policy of providing opportunity for new life for the American poor people in favor of killing the peasants of Vietnam."

Carson said that even though the total Poverty Agency budget was less than four per cent of military spending in 1966, the Office of Economic Opportunity budget was cut back for 1967 because of the war and became less than three per cent of war spending. "It becomes only too obvious," he added, "that the lives of people concerning whom American foreign and domestic

policy are formulated do not matter to the policy planners, that matters of political expediency and national face saving are the important issues."

"The problem — the real question — is not whether we have enough resources, enough money, enough manpower to build new life at home while destroying life abroad," Carson said. "Nor is it the real question whether we can simply have both guns and butter, or whether we continue to play the big chess game. The real question is whether or not, after a precipitous vacillation during the years since the hope of the early sixties, America can become firm in her commitment to the natural right of every human being to life in peace and dignity."

C. Mitchell Goldman '72 said "the politics of fear" has infiltrated academic life and has affected politics at the national level. "The late 1960's," he said, "was a period of marches, moratoriums, and fasts. But, when decisions had to be made which would affect our lives, affect our future jobs, affect our graduate school plans, we became scared, and instead of taking a chance and standing up for what we believed in, we ran to the security of the status quo."

Fear of the repercussions of change "made us turn off liberalism and return to records, beer, and studying," Goldman said. "This was not a revival of intellectual curiosity; it was the result of the pressure to succeed and the fear of failure."

The nation's problems are not being solved, he said, because "the public is afraid to attack the power of the political and economic institutions of this country. We have conceded our place in the decision making process. We have become afraid of losing our jobs, losing our security, losing our material comforts. We are starving for moral leadership, and we are pretending it exists. We no longer feel it is our right to insist on it."

"We have been deceived," Goldman added, "into thinking that the political spirit of this country is based on acceptance rather than questioning. The politics of fear created this deception. We must begin to question more and not to be afraid of the consequences. It is the only way to bring this country together and to develop a national spirit."

Jonathan S. Piper '72 heaped scorn on Commencement orators who speak of graduation as "a magic moment" and declare "Today your life begins." If the latter statement is true, Piper said, "then the embarrassing question arises, 'Where have I been for the last 21 years?'"

"I always knew that a diploma might affect my life, maybe even improve my life, but I didn't know it began my life," Piper said. "How could a person have ignored all the life he has felt here (Please Turn to Page Four)

A Century Of Bad Rhetoric

by FRED CUSICK

President Howell, . . . honored guests, . . . members of the Governing Boards and Faculty, . . . parents, friends, alumni, members of the Class of 1972.

Traditionally we at Bowdoin have cherished the custom of undergraduate oratory on Commencement Day. Where other and far more prestigious schools theologically have imported a distinguished outside speaker at the cost of an honorary degree, Bowdoin has steadfastly declined to allow her honorary doctors to open their mouths. Instead, each year for over a century the College has chosen four students and allowed them (within limits) to speak their minds to the assembled Commencement multitude.

It is a great tradition, one worthy of the mighty and independent spirit of Bowdoin. And it is my belief, in this tradition which prompts me to address you today. My research into the history of Bowdoin's undergraduate Commencement Day orations has been brief, for, regrettably, most of the Commencement speeches of the last century appear to have been destroyed by their speakers soon after being delivered. Only a few of these noble orations remain for the historian to peruse.

Nonetheless, I have unearthed from the cavernous warren of Bowdoin's library a few shining specimens, typical of their species. Like other Bowdoin Commencement addresses, past and future, they are idealistic,

perhaps even radical, and like other Bowdoin Commencement addresses they are marred by an overfondness for rhetoric. They deal with politics, atomic war, sociology, even religion, and they handle these difficult subjects with the confidence that can only come from a college education.

For example, in 1872, but a short century ago, a Bowdoin senior named Heath pondered the "Problem of Life" before a Commencement crowd:

When the first glimmer of reason illumined the feeble minds of our Simian ancestors, they prostrated themselves in sylvan temples of nature before their conceptions of our Ruling Power and thus began philosophy, the science of sciences. This child of nature lay dormant in its infancy for thousands of years. Gradually, however, philosophy gained in stature. Scientific philosophy arose after the Reformation had loosened the chains which bound inquiry to theology. Yet always, even today in 1872, religion seeks to curtail science.

No doubt every theologian is a Moses, provided he believes in special creation, but why call every scientist who believes in Evolution a Mephistopheles? Why? Why display such dogmatic rancor? Why should conservative theologians denounce science?

Revelation may seem to substantiate their theories but surely nothing who believes in Evolution is inwardly full of the diabolical ghost of so many offspring of man's infantile intellect. Before this shrine thousands are bowing down, unmindful of the hollow mockery of their idolatry. But the future is growing brighter. . . .

The day is coming when (Please Turn to Page Four)

Stevens, Indian Affairs Official, Given Honorary Degree

(Continued From Page One)

contemporary writer on Elizabethan drama is more highly respected. A great literary scholar, an inspirational teacher, a penetrating critic, he exemplifies the best in the American academic tradition. Honoris Causa, DOCTOR OF LITERATURE.

WILLIAM BUTLER MILLS, cum laude graduate of the College in the Class of 1929, Overseer of Bowdoin since 1965, outstanding citizen and businessman of Jacksonville, Florida. After graduate work at Syracuse and George Washington University, he became in turn a member of the Maine, District of Columbia, and Florida Bar Associations. His career has spanned a number of activities from Clerk of the United States District Court in Portland, to tax attorney with the Internal Revenue Service, to the presidency of the Florida National Bank in Jacksonville. With a great sense of civic consciousness, he has been one of the instrumental leaders during a period of remarkable growth and progress in Jacksonville. As Chairman of the Jacksonville Port Authority, member of the Florida Council of 100, and President of the Jacksonville Area Chamber of Commerce, he has exercised sound and shrewd influence on the affairs of the area. His services to the development of the region have been recognized by his election as President of the Florida State Chamber of Commerce. Active in educational and charitable activities, he serves as a trustee of Jacksonville University, Rollins College, and Bethune-Cookman College, in addition to his membership on the Governing Boards of his alma mater. To every undertaking he has engaged, he has brought a sense of commitment, dedication, and Down East integrity. Honoris Causa, DOCTOR OF LAWS.

JOHN WINCHELL RILEY, JR., graduate of Bowdoin in the Class of 1929 and of Harvard, social scientist of renown, Senior Vice President for Corporate Relations of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. A fourth generation member of a distinguished Bowdoin family, he graduated on a day when his father was celebrating his 25th Reunion and his grandfather his 50th. He is a rare example of a scholar and social scientist who has carved out a distinguished career in both the academic and business worlds and who continues to make major contributions to both. As Chairman of the Department of Sociology at Rutgers University for 15 years, he brought it to a well earned prominence as one of the major departments in the country. His own scholarship combined in numerous volumes of sociological inquiries and in a great variety of scientific papers, many written in collaboration with his wife, attracted considerable attention to the Department at Rutgers. Because he had such a firm conviction that the sociological perspective could be drawn upon to advance humane causes in our society, he helped to create and became the first Director of the Office of Social Research in the Equitable Life Assurance Society, an unprecedented development in the world of business. His work as a member of the Board and Executive Committee of the National Urban League and as a Trustee of the American Foundation for the Blind has drawn upon his exceptional range of expertise as a sociologist. In his several roles of sociologist, academic administrator, and academic ambassador to commerce and industry, he has been a model of the public servant. Honoris Causa, DOCTOR OF LAWS.

MATILDA WHITE RILEY, hailed as the leading woman sociologist in the United States, pioneer in the development of her field, and collaborator with her husband in the production of



Dr. Alfred B. Harbage
Doctor of Literature



William B. Mills
Doctor of Laws



Mrs. Matilda W. Riley
Doctor of Science

Dr. John W. Riley
Doctor of Laws

numerous scholarly studies. Descendant of a Bowdoin family, she is an honors graduate of Radcliffe and has studied as well at Simmons College and the University of Vienna. Upon graduation she became the first Research Assistant in the newly formed Department of Sociology at Harvard and there directed the abstracting of social science data and literature in no fewer than five languages. Her career has been marked by numerous firsts: she was the first executive officer of the American Sociological Association, the first scholar to chart out the new field of sociology of age, and the first woman to be elected to the Sociological Research Association. In addition to her scholarly achievements, she has compiled a distinguished record of public service. In World War II she was, as chief consulting economist, one of the highest ranking women on the War Production Board; she has served as a Trustee of the Big Sisters, and has had special appointments with the Association for the Aid of Crippled Children and the Russell Sage Foundation. Hers has been a rich and productive career in teaching and research, marked by excellence and a devotion of professional and public service that is rare in any field. Honoris Causa, DOCTOR OF SCIENCES.

JOHN WALLACE STEVENS, Commissioner of Indian Affairs and devoted worker for the rights and dignity of his people. A Marine Corps veteran of the Korean Conflict, he has devoted his adult life to the search for solutions to the problems of Maine Indians and to the problems of the poor of all races in Washington County. His record of creative, constructive leadership has placed him in the forefront of those striving to bring the Indian in his full dignity and individuality within American society. In 1955 he was elected to his first two-year term as Governor of the Peter Dana Point Reservation, a position in which he continued to serve until he was named Commissioner of Indian Affairs. He was instrumental in establishing the State Department of Indian Affairs, which he now heads. In 1966 he led a successful appeal to prevent the closing of the elementary schools on the reservations, and his influence was crucial in the campaign to secure funding for the construction of new schools on all three reservations. He has worked patiently with and given strong support to Bowdoin's Upward Bound program and has been invaluable in making the College's Bermuda North program the most successful on-reservation volunteer effort ever mounted on behalf of the Passamaquoddy. Few men have contributed more persistently and more creatively to the development of human relations in this state. Honoris Causa, MASTER OF ARTS.

KENNETH W. WINFRED THOMPSON, political scientist, foundation executive, and

community leader. A native of Des Moines and a graduate of Augustana College and the University of Chicago, he served on the faculty both of the University of Chicago and of Northwestern, before joining the Rockefeller Foundation as Assistant Director of Social Sciences. He became a Vice President of the Foundation in 1961. A prolific author, he has contributed to the study of international relations through numerous books including "The Moral Issue in Statecraft" and "Political Realism and the Crisis of World Politics". He has contributed to more than thirty additional books and many professional journals. As Chairman of the United States Study Group of Cultural Relations for the Future, he is a major participant in this significant international inquiry sponsored by the Hazen Foundation. His service to his community of Scarsdale has been extraordinary, and this year he was the recipient of the annual Scarsdale Bowl Award as one who has given of his time, energy and effort to the civic welfare of the community. He has been one of those who have worked most relentlessly for a rebirth of America and a rekindling of that spirit which can make this nation a source of hope in a troubled and divided world. Honoris Causa, DOCTOR OF LAWS.



John W. Stevens
Master of Arts



Dr. Kenneth W. Thompson
Doctor of Laws

BOARD OF TRUSTEES ELECTIONS

Two new members have been elected to the Board of Trustees. They are George B. Knox '29, a financier and investment broker, and William Ireland, Jr., the president of the Columbia Broadcasting System. Both Knox and Ireland had been Overseers since 1961.

Quo Vadis: Bowdoin's Lost Generation?

For the past few years Richard Pulsifer of the Senior Center has been compiling lists of the post graduate plans of the senior class. National trends as well as Bowdoin's status in the academic world are reflected in these surveys.

Mr. Pulsifer's earlier versions were staid affairs. Under the headings of 'Employment' were listed government internships and management programs with banks and insurance companies. Now, with less graduates getting jobs many with no discernable plans, and there is a new category on the survey, 'Travel', and criteria for inclusion on the list of 'Employed' apparently no longer exist. This year's survey lists 53 graduates as having employment in government or business. Twenty-five have permanent positions of sorts while the rest are listed as having applications pending for certain programs or are engaged in such activities as lobstering, playing guitar and singing across the U.S.A. and Europe, and working in the Brunswick MacDonald's.

Clearly, times have changed. Bowdoin's professional school debacle is statistically prominent. Fifteen graduates were accepted to law school, although twenty more are listed as having tried; seven were accepted to medical school out of a total of sixteen who applied. Oh, well.

A large number of Bowdoin students, thirty-five, are fleeing to

Senior Post-Graduate Intentions
(as of June of the senior year)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Military Service:	24	41	47	24	12
Employment:					
(Business & Government)	26	14	21	41	25
Education:	12	39	28	25	15
(Elem. & Sec. School Teaching)					
Business School:	14	12	15	9	6
Health Professions:	30	20	25	23	7
Law School:	26	33	29	11	15
Graduate Schools:	39	38	27	25	35
(Arts and Sciences)					
Travel:					
Plans Unknown:	0	0	4	19	7
Travel:	28	21	21	26	13

(The categories listed above are not all-inclusive and do not account for all of the graduates.)

graduate school, presumably to escape the job situation or reality in general.

As a consolation, this year's graduating class has been remarkably successful in avoiding the draft. A large number of them

drew high numbers in the draft lottery. Many of the rest were able to finagle with health and other deferments. This year twelve are entering the service as opposed to twice that number five years ago.

THE BOWDOIN PUBLISHING COMPANY

Saul Greenfield, Fred Cusick, Niland Mortimer

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Prizes Presented To Scholars, Characters & Christians

Two students have been selected to attend the U.S. Army Ranger School at Ft. Benning, Ga., this summer. Those selected, both members of Bowdoin's Class of 1973, are Geoffrey D. Babb, and William E. Owen.

The nine-week course, which starts June 30 and continues until Aug. 31, is designed to enhance the skills of selected cadets in advanced small unit tactics and leadership techniques. Emphasis is placed on tactical realism, patrolling, and exposure to environments, varying from the rugged mountains of northern Georgia to the dense swamps of northern Florida.

Arthur R. Baker, Jr., a member of the Class of 1974 has won the Sewall Greek Prize.

The prize, which is awarded the sophomore with the best record in Greek, comes from the annual income of a fund given by Professor Jotham Bradbury Sewall, D.D., of the Class of 1848, formerly Professor of Greek at Bowdoin.

Robert L. Bassett of Lowell, Mass., who majored in Classics and Biochemistry, has been awarded prizes in both fields.

He received the Donald and Harriet S. Macomber Prize in Biology and the Hannibal Hamlin Emery Latin Prize.

The Macomber Prize, goes annually to "the outstanding student in the Department of Biology." The award was established in 1967 by Dr. and Mrs. Macomber in appreciation for Bowdoin's contributions in the education of members of their family.

The Emery Prize, was established in 1922 and is awarded to a Bowdoin junior or senior for proficiency in Latin.

David J. Bradshaw has been awarded Bowdoin's annual Forbes Rickard, Jr., Poetry Prize and has been named a co-winner of the College's Pray English Prize.

The Rickard Prize, is presented to the undergraduate who writes the best poem. It comes from the annual income of a fund established in 1919 by a group of alumni in memory of Forbes Rickard, Jr., of the Class of 1917.

Rickard wrote a class poem consecrating himself and his Bowdoin classmates to the service of their country. He delivered his poem to a thin war-stricken gathering on the Bowdoin campus in June of 1917 and lost his life while reorganizing his shattered company in France in July of the following year.

The Pray Prize, will be shared by Bradshaw and Charles W. Tucker of Dresden Mills, Maine. The prize comes from the annual income of a fund established in 1889 by Dr. Thomas Jefferson Worcester of the Class of 1844. It is awarded to the top Bowdoin scholar in English Literature and original English Composition.

James S. Burnett, who has been one of the most outstanding athletes in the history of Bowdoin College, was awarded the Andrew Allison Haldane Cup Saturday. The cup is given annually to a senior who has displayed "outstanding qualities of leadership and character."

Burnett majored in Religion and won a total of nine varsity letters in five different sports, distinguishing himself in each.

He was awarded the Harry G. Shulman Hockey Trophy for his "outstanding dedication to Bowdoin hockey." He was a captain of the 1972 golf team. Other sports in which he won letters were soccer, lacrosse, and football.

The Haldane Cup has been awarded annually since 1945 in memory of Captain Andrew Allison Haldane, USMCR, of Bowdoin's Class of 1941, who was killed in action in the Pacific Theater during World War II.

George H. Butcher, 3rd, and Frederick W. Lambie have been named co-winners of the College's Edward Sanford Hammond Mathematics Prize.

The prize was established in 1963 by former students of Professor Hammond, Bowdoin's Wing Professor of Mathematics, Emeritus, on the occasion of his retirement. Professor Hammond died last March.

The prize is awarded upon the recommendation of the faculty of the Mathematics Department to graduating seniors completing with distinction a major in Mathematics.

Edward T. Byrne of Douglaston, N.Y., has won the College's Fessenden Prize in Government.

The prize honors the memory of William Pitt Fessenden, a Bowdoin graduate in the Class of 1823 who rose to fame as Secretary of the Treasury under Lincoln after serving for many years in Maine and national political offices.

It is presented annually to a senior Government major who, in the judgment of Bowdoin's Department of Government and Legal Studies, has made the greatest improvement in his Government studies and who has been accepted for admission into either law, or graduate school or accepted for employment in the federal service.

Neil R. Cashman, '74, has been awarded the Bowdoin Poetry Prize.

The prize, is awarded for the best poem on Bowdoin written by an undergraduate.

Peter L. Chandler has been awarded the Charles Harold Livingston Honors Prize in French.

The Livingston Prize, is awarded annually to encourage independent scholarship in the form of honors theses in French. The fund was established in 1956 by former students of Professor Charles H. Livingston, Bowdoin's Longfellow Professor of Romance Languages, upon the occasion of his retirement. Dr. Livingston died in 1966.

Peter M. Cross and James J. Newman were awarded prizes for character and leadership.

Cross won the College's Col. William Henry, Owen Premium, presented annually to a senior "recognized by his fellows as a humble, earnest and active Christian."

The Owen Premium represents the income of a fund established in 1916 by Dr. Frederick Wooster Owen in memory of his brother, Col. William Henry Owen, A.M., of Bowdoin's Class of 1851.

Newman was awarded the Lucien Howe Prize given each year to "that member of the senior class who, during his college course, by example and influence has shown the highest qualities of conduct and character."

The Howe Prize comes from the income of a fund established in 1920 by Lucien Howe, M.D., Sc.D., of Bowdoin's Class of 1870.

John W. Georgitis of Oroni, Maine, won the College's Copeland-Gross Biology Prize.

The prize is named in honor of the late Professors Manton Copeland and Alfred O. Gross. It is awarded annually by the Department of Biology to the graduating Bowdoin senior "who has best exemplified the idea of a liberal education during the major program in Biology."

Thomas G. Harrison has won the American Chemical Society's Undergraduate Award in Analytical Chemistry at Bowdoin College for the second consecutive year.

The prize is awarded to a student who has displayed

"interest in and aptitude for a career in analytical chemistry".

Charles E. Hayward of Bridgton, Maine, won the Rolleston G. Woodbury Memorial Award today.

Based on scholarship, leadership and extracurricular activities, the award was established in 1963 by the Textile Veterans Association of New York to honor the contributions to the textile industry by Mr. Woodbury, a nationally known credit executive and banker. The prize includes a bronze medalion and \$50 U. S. Savings Bond.

Mr. Woodbury, an Overseer of Bowdoin, died in 1968. A member of Bowdoin's Class of 1922, he rose from office boy to Vice Chairman of the Board of Textile Banking Company of New York City. A member of Bowdoin's Board of Overseers from 1955 until his death, Mr. Woodbury had served as a

Robert A. Jackson a member of the Class of 1974 has won the College's Smyth Mathematical Prize.

The Smyth Prize is presented to the sophomore who has obtained the highest rank in mathematical studies during his first two years at Bowdoin. The prize is awarded in three installments, one at the end of each of the recipient's last three years at Bowdoin. The award was established in 1876 by Henry Jewett Furber of Bowdoin's Class of 1861 in honor of Professor William Smyth.

Lawrence C. Kaplan has been named a co-winner of the College's Hawthorne Prize.

The Hawthorne Prize is awarded annually to the author of the best short story in a contest open to members of Bowdoin's upper three classes. It is given in memory of Professor Robert Peter Tristram Coffin of Bowdoin's Class of 1915 and in memory of

David D. Pearce has won first prize and Glenn S. Kaplan has won second prize in the annual Brown Extemporaneous English Composition Contest.

The prizes come from the annual income of a fund established by Philip Greely Brown of Bowdoin's Class of 1877 in memory of his father, Philip Henry Brown of the Class of 1851. The Brown Prizes are awarded to members of the senior class for excellence in extemporaneous English composition.

Two Lowell, Mass., sophomores have been named co-winners of the Sewall Latin Prize.

They are James L. Polianites, Jr., and William J. Rees.

The Sewall Latin Prize is awarded annually to the sophomore with the best examination record in Latin. It comes from the annual income of a fund established in 1879 by Professor Jotham Bradbury Sewall, D.D., of the Class of 1848, formerly Professor of Greek at Bowdoin.

H. Randall Stiffler has been awarded the Lea Ruth Thurnin Biblical Literature Prize. He was also named a co-winner of Bowdoin's Hawthorne Prize.

The Thurnin Prize is awarded each year by Bowdoin's Department of Religion to the best scholar in Biblical Literature. Established in 1959, the prize represents the income of a fund given by Carl Thurnin in memory of his wife.

The Hawthorne Prize is awarded annually to the author of the best short story in a contest open to members of Bowdoin's three upper classes. It is given in memory of Professor Robert Peter Tristram Coffin of Bowdoin's Class of 1915 and in memory of the original founders of the Hawthorne Prize - Nora Archibald Smith and Mrs. George C. Riggs (Kate Douglas Wiggin).

Lawrence C. Wolfe has won the Nathan Gould Classics Prize.

The prize is awarded annually to the Bowdoin senior "who has, throughout his college course, attained the highest standing in Greek and Latin studies". The prize comes from the annual income of a fund established in 1922 by Abba Gould Woolson of Portland, Maine, in memory of her grandfather.

Eight students have been awarded prizes for their outstanding work in the College's dramatics program.

They are Eric von der Luft '74, Geoffrey F. Brown '74, Timothy J. Donahue '74, Franklin P. Gavett, Jr. '71.

Also, Timothy H. Buchman '72, James E. Burke '72, John A. Humphreys, IV '75, and John F. Mullin '75.

Luft was awarded the Masque and Gown figurine as the author of the winning play in Bowdoin's annual one-act play contest.

Brown and Donahue were awarded Masque and Gown One-Act Play Prizes, which are awarded for excellence in various Masque and Gown activities.

Gavett was awarded Bowdoin's Alice Merrill Mitchell Prize as the senior who has shown "the most skill in the art of acting". The prize was established in 1951 by Professor Wilmot Brookings Mitchell of the Class of 1890 in memory of his wife, Professor Mitchell, one of Bowdoin's most beloved faculty members, died in 1962.

Buchman and Burke were named co-winners of the Abraham Goldberg Prize, which is awarded annually for outstanding skill in the art of designing or directing. The prize was established in 1960 by the bequest of Mr. Mr. Goldberg, whose son was active in Bowdoin's Masque and Gown.

Humphreys and Mullin were named co-winners of the George (Please Turn to Page Four)



member of Bowdoin's Alumni Council, Alumni Fund Director, Class Agent and President of the Bowdoin Club of New York, and was Life President of his Bowdoin Class.

An outstanding sport, Hayward was a four-year letterman and a three-year co-captain of Bowdoin's varsity skiing team. He also lettered in varsity cross country.

Richard C. Ludmerer of Long Beach, Calif., has won the Philo Sherman Bennett Prize.

The prize is awarded annually to a Bowdoin junior or senior for the best essay discussing the principles of free government.

The fund was established at Bowdoin in 1905 by William Jennings Bryan from trust funds of the estate of Philo Sherman Bennett of New Haven, Conn. The famed Mr. Bryan, who died in 1925, was a three-time Democratic candidate for President and a former Secretary of State.

The original founders of the Hawthorne Prize - Nora Archibald Smith and Mrs. George C. Riggs (Kate Douglas Wiggin).

Kevin J. Mitchell a member of the Class of 1975, has won the Goodwin French Prize as Bowdoin's best scholar in French.

The prize, represents the annual income of a fund established in 1890 by the Rev. Daniel Raynes Goodwin, D.D., of Bowdoin's Class of 1832.

Gregory T. McManus, a member of the Class of 1973, has been named a co-winner of Bowdoin's Mary B. Sinkinson Short Story Prize.

The 1972 prize, will be shared by McManus and Aubrey A. Haffiz '72.

The prize, awarded annually for the best short story written by a member of the junior or senior classes, comes from the annual income of a fund established by John Hudson Sinkinson of the Class of 1902 in memory of his wife, Mary Burnett Sinkinson.

Malcom E. Morrell, Jr., Elected To Presidency Of Alumni Council

BRUNSWICK — Atty. Malcolm E. Morrell, Jr., of Bangor, Maine, was elected President of the Alumni Council yesterday.

Mr. Morrell, who was Vice President of the Council during the past year, is a member of the Class of 1949 and a partner in the Bangor law firm of Eaton, Peabody, Bradford and Vesque. His late father retired as the College's Director of Athletics in 1967 after a distinguished 42-year career at Bowdoin.

Mr. Morrell succeeds Albert E. Gibbons, Jr., '58 of Yarmouth, Maine, as President of the Council.

Paul E. Gardent, Jr., of Weston, Mass., was elected Vice President of the Council, whose officers are ex-officio the officers of the Bowdoin College Alumni Assn. Mr. Gardent, a member of Bowdoin's Class of 1939, is President of Garlin & Co. of Boston.

Relected Secretary-Treasurer at the association's annual meeting was Louis B. Briscoe '69, the College's Alumni Secretary.

Announced at the meeting were the election of four new Alumni Council Members at Large and the appointment of a new Alumni Fund Director.

The new Council Members at Large are W. Streeter Bass, Jr., '38 of Potomac, Md., research analyst for the Central Intelligence Agency and Director of G.H. Bass & Co., Wilton, Maine; Ronald R. Laguerre '53 of Rumford, R.I., Associate Justice of the Rhode Island Superior Court; David G. Leverer '55 of Hamilton, N.Y., Vice President of Colgate University; and Atty. Albert F. Lilley '54 of Ridgewood, N.J., partner in the New York City law firm of Milbank, Tweed, Hadley and McCloy.

The new Fund Director is Atty. Norman P. Cohen '56 of Lexington, Mass., a partner in the Boston law firm of Palmer & Dodge.

James M. Fawcett, III '58 of Grafton, Mass., an Overseer of the

College and Chairman of the 1971-72 Alumni Fund, gave a report on its progress.

Introduced at the meeting was the Vice Chairman of this year's Fund, Raynham T. Bates '23 of Yarmouth, Maine.

Genius And Bad Taste...

(Continued From Page One)

theology and science will unite: The bast have been published and are long the world will marry them in the sanctuary of perfect truth, while reason will conduct the mystical ceremonies. May their first offspring be liberalism and their second Radicalism!

I do not know what became of Evolutionist Heath. His only significance for this address is that he spoke a century ago. We may deplore his love of metaphor, but we can take pleasure in the fact that he spoke a century ago.

A slightly more topical address was given by Charles Ireland 30 years ago. Most of you will recall that when Ireland spoke this country faced a moment of supreme crisis. Fearlessly, in his speech on "The Bourgeoisie College", Ireland attacked the worst of leadership qualities in the younger generation:

For me it appears that the sons of the bourgeoisie being trained in college have somehow been deprived of the very virtues and estimable qualities to which they owe their position. Gone are the middle class gifts of self-discipline, self-control, respect for right, or even respect for anything. On the surface at least the modern collegian is devoid of belief in anything, and has adopted a cynical, doubting attitude founded upon half-truths and a smattering of education...

It can easily be seen how potentially unfit the present college generation is to lead... by its attitude thus far in the war and in the period of suspense immediately preceding the war, it first they called "We won't fight. Youth won't sacrifice itself in another war."

This is just a capitalistic struggle! And then they expect the sentiment gradually, as we are actually damned on us, by a desire to get into the thing money of the man of the adventure and the glory involved.

The man on the street, the defense worker, the citizen never earned with a half-education is nearer to the truth of life than the pampered bourgeois collegian whose predominant concern is his own amusement. The average man's emotions may be overly patriotic and slightly unsound ideas, but at least he is sufficiently sensible to know that there are many things worth fighting for — things that must be fought for. He is blessed with a humble respect for leadership, never actually claims he knows enough to be handling affairs, has all his life been aware of the need of hard work, and is living proof of the homily that we never get "nothing for nothing."

In the decades since the last war life has been too easy for the means of most colleges. Usually the more money any one college boy has the more unuseful he becomes. The more money in making him, until he has become almost a lost cause.

Perhaps I should pause here and note that Ireland's chastisement of his own generation is by no means unique among Bowdoin Commencement Day orators. Inevitably each year, one of the four speakers attacks the morality, or the industry, or the politics of his generation, just as each year, one of the speakers attacks the sanity of the senior generation. It seems to be an iron clad rule of Bowdoin Commencements that there shall be at least one flaming liberal and one "young fuddy-duddy" among the speakers.

Christian Potholm's 1962 effort represents third and final trend discernible in the Bowdoin Commencement addresses, the apocalyptic warning, known to inmates as "Sinners in the Hand of an Angry Senior."

Ever since the genocentric anger of Hitler and Nagasaki, and the advent of the Cold War, the dangers of the world have been compounded year by year.

With each blast-and-rocket dash across the amber sky and technological breakthrough in nuclear physics, the meaning man has had better than to self-destruction, the problem of species survival becomes more and more acute. This generation "throughout the world will decide the fate of man as a biological species... man stands on the brink of a ghastly and terrifying catastrophe to his civilization and evolution. He is very close to the saber-toothed tiger, the snake and the mad scientist. He is very close to total and final extinction."

But the situation is not entirely hopeless. Man may save himself. Under the cruel shadow of impending nuclear doom, there must emerge a new ethic and a new universal morality. Individual obligations to family, religion, nation and ideology must pass away, or at least become subservient to a new, all encompassing humanism.

Bowdoin, I think, can be justly proud of its undergraduate oratory. Those speeches which still exist in our library collection represent the errors, the enthusiasms, and the genius of generations of Bowdoin's sons. I think it fitting to close this address by asking the Commencement speakers here today not to destroy their manuscripts out of some foolish concept of good taste. Give them to the past. Give them to the future. Give them to the library, and let history judge their worth. Thank you.

Scorn Heaped On Graduation Parts

(Continued From Page One)

In the last four years? — the anger of the revolutionary, the despair of the man of the future, the businessman, the shared dream of poets and philosophers, and before coeducation, the ascetic life of a monk.



Jim Burnett '72 shown here practicing a field goal, has signed as free agent with the Minnesota Vikings of the National Football League. As soccer-style kicking specialist, Burnett set several Bowdoin records for field goals and conversion kicks. The holder in photo is Dana Verrill, a tri-captain of Bowdoin's 1971 team.

Kicking Specialist Burnett Signs With NFL Vikings

Jim Burnett '72, a soccer-style kicking specialist who has been one of the most talented athletes in the history of Bowdoin, has signed as a free agent with the Minnesota Vikings of the National Football League.

The Vikings said today that, under terms of his contract, Burnett will report to the club's Mankato, Minn. training camp July 25 for a tryout as a field goal and conversion kicker.

Burnett won a total of nine varsity letters in five different sports, distinguishing himself in each.

As a kicking specialist on Coach Jim Lentz's 1970 and 1971 varsity football teams, Burnett smashed all existing Bowdoin records for field goals and conversions. He was successful in 13 of 19 field goal attempts, including four consecutive field goals without a miss at the end of last fall's season. He also racked up a record streak of 35 consecutive PAT's without a miss during his two varsity years.

Burnett served as a co-captain of the hockey team last season and in each of his three varsity hockey years Coach Sid Watson's Polar Bear ice team finished at the top of the Eastern College Athletic Conference (ECAC) Division II (small college) standings.

The 22-year-old Burnett, who is 5'7 1/2" and weighs about 175, was named to ECAC Division II weekly All-East teams in both football and hockey, and was awarded the Harry G. Shulman Hockey Trophy. He was a captain of Bowdoin's 1972 golf team. Other sports in which he won varsity letters were soccer and lacrosse.

Burnett's 19 conversion kicks and six field goals in 1971 gave him a total of 37 points and made him Bowdoin's leading football scorer. His longest field goal was a 43-yard boot against Amherst in 1970. His best overall one-day performance came last fall, when he kicked three consecutive field goals out of three tries against Colby, the kicks traveling 25, 40 and 35 yards.

Professional scouts who have watched Burnett closely say he can keep his kickoffs up in the air

longer than the average kicker in the NFL. On many occasions his kickoffs for Bowdoin went sailing through the enemy's end zone, eliminating any possibility of a big runback.

Characters Win Commencement Prizes

(Continued From Page Three)

H. Quinby Award, which is presented to a first-year member of Masque and Gown who has made "an outstanding contribution through his interest and participation" in Bowdoin stage productions. The Quinby Award was established in 1967 by his former students and friends in honor of Professor Quinby, who retired as Bowdoin's Director of Dramatics in 1966 after 31 years, and who retired as a member of the English Department in 1969.

Robert L. Bassett, a graduating senior has won Bowdoin's George Wood McArthur Prize.

It is awarded annually to the senior who has compiled the highest academic average among all graduates who entered Bowdoin with prematriculation scholarships.

The McArthur Prize is awarded from a fund bequeathed by Almira L. McArthur of Saco, Maine, in memory of her husband, a member of Bowdoin's Class of 1893. He was a member of the McArthur family of Biddeford, Maine, founders of the McArthur Public Library and the McArthur Home for the Aged.

Mark D. Chailberg and Richard A. Cohen, graduating seniors, have been named co-winners of the Sumner I. Kimball Prize for Excellence in Natural Sciences.

It is awarded to the senior who has "shown the most ability and originality in the field of Natural Sciences."

Craig G. Cogger, a graduating senior, has won the Massachusetts Institute of Chemists Award for excellence in Chemistry, his major field.

Roger L. Conover has won the

Academy of American Poets' Prize.

G. Scott Davis, a member of the Class of 1975, has been awarded the David Sewall Premium in English Composition.

The prize was established at Bowdoin in 1795. It is awarded to a member of the freshman class for excellence in English Composition.

Saul P. Greenfield, a member of the Class of 1973, has won the Philip W. Meserve Prize in Chemistry.

Mark S. Jelavich of Bloomington, Ind., a graduating senior, has won the Noyes Political Economy Prize as the College's best scholar in that field. The prize was established in 1897 by Crosby Stuart Noyes, who was awarded an honorary Master of Arts degree by Bowdoin in 1887.

Stephen J. Knerly, Jr., a graduating senior, has been awarded the Cyrus W. Hoover Prize as the student who wrote the best Honors thesis in History. The prize was donated by Cyrus W. Hoover of (1305 Monaco Pkwy.) Denver, Colo., a member of Bowdoin's Class of 1968.

David L. Morse of Gorham, N.H., a member of the Class of 1973, has won the Merck Index Award for excellence in Chemistry, his major field of study.

James J. Newman, a graduating senior, has been awarded the Class of 1875 Prize in American History.

The Class of 1875 Prize was established in 1901 by William

John Curtis, LL.D., of the Class of 1875. It is awarded annually to the Bowdoin student "who writes the best essay and passes the best examination on some assigned subject in American History."

Roger C. Pasiński of Lowell, Mass., a member of the Class of 1974, has won the Edwin Herbert Hall Physics Prize as the College's best sophomore scholar in the field of Physics.

The Hall Prize was established in 1953. It is named in honor of Edwin Herbert Hall of Bowdoin's Class of 1875, the discoverer of the Hall Effect.

Philip J. Pines, a graduating senior, has been awarded Bowdoin's Noel C. Little Prize in Experimental Physics.

The prize was established in 1968 by Dr. John F. Noxon, III, of Milton, Mass., a Phi Beta Kappa member of Bowdoin's Class of 1950.

The award, presented annually to a graduating senior who has distinguished himself in experimental physics, is named in honor of Professor Noel C. Little of Brunswick, who is Bowdoin's Josiah Little Professor of Natural Science, Emeritus.

Alfred C. Wright, Jr., a member of the Class of 1973 has been awarded the College's Bertram Louis Smith, Jr., Prize in English Literature.

The Smith Prize was established at Bowdoin in 1925 with a bequest from Mr. Smith in memory of his son, a member of the Class of 1903, to encourage excellence of work in English Literature. The prize is awarded annually by the faculty to an outstanding member of the junior class who has completed two years' work in English Literature.